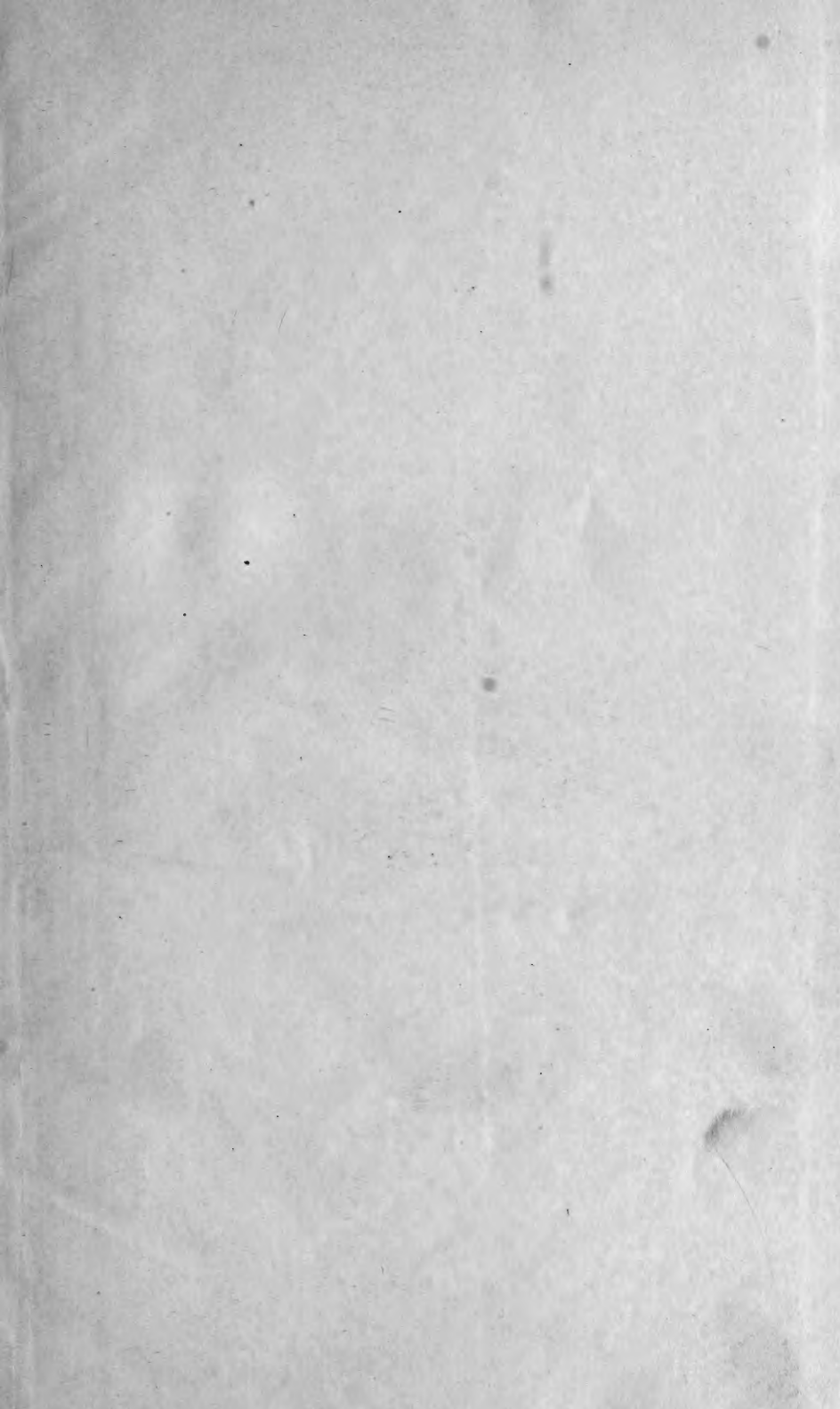




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INDEX

OF

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK,

BEING

FARMERS' BULLETINS 558,
560, 563, 570, 575, 581, 584, 590,
598, 604, 611, 615, 620, 629, 641,
645, 651, 665, 672.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH WITH
RELATION TO CROPS.

The severe heat that had prevailed over the middle western districts during the latter part of June and nearly the whole of July was maintained with but slight breaks throughout August, and during the first week of the present month, with even more severity than during July.

For the month of August as a whole the average temperature was above the normal over the entire country save at a few points along the Atlantic coast and in the lake region, where the averages were normal or slightly less.

In the great central valleys the temperature averaged abnormally high, the excess above the normal in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and portions of surrounding States ranging from 6° to 10° per day. In the central portion of the excessively heated area, afternoon temperatures of 100° or higher were of almost daily occurrence during the month, and occasionally they rose to 110° , especially in Kansas and Oklahoma, exceeding in some cases the severe heat wave of the summer of 1901 in the same region. During the night hours the temperatures frequently did not go below 75° , and occasionally not below 80° , thus adding greatly to the discomfort of both human and animal life. Over the outlying districts temperature extremes were not unusual, the month as a whole being moderately cool over the Atlantic coast districts.

Precipitation during August was deficient over nearly the entire country and especially over the corn and cotton growing districts. In the great corn and cotton growing States of the trans-Mississippi region the precipitation was greatly deficient, the amounts over portions of Kansas, Oklahoma, and surrounding States, where excessive heat prevailed, being but a few tenths of an inch, and at some points no appreciable precipitation occurring during the entire month. Over the eastern portions of the cotton belt and the southern portion

of the corn belt to eastward of the Mississippi there was likewise a large deficiency in the precipitation.

For the first week in September heat and drought conditions continued unabated throughout nearly the entire corn and cotton growing districts, the heat being even more excessive than for any previous week of the summer and the precipitation as a whole probably the least for any since the beginning of the season over the principal crop-growing districts.

As a result of the extreme heat and lack of rainfall over such an important portion of the agricultural districts of the country there has been a great reduction in the crop prospects over large regions between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and a material reduction in many districts to the eastward. The corn-crop prospects as a whole have been greatly reduced; not since the great drought of June and July, 1901, has there been such widespread injury to that crop, and it is probable that the damage from the adverse weather of the present season will finally exceed that of 1901.

In the same region grass and other forage crops have been greatly injured, and the feeding of stock has already become necessary, with prospects of an insufficient supply for the coming winter.

In the cotton region the weather during August and the first week of September has been unfavorable over much of the region to westward of the Mississippi, but to the eastward it has been moderately favorable.

In the spring-wheat region the weather during the past month has been exceptionally favorable, and the wheat crop was harvested under favorable conditions; thrashing has likewise proceeded without serious interruptions.

As a result of the deficiency in rainfall the water supply, both for domestic use and for stock, has become greatly reduced, especially in the Middle and Southern Plains States and portions of Missouri and Iowa, and it has seriously diminished the supply in some of the more eastern portions of the country, especially in the southern drainage of the Ohio River and in central New York and northern Pennsylvania.

C. F. MARVIN,
Chief Weather Bureau.

APPLE OUTLOOK.

The outlook is distinctly for an "off year" crop of apples. This is to some extent an effect of the generally abundant crop of 1912 in the more important commercial districts, which interfered with the formation of fruit buds in orchards where full vigor of growth was not maintained by adequate cultivation, fertilization, and spraying.

Untimely frosts and in some sections excessive rains at the blossoming time reduced the set of fruit on important commercial varieties in practically all the important districts, both east and west. East of the one-hundredth meridian the prolonged high temperature and deficient rainfall, which in considerable portions of the territory still continue unbroken, have prevented that development of large-sized fruit which sometimes occurs in a light crop year.

In scattered localities and limited districts the conditions are more favorable than throughout the country generally, and where thoroughly efficient culture and spraying have been practiced the prospective yield and quality of certain varieties are promising. This is the case with Greenings and Spys in the Lake Region, York Imperial in southeastern Pennsylvania, Pippins in the Blue Ridge section of Virginia, and Jonathan in portions of the Ozark region. Baldwin and Ben Davis, which are the varieties most largely represented in the older orchards of the "barrel" apple territory, are generally reported light in yield.

The Rocky Mountain and Pacific apple districts, which constitute the distinctive box apple territory, generally report the crop condition as considerably lower than last year. The largely increased area of orchard now coming into bearing age each year in the Pacific Northwest tends to counterbalance this, however, so that the outturn of fruit in that region is likely to be heavier than the condition figures would indicate.

Reports regarding the apple crop in foreign countries indicate greatly reduced yields in Canada and in Great Britain, France, and Germany. The outlook for export demand for merchantable apples is excellent.

Present indications are that the entire product of sound and clean fruit of good keeping quality will be needed to meet the consuming demand.

Long continuance of high temperatures or of moisture deficiency beyond September 10 would be likely to cause a material lowering of both quantity and quality of apples in barrel districts.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

POTATO OUTLOOK.

The heavy hold-over crop from last season, the low prices, and general demoralization of the potato trade last autumn caused a slight shrinkage in acreage, especially in the late-potato districts. This, together with the adverse climatic conditions which have prevailed during the early growing season in portions of the territory,

will tend to reduce the crop below the yield of last year and slightly below the 10-year average. The superlative condition of the crop in certain areas will tend to counteract this condition, but most of the areas that promise bountiful harvests this season gave large yields last season. It must be remembered, however, that in early September the crop is not yet made and a short period of cool, favorable weather may cause a great improvement in areas where the condition of the crop is backward. On the contrary, a period of adversity may greatly reduce yields in areas giving great promise at this time. The present outlook is for a sufficient supply for the normal needs of the country, but the total harvest will undoubtedly be much less than last season.

The crop in Maine promises the largest harvest yet recorded; the conditions in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota are normal, while the conditions in portions of Colorado are much better than at this time last year. Present indications are that the yields will be light in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Ohio, and as a large percentage of the aggregate crop is produced in this territory, the result will be felt in the markets of the East. The areas promising normal or slightly increased yields will without doubt make up any deficiency that might result from a short crop in the North Atlantic States, so that for the country as a whole the crop promises to be ample. Stated in percentages, the average condition of the crop is 10 per cent below the 10-year average, but about 10 per cent above the condition for the same season in 1911.

L. C. CORBETT,

Assistant Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

HOG CHOLERA.

Hog cholera has existed in the United States for 75 years, and it is safe to say that in each of the last 25 years the farmers of this country have lost millions of hogs from this disease. It is estimated that during the year 1912 approximately \$60,000,000 worth of hogs died of hog cholera.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been engaged continuously for more than 25 years in endeavoring to discover some method of preventing or curing hog cholera. As is now quite generally known, these experiments of the department finally resulted in the discovery of a serum that will prevent the disease when properly prepared and administered. The results of these experiments of the Department of Agriculture were brought to the attention of the authorities in all of the States, and as a result approximately 30 different States are engaged in the distribution of antihog-cholera

serum to farmers. This work has undoubtedly resulted in a great saving to the individual farmer, but it has not resulted in the eradication or noticeable diminution of the disease in the country as a whole. The Department of Agriculture believes that, with this serum to use as a basis, a country-wide campaign looking to the elimination or control of hog cholera should be undertaken. Congress has recognized the importance of such work by an appropriation of \$75,000, which became available on July 1 of this year. This appropriation authorizes the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate the best methods of controlling hog cholera and the work thus authorized has already begun, although, owing to the small amount of money available, it is necessarily restricted to a few localities.

The United States Department of Agriculture believes that success in any attempt to eradicate hog cholera will depend upon the establishment of efficient organizations by the State and Federal Governments, which will work together. They must, however, have the full cooperation and support of the farmers. With the organizations perfected the idea is that when hog cholera breaks out on one farm it will be the duty of those organizations then and there to restrict the disease to the one farm where it already exists by instituting suitable measures of quarantine and also by the administration of the protective serum to the droves on adjoining farms. As already indicated, the department is now testing out in a few counties this method of combating hog cholera. In the meantime, while the necessary information preliminary to a general campaign against hog cholera is being secured, farmers may do much to protect themselves and help to restrict the disease by a careful observance of a few simple rules, such as the following:

(1) Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad, or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.

(2) Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots and do not go into your neighbor's lots. The germ of hog cholera may be readily carried in a small amount of dirt on the shoes.

(3) Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with the herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate inclosures well separated from the herd on the farm, and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes, and pens are infected with hog cholera and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera.

(4) Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

(5) If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals and burn all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood. Dogs, crows, or buzzards may transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.

(6) If after the observance of all possible precautions hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the State veterinarian, or State Agricultural college, and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of the serum is essential.

The Department of Agriculture does not distribute this hog-cholera serum direct to farmers. The department produces only such serum as is required for its own experimental work. Farmers, therefore, should appeal to their own State officials.

MARION DORSET,

Chief Biochemic Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST.

GENERAL REVIEW.

By September 1 the crop season is usually sufficiently advanced to enable one to form a reasonably accurate estimate of the final outturn, whether above or below average. On September 1 of this year the composite average condition of all crops was 10.1 per cent below the average of the 10 years 1903-1912, and indicates smaller yields per acre than in any one of these 10 years. The month of August was unusually unfavorable, for conditions on August 1 were only 6.1 per cent below the average level. Compared with a year ago prospects are now about 12.2 per cent poorer. Last year crop prospects improved steadily as the season advanced, final outturn being the largest on record; this year, on the other hand, from the beginning of the season to September 1, prospects have tended downward as the season has advanced.

The aggregate acreage of all crops does not usually vary much from one year to another. This year the aggregate is about 1 per cent more than last year (the increase being due to a smaller amount of winterkilling of wheat this year) and about one-half of 1 per cent more than the acreage in crops two years ago.

Coincident with the decline in crop prospects during the past month, prices for staple crops made an unusual increase. Usually the average of prices received by producers for crops decreases during August, the average decrease in the past five years being 4.4 per cent; but during the past month the average level increased 8.7 per cent. In August of 1912 the price level decreased about 7 per cent. The price level on September 1 was 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago, 3.8 per cent lower than two years ago, and 0.3 per cent higher than the average September 1 prices of staple crops of the past five years. Prices of meat animals decreased slightly from July 15 to August 15 (0.7 per cent), compared with an increase of 3.6 per cent in like month of last year and an increase of 6.2 per

cent two years ago. The level, however, is still unusually high, the index price of meat animals on August 15 being 9.8 per cent higher than on August 15 last year, 22.7 per cent higher than two years ago, and 8 per cent higher than three years ago.

TABLE 1.—General condition of all crops, by States, as reported Sept. 1; comparisons are with aggregate average crop prospect on Sept. 1 of recent years (mostly 10 years).

States or Territories.	1913	10-year average.	States or Territories.	1913	10-year average.	States or Territories.	1913	10-year average.
Maine.....	95.3	100	Ohio.....	96.5	100	Texas.....	95.1	100
New Hampshire....	88.0	100	Indiana.....	93.7	100	Oklahoma.....	63.7	100
Vermont.....	96.1	100	Illinois.....	78.0	100	Arkansas.....	92.3	100
Massachusetts.....	100.2	100	Michigan.....	92.4	100	Montana.....	95.1	100
Rhode Island.....	97.2	100	Wisconsin.....	108.0	100	Wyoming.....	81.0	100
Connecticut.....	90.7	100	Minnesota.....	106.6	100	Colorado.....	89.9	100
New York.....	90.7	100	Iowa.....	101.9	100	New Mexico.....	83.5	100
New Jersey.....	96.4	100	Missouri.....	65.1	100	Arizona.....	114.3	100
Pennsylvania.....	96.2	100	North Dakota.....	95.4	100	Utah.....	88.5	100
Delaware.....	92.0	100	South Dakota.....	87.1	100	Nevada.....	103.5	100
Maryland.....	90.4	100	Nebraska.....	72.8	100	Idaho.....	100.2	100
Virginia.....	102.1	100	Kansas.....	58.7	100	Washington.....	102.7	100
West Virginia.....	89.5	100	Kentucky.....	74.9	100	Oregon.....	102.8	100
North Carolina.....	102.1	100	Tennessee.....	83.5	100	California.....	84.7	100
South Carolina.....	100.4	100	Alabama.....	92.4	100	United States..	89.9	100
Georgia.....	98.0	100	Mississippi.....	92.9	100			
Florida.....	104.7	100	Louisiana.....	97.2	100			

TABLE 2.—Index figures of yield per acre of ten products, 100 representing the average yield per acre of the 10 years, 1903-1912.

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Rye.	10 crops combined.
1912.....	108	113	126	117	118	103	102	95	109	104	109
1911.....	89	88	82	83	84	77	112	109	78	97	90
1910.....	103	98	106	89	98	93	91	98	58	89	98
1909.....	95	110	100	91	111	100	83	98	104	100	97
1908.....	97	99	84	99	89	107	104	100	107	102	89
1907.....	96	99	80	94	99	112	96	103	100	102	95
1906.....	112	110	105	111	107	95	109	104	113	101	107
1905.....	107	103	114	105	91	108	100	99	123	102	105
1904.....	99	89	108	107	115	107	110	99	115	94	103
1903.....	94	91	95	104	88	108	93	95	93	96	95
1903-12.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913 ¹	80	107	93	90	88	92	91	91	93	101	89

¹ Indicated Sept. 1.

It may be observed from the above table that rye and wheat are the only two crops that promise above their 10-year average yield per acre; and that the average for all of the crops is lower than any of the 10 years.

THE CEREAL CROPS.

SPRING WHEAT.

The information gathered by the bureau indicated a condition of 75.3 at harvest time, as against 90.8 in 1912 and 76.9 for a 10-year average. This justifies a forecast of 13 bushels per acre, compared with 17.2 bushels in 1912 and an average yield of 13.3 bushels for

the years 1908 to 1912; and a total production on the planted area of 18,663,000 acres previously estimated, which is 3 per cent less than the estimated area in 1912, of 243,000,000 bushels, as against 330,000,000 bushels in 1912 and 191,000,000 bushels in 1911. This is an increase of 4.3 per cent over the production forecast for last month, which is principally due to more favorable conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota.

WINTER WHEAT.

The winter wheat crop of 1913, according to the information gathered by the bureau on August 1, is estimated to be 511,000,000 bushels, which would be the largest ever grown in the United States. This figure is based upon an acreage of 30,938,000, which is 16.4 per cent greater than the acreage of the 1912 crop and the largest of any year except 1903, and a yield of 16.5 bushels per acre, which is higher than either the 1912 yield of 15.1 or the five-year average of 15.2 for the years 1908 to 1912, and is exceeded only by the record yield of 16.7 bushels per acre in 1906.

ALL WHEAT.

Combining the estimated winter wheat crop of 511,000,000 bushels with the forecasted spring wheat crop of 243,000,000 bushels gives a total estimated crop of 754,000,000 bushels, which would be the largest wheat crop ever produced in the United States, following the crop of 730,000,000 bushels in 1912, which was one of the country's three largest crops of record, and 621,000,000 in 1911. This bumper crop was grown upon 49,601,000 acres, which exceeds the 1912 acreage by 8.3 per cent, and is the largest acreage of wheat ever harvested in this country, with the exception of that of 1901, which exceeded it by 295,000 acres. The indicated yield is 15.2 bushels per acre, which falls below the 15.9 yield of 1912, but is above the 14.5 average for the years 1908 to 1912.

This favorable showing results principally from the fine outturn of the winter wheat crop, which had been made before the advent of the present drought in its main centers of production. The improvement of 1.3 per cent over last month's forecast is due mainly to improved spring wheat conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota.

The average price paid producers September 1 was 77.1 cents, compared with 77.1 cents on August 1, 85.8 cents at the same date in 1912, and a five-year average of 90.1 cents.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, cables under date of August 23 an estimated production of 2,684,000,000 bushels of wheat in the following countries, which is 3.9 per cent more than was produced in the same countries last year; Belgium, Bul-

garia, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia: Switzerland, United States, Canada (winter wheat), India, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Prussia, England, Wales, Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).

This includes a preliminary estimate of 812,541,000 bushels production for Russia. Preliminary official estimates of wheat production for that country in previous years have tended to be somewhat excessive.

This list includes all of the principal wheat-producing countries that issue official data of wheat production, except Austria, France, Germany outside of Prussia, Roumania, Argentina, Australia, and Canada (for spring wheat), which countries produced in 1912 (Australia and Argentina 1912-1913) approximately 1,033,000,000 bushels.

CORN.

The information gathered by the bureau indicates a condition of 65.1, compared with 82.1 in 1912 and the 10-year average of 80.9, which justifies a forecast of 22 bushels per acre, against a yield of 29.2 in 1912 and an average of 26.5 for the five years 1908 to 1912. This promises the lowest yield since 1901, when it averaged 16.7, and upon the estimated area of 106,884,000 acres, which is but two-tenths of 1 per cent less than last year, and except for it the largest ever planted to corn in this country, it indicates a total production of 2,351,000,000 bushels, which compares with last year's "bumper" crop of 3,125,000,000 bushels, and 2,531,000,000 in 1911, and is the lowest since 1903.

This forecast is 12 per cent lower than that for August 1, owing to the increased deterioration from drought in important corn States. The condition in Kansas is but 10 per cent of a normal, and in the immediately adjoining States of Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma ranges near 40.

The average price paid to producers on September 1 was 75.4, compared with 65.4 on August 1, 77.6 on September 1, 1912, and 71.5 for the five-year average 1907-1911.

OATS.

The information gathered by the bureau indicated that the condition of the crop at harvest time was 74, as compared with 92.3 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 79.3, which justifies the forecast of a yield of 27.8 bushels per acre, against 37.4 in 1912 and 29.7 average for the years 1908 to 1912, and a total production of 1,066,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,418,000,000 in 1912 and 922,000,000 in 1911. The previously estimated area of 38,341,000 acres planted to this crop is 1.1 per cent in excess of last year's acreage, and the largest acreage ever harvested in this country.

This forecasted production, based upon the harvested condition, is 3.7 per cent higher than last month's forecast, which was based upon the indications on August 1.

While the indicated production is only about 75 per cent of last year's record crop, it is one of the four crops of oats in excess of a billion bushels.

The average price paid producers September 1 was 39.3 cents, compared with 37.6 on August 1, 35 cents at the same date in 1912, and a five-year average of 40.7 cents.

The International Institute of Agriculture estimates a total production of 2,898,000,000 bushels of oats in the countries named below, which is 10.3 per cent less than produced in the same countries last year:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia, Switzerland, United States, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Prussia, England, Wales, Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).

The figures given for Russia are 1,073,233,000 bushels, and for Prussia 398,223,000 bushels.

These countries include all those of importance in the production of this cereal that issue official data of its production, except Austria, Argentina, Canada, France, Germany outside of Prussia, and Roumania, which produced in 1912 (Argentina, 1912-13) approximately 1,173,000,000 bushels.

BARLEY.

The information gathered by the bureau indicated that the condition of barley at time of harvest was 73.4, as compared with 88.9 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 81.1, which justifies a forecast of a yield of 23.2 bushels per acre, against 29.7 in 1912 and an average of 24.5 for the years 1908 to 1912. This yield indicates upon the previously estimated area of 7,255,000 acres planted to this crop, which is 3.7 per cent less than last year, a total probable production of 168,000,000 bushels, against 224,000,000 bushels produced in 1912 and 160,000,000 in 1911.

There has been no change in the production forecasted from conditions last month.

The average price paid producers September 1 was 55.2 cents, compared with 50.8 on August 1, 53.5 cents at the same date in 1912, and a five-year average of 59.7 cents.

The International Institute of Agriculture states that the total production of barley this year is 1,143,000,000 bushels in the following-named countries, which is 0.1 per cent more than produced in the same countries last year:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia, Switzerland, United States, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Prussia, England, Wales, Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).

The figures given for Russia are 479,250,000 bushels.

These countries include all those of importance in the production of this cereal that issue official data of its production except Canada, France, Germany outside of Prussia, and Roumania, which produced in 1912 approximately 195,000,000 bushels.

RYE.

The information gathered by the bureau in August indicated that the yield was 16.3 bushels per acre, as compared with 16.8 bushels in 1912 and 16.2, the average for the years 1908 to 1912, which, upon the estimated area of 2,134,000 acres, which is 0.8 per cent greater than in 1912, indicates a total production of 35,000,000 bushels, against 36,000,000 for 1912 and 33,000,000 in 1911.

The average price paid producers September 1 was 63 cents, compared with 60.7 on August 1, 70.8 cents at the same date in 1912, and a five-year average of 73.4 cents.

The International Institute of Agriculture reports preliminary figures of production in Russia at 895,084,000 bushels, and the total production in the following-named countries at 1,408,000,000 bushels, which is 8.8 per cent less than was produced in the same countries last year:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia, Switzerland, United States, Prussia, and Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).

These countries include all those of importance in the production of this cereal that issue official data of its production except Austria, Canada, France, Germany outside of Prussia, and Roumania, which produced in 1912 approximately 288,000,000 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT.

The information gathered by the bureau shows a condition of 75.4, as against 91.6 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 87, which justifies a forecast of a yield of 18.2 bushels per acre, against 22.9 bushels in 1912 and 21 average for the years 1908 to 1912, indicating a total production upon the planted area of 841,000 acres (the same acreage as last year) of approximately 15,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 bushels in 1912 and 18,000,000 in 1911. This is a reduction in prospective production of 11.8 per cent from the forecast of last month, due to drought in New York and Pennsylvania, which two States normally produce over two-thirds of the total United States crop.

The price paid producers on September 1 was 70, compared with 72.4 August 1, 76.6 on September 1, 1912, and a five-year average of 76.

RICE.

The information gathered by the bureau shows a condition on September 1 of 88 per cent, compared with 88.8 in 1912 and 89.2 in 1911, forecasting a yield of 32.8 bushels per acre, against 34.7 in 1912 and 33.7 in 1911. While the forecasted yield is slightly lower than that of the preceding two years, upon the estimated area of 824,100 acres, which is an increase of 14 per cent over last year, it forecasts a total production of approximately 27,000,000 bushels, as against 25,000,000 in 1912 and 23,000,000 in 1911. This year's crop has the largest acreage and promises the largest production in the history of this crop in the United States.

FLAX.

The information gathered by the bureau shows a condition, September 1, of 74.9, compared with 86.3 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 80.9, which justifies a forecast of a yield of 8.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 9.8 bushels in 1912 and 8.2 in the years 1908 to 1912. Upon the estimated area of 2,425,000 acres, representing the large reduction of 14.9 per cent from the area in 1912, this indicates a probable total production of approximately 20,000,000 bushels, compared with 28,000,000 in 1912 and 19,000,000 in 1911.

The average price paid to producers on September 1 was 127.8 cents, against 118.6 on August 1, 162.6 on September 1, 1912, and a 163.8 average for the previous five years.

The International Institute of Agriculture estimates a production of 42,000,000 bushels in Belgium, Spain, United States, India, and Japan combined, which is 22.8 per cent less than the same countries produced last year. This estimate does not take into account the crop of Canada, which was approximately 21,000,000 bushels in 1912, nor the crop in Argentina and Australia for 1912-13, which aggregated 61,000,000 bushels.

HAY AND FORAGE.

The preliminary estimate of the yield of hay indicates an average of 1.31 tons per acre this year, which compares with 1.47 tons estimated last year and 1.43 tons, the 10-year average yield per acre. The total production is estimated at 63,460,000 tons, which is 12.7 per cent less than the production of last year, 15.6 per cent more than the short crop of 1911, and 8.5 per cent less than the 1910 crop. The quality of the crop is average.

The alfalfa, millet, and kafir crops are grown heavily where the drought this year is most severe; consequently these crops are particularly short.

The average price of hay (loose) to producers on September 1 was \$11.89 per ton, as compared with \$12.14 a year ago, \$14.61 two years ago, \$11.87 three years ago, and \$9.67 four years ago, on September 1.

COTTON.

Information gathered by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 68.2 per cent of a normal, as compared with 79.6 on July 25, 74.8 on August 25, 1912, 73.2 on August 25, 1911, and 74.7, the average on August 25 of the past 10 years. In the early part of the season conditions were favorable in the western cotton States and unfavorable in the eastern cotton States; as the season has advanced, however, prospects have been declining in the west and improving somewhat in the east. A lower condition than 68.2 on August 25 has been estimated only once in the past 10 years, in 1909, when the condition was 63.7, in which year the yield per acre was 154 pounds.

The detailed estimates, by States, of acreage, condition in per cent of normal, and price per pound, and the amount ginned to September 1 as reported by the Census Bureau, are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—Cotton: Acreage, condition, price per pound, and amount ginned.

State.	Preliminary area 1913 (000 omitted).	Condition Aug. 25.			Price per pound Sept. 1.			Ginned prior to Sept. 1 (census).		
		1913	1912	10-year average.	1913	1912	5-year average.	1913	1912	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Virginia.....	50	80	80	82	12.6	11.1	11.9			
North Carolina.....	1,560	78	75	78	11.8	11.5	12.1	188	674	1,245
South Carolina.....	2,716	77	73	77	11.7	11.7	12.0	7,272	4,260	19,364
Georgia.....	5,336	76	70	77	11.7	11.4	11.9	72,622	34,526	134,431
Florida.....	230	81	73	78	14.0	14.0	14.1	2,956	1,832	3,793
Alabama.....	3,804	72	75	76	11.6	11.1	11.7	41,525	12,824	40,501
Mississippi.....	3,045	69	70	75	12.0	11.5	11.6	2,027	442	1,865
Louisiana.....	1,166	67	74	69	11.8	11.0	11.4	7,566	1,724	8,120
Texas.....	11,732	64	76	72	11.9	11.1	11.6	649,694	675,249	557,544
Arkansas.....	2,117	72	77	77	11.7	11.2	11.5	2,200	81	170
Tennessee.....	823	80	76	83	11.8	11.1	11.6	9		5
Missouri.....	113	72	78	84	11.5	9.2	10.5			
Oklahoma.....	2,916	45	84	76	11.7	11.5	11.5	4,943	323	4,255
California.....	14	96	95							
United States.....	35,622	68.2	74.8	74.7	11.8	11.3	11.7	794,006	730,935	771,297

SUPPLY OF STOCK HOGS.

Information as to the number of stock hogs in the United States indicates that on September 1 the supply was practically the same as a year ago. On April 1 it was estimated that the number of breeding sows in the country was about 1 per cent less than on April 1, 1912. The numbers compared with a year ago in the important States are estimated as follows: Georgia, 110; Ohio, 103; Indiana, 102; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 104; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 100; Nebraska, 100; Texas, 102. The condition as to health of hogs is low, 89.8 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 95.1, the range in the 10 years being from 92.1 last year to 96.6 in 1910. Reports are particularly low in Iowa, 71, compared with an average of 95, and 86 in 1904, the lowest of any of the past 15 years.

HEMP AND BLUE-GRASS SEED.

These crops are grown mostly in Kentucky, where they have suffered, together with most crops in this State, from dry weather.

The condition of hemp on September 1 was 65 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 81.2 per cent of normal. Reports from Kentucky indicate that the production of blue-grass seed this season is only 47 per cent of a normal production. Last year the production was unusually large, being estimated at 117 per cent of a normal production.

VEGETABLES.

All vegetables were more or less adversely affected by the drought of the past month, conditions generally being below average conditions. Information as to the potato crop indicates a yield of about 88 bushels per acre, which compares with 113 bushels last year and an average of 96 bushels in the five years 1908-1912. A total production of about 325,000,000 bushels is thus indicated, compared with a production of 421,000,000 bushels last year and 293,000,000 the year before.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS AND NUTS.

The condition of subtropical fruits and nuts in California and Florida on September 1 is shown in Table 4, 100 representing normal conditions. Prospects are generally poorer than a year ago and two years ago.

TABLE 4.—Condition of subtropical fruits and nuts in California and Florida on Sept. 1.

	California.			Florida.		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Apricots.....	65	83	64	.....	.....	.....
Almonds.....	55	83	66	.....	.....	.....
Prunes.....	70	89	78	.....	.....	.....
Olives.....	78	80	90	.....	.....	.....
Walnuts.....	77	86	84	.....	.....	.....
Grapes:						
Wine.....	80	87	86	.....	.....	.....
Raisin.....	75	85	82	.....	.....	.....
Table.....	80	87	88	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	76	87	94	89	97	75
Lemons.....	61	89	95	.....	97	81
Grapefruit.....	.....	.....	.....	84	94	62
Limes.....	.....	.....	.....	100	95	81

TABLE 5.—*Corn and wheat crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.*

States and Territories.	Corn.					Winter wheat.		Spring wheat, condition.		All wheat, price.	
	Acreage, 1913, preliminary (000 omitted).	Condition.		Price.		Production (000 omitted).		Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	5-year average.
		Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	5-year average.	1913 (preliminary).	1912 (final).				
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	
Maine.....	16	65	86	89	83			95	95		109
New Hampshire.....	22	72	86	83	81						
Vermont.....	46	80	86	82	80			85	89	107	113
Massachusetts.....	48	76	87	85	82						
Rhode Island.....	11	81	91	105	92						
Connecticut.....	61	73	88	85	85						
New York.....	527	67	79	81	78	6,700	5,260			89	98
New Jersey.....	270	84	84	84	82	1,408	1,462			85	100
Pennsylvania.....	1,463	81	83	81	78	21,862	22,320			89	96
Delaware.....	197	80	87	73	79	1,638	1,942			88	94
Maryland.....	677	81	85	77	81	8,073	8,985			88	94
Virginia.....	1,980	85	85	85	83	10,064	8,596			93	99
West Virginia.....	732	84	82	84	88	2,957	3,378			95	104
North Carolina.....	2,826	87	84	95	97	7,055	5,322			97	109
South Carolina.....	1,992	86	83	102	99	972	727			117	120
Georgia.....	4,066	87	87	99	97	1,732	1,228			120	124
Florida.....	675	92	85	90	90						
Ohio.....	3,994	81	82	72	73	34,326	9,760			86	94
Indiana.....	4,898	81	84	70	68	39,534	10,080			83	91
Illinois.....	10,551	62	84	73	66	41,963	9,819			84	90
Michigan.....	1,641	80	80	72	70	12,714	7,000			85	93
Wisconsin.....	1,632	94	92	65	68	1,749	1,636	89	83	84	95
Minnesota.....	2,357	95	83	63	59			88	79	79	94
Iowa.....	9,947	76	81	66	62	7,816	6,900	85	83	78	86
Missouri.....	7,393	41	80	77	70	39,586	23,750			81	89
North Dakota.....	341	87	80	52	65			70	72	76	91
South Dakota.....	2,620	78	84	60	59			65	76	74	88
Nebraska.....	7,609	37	78	72	59	58,106	50,850	73	76	72	81
Kansas.....	7,424	10	70	81	65	86,515	91,450	40	60	75	84
Kentucky.....	3,636	59	86	86	81	9,765	6,860			92	95
Tennessee.....	3,365	65	86	83	82	8,208	7,077			95	98
Alabama.....	3,244	78	88	96	93	374	318			104	113
Mississippi.....	3,230	81	85	86	86	126	96			92	108
Louisiana.....	1,931	85	84	83	76						
Texas.....	7,081	78	74	77	73	11,812	11,025			84	97
Oklahoma.....	5,176	39	69	77	65	16,380	20,096			75	86
Arkansas.....	2,500	71	82	82	80	1,262	940			82	94
Montana.....	31	90	85	115	108	13,261	11,638	86	89	66	86
Wyoming.....	18	89	86	62	79	800	896	92	93	0	97
Colorado.....	420	70	83	70	76	4,452	4,728	79	87	73	89
New Mexico.....	87	61	82	76	95	725	660	80	86	77	99
Arizona.....	17	85	90	115	110	864	651	86	89	108	109
Utah.....	9	88	93	85	80	3,910	3,840	92	95	66	85
Nevada.....	1	92	93	101		322	412	97	97	90	120
Idaho.....	12	96	93	67	85	9,069	9,614	95	88	65	74
Washington.....	34	86	88	74	82	28,998	27,269	82	80	69	79
Oregon.....	21	96	88	85	88	11,599	16,884	90	81	75	83
California.....	45	78	89	86	91	3,822	6,290			92	97
United States ..	106,884	65.1	80.9	75.4	71.5	510,519	399,919	75.3	76.9	77.1	90.1

TABLE 6.—Grain crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.

States and Territories.	Oats.				Barley.				Buckwheat, condition.		Rice, condition.		Flax, condition.	
	Condition.		Price.		Condition.		Price.							
	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	5-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1 1913.	5-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine.....	97	95	54	60	91	93	79	84	93	91				
N. Hampshire..	91	92	58	62	91	89	90	86	91	93				
Vermont.....	93	92	57	59	91	92	92	86	87	92				
Massachusetts..	84	92	54	62					83	89				
Rhode Island...	80	88		56										
Connecticut....	80	88	55	61					77	92				
New York.....	86	87	47	51	86	86	73	78	66	86				
New Jersey....	80	85	47	55					81	85				
Pennsylvania...	83	86	46	50	85	87	63	66	79	88				
Delaware.....	78	84	50	46					86	88				
Maryland.....	79	84	46	50	87	88	70	61	84	88				
Virginia.....	84	80	51	55	88	92	68	72	84	87				
West Virginia..	84	84	52	56					83	87				
North Carolina..	84	80	56	63					80	89	80	86		
South Carolina..	88	80	68	70							82	83		
Georgia.....	83	84	64	69							82	87		
Florida.....		82	67	75							88	86		
Ohio.....	72	82	39	40	70	83	54	65	75	85				
Indiana.....	51	78	38	37	69	84	50	61	78	85				
Illinois.....	53	78	39	37	79	90	49	61	78	84				
Michigan.....	78	81	39	41	82	84	59	65	77	84				
Wisconsin.....	90	83	37	41	80	85	55	66	89	86			87	85
Minnesota.....	87	81	35	35	78	81	53	56	87	85			81	83
Iowa.....	83	81	36	33	78	84	54	57	80	86			86	86
Missouri.....	56	73	44	39	78	83		73	55	84			43	74
North Dakota...	72	77	32	38	71	75	49	54					73	79
South Dakota...	70	80	34	35	64	79	51	56					68	85
Nebraska.....	70	72	40	35	60	75	43	48	74	87			74	85
Kansas.....	54	65	45	41	40	63	50	50	60	82			60	73
Kentucky.....	66	77	52	52	87	85	75	73						
Tennessee.....	76	82	52	51	80	86	70	83	76	90				
Alabama.....	80	84	64	68							85	86		
Mississippi.....	80	79	64	65							85	87		
Louisiana.....	82	79	57	58							87	89		
Texas.....	76	69	43	49	69	75	64	88			90	90		
Oklahoma.....	50	66	44	41	40	69	67	58					63	70
Arkansas.....	77	76	51	54							86	88		
Montana.....	88	90	39	47	90	91	49	70					84	88
Wyoming.....	92	93	47	56	90	93	86	74						
Colorado.....	76	89	49	53	80	91	56	60					55	
New Mexico....	76	86	49	56	84	85	59	66						
Arizona.....	85	94	55	83	90	95	67	82						
Utah.....	94	97	38	51	94	96	47	57						
Nevada.....	96	97	55	82	96	96	85	92						
Idaho.....	96	92	34	45	96	92	53	57						
Washington....	92	88	40	48	91	88	50	61						
Oregon.....	102	87	40	45	92	87	55	62						
California.....	70	86	55	55	66	85	66	66			95			
United States	74.0	79.3	39.3	40.7	73.4	81.1	55.2	59.7	75.4	87.0	88.0	89.2	74.9	80.9

TABLE 7.—Hay and forage crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.

States and Territories.	Hay (all tame).								Alfalfa, production. ¹		Kafir corn, condition.		Millet, condition.	
	Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality.		Price.		1913.	7-year average.	1913.	7-year average.	1913.	7-year average.
	1913.	10-year average.	1913 (preliminary).	1912 (final).	1913.	10-year average.	1913.	5-year average.						
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Dolls.	Dolls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine.....	1.00	1.12	1,194	1,428	96	95	14.70	13.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	90
New Hampshire.....	1.00	1.10	491	626	95	95	16.30	15.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	92
Vermont.....	1.28	1.31	1,280	1,515	97	96	13.70	13.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	89
Massachusetts.....	1.21	1.25	577	596	94	94	20.10	19.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	89
Rhode Island.....	1.17	1.16	69	66	96	96	22.50	22.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Connecticut.....	1.14	1.17	432	436	94	94	18.50	20.07	96	.....	.....	.....	79	89
New York.....	1.14	1.23	5,327	5,900	92	90	14.00	14.40	84	90	.....	.....	75	84
New Jersey.....	1.30	1.34	471	521	92	90	18.00	16.80	91	89	.....	.....	81	85
Pennsylvania.....	1.32	1.35	4,146	4,537	92	90	13.70	14.44	91	88	.....	.....	84	87
Delaware.....	1.30	1.41	94	96	90	88	15.00	13.79	100	91	.....	.....	81	.....
Maryland.....	1.26	1.29	475	575	87	87	12.20	15.60	84	86	.....	.....	84	82
Virginia.....	1.27	1.23	922	889	90	87	14.00	15.21	95	86	.....	.....	87	84
West Virginia.....	1.21	1.31	875	1,028	88	86	14.20	14.68	92	87	.....	.....	88	83
North Carolina.....	1.31	1.47	384	351	90	88	15.50	15.55	100	85	.....	.....	85	86
South Carolina.....	1.16	1.33	225	223	88	88	17.80	17.00	105	87	.....	.....	86	82
Georgia.....	1.36	1.52	321	316	90	89	18.00	17.14	85	87	.....	.....	84	86
Florida.....	1.30	1.38	57	54	91	87	17.00	16.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1.30	1.37	3,848	4,026	91	90	11.10	12.18	94	87	.....	.....	81	88
Indiana.....	1.00	1.33	1,696	2,582	84	89	12.40	11.56	90	88	.....	.....	78	86
Illinois.....	.98	1.31	2,388	3,266	88	92	13.30	11.70	91	89	60	81	70	85
Michigan.....	1.05	1.32	2,464	3,185	93	92	12.60	12.33	89	87	.....	.....	85	84
Wisconsin.....	1.62	1.51	3,755	3,600	92	93	10.10	12.46	100	88	94	.....	94	85
Minnesota.....	1.50	1.57	2,492	2,541	92	92	6.50	7.84	98	88	.....	.....	91	87
Iowa.....	1.48	1.44	5,287	4,952	97	94	9.00	8.62	96	89	.....	.....	90	86
Missouri.....	.60	1.24	1,702	4,143	79	89	13.20	9.41	73	87	53	82	49	82
North Dakota.....	1.14	1.28	386	510	89	91	5.20	5.78	110	86	.....	.....	79	80
South Dakota.....	1.20	1.32	552	672	92	92	5.90	6.26	94	86	.....	.....	77	85
Nebraska.....	1.34	1.43	1,541	1,552	91	92	7.50	7.21	79	84	54	85	62	84
Kansas.....	.90	1.37	1,230	2,440	81	91	12.70	7.17	60	84	39	82	27	77
Kentucky.....	.87	1.31	624	1,002	81	87	15.90	13.28	75	86	.....	.....	67	84
Tennessee.....	1.21	1.46	1,031	1,154	89	87	15.70	13.67	77	88	.....	.....	68	87
Alabama.....	1.36	1.63	284	261	90	88	14.50	13.41	78	85	.....	.....	80	86
Mississippi.....	1.33	1.61	270	297	85	88	12.10	13.36	82	82	.....	.....	81	85
Louisiana.....	1.50	1.79	224	234	90	90	12.60	11.74	82	85	.....	.....	76	.....
Texas.....	1.16	1.48	427	542	84	87	11.00	10.30	80	78	75	78	70	74
Oklahoma.....	.80	1.23	308	481	75	88	10.40	6.98	60	81	50	82	52	76
Arkansas.....	1.42	1.44	398	352	84	88	12.00	10.85	80	86	75	80	72	81
Montana.....	1.80	1.82	1,152	1,216	94	94	8.40	9.94	97	96	.....	.....	80	88
Wyoming.....	1.90	2.21	902	859	99	96	7.50	9.16	100	94	.....	.....	90	87
Colorado.....	2.05	2.34	1,765	1,905	94	91	8.40	9.65	88	89	74	78	70	80
New Mexico.....	2.08	2.38	393	436	93	90	13.00	10.62	91	90	64	79	65	.....
Arizona.....	4.00	3.22	496	354	91	92	11.50	10.58	105	92	96	92	96	.....
Utah.....	2.33	2.95	867	1,023	92	95	8.50	7.95	91	91	.....	.....	99	92
Nevada.....	2.75	2.61	654	681	97	96	9.00	9.79	102	97	.....	.....	91	.....
Idaho.....	2.80	2.93	1,977	1,938	92	96	6.90	7.63	100	95	.....	.....	97	.....
Washington.....	2.30	2.28	1,803	1,707	95	94	10.20	11.81	99	94	.....	.....	89	.....
Oregon.....	2.10	2.10	1,642	1,738	95	95	8.40	9.43	97	94	.....	.....	97	.....
California.....	1.50	1.83	3,562	3,825	95	94	13.30	10.24	96	95	85	90	.....	92
United States.....	1.31	1.43	63,460	72,691	91.7	91.7	11.89	11.49	83.3	90.0	57.9	81.8	62.6	81.8

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 8.—*Fruit crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.*

States and Territories.	Apples.				Pears, condition.		Peaches, production. ¹		Grapes, condition.		Cranberries, condition.	
	Condition.		Price.									
	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Aug. 15, 1913.	Aug. 15, 1912.	Sept. 1, 1913.	5-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	43	64	65	79	65	82			79	78	71	79
New Hampshire.....	42	62	95	74	75	83	75	70	79	78	67	80
Vermont.....	24	65	110	80	69	81			72	81		
Massachusetts.....	55	62	105	85	90	78	70	50	87	83	80	76
Rhode Island.....	72	62	92	120	96	81	94	59	88	78	88	76
Connecticut.....	67	64	75	80	93	81	81	61	83	80	85	85
New York.....	35	58	72	65	81	70	67	58	65	82	78	86
New Jersey.....	55	60	73	70	57	68	42	57	78	84	70	77
Pennsylvania.....	43	59	80	65	60	68	41	51	61	79		
Delaware.....	39	63	60	50	25	61	38	41	76	82		
Maryland.....	40	65	70	50	40	66	40	52	61	79		
Virginia.....	33	58	60	42	29	57	24	50	74	78		
West Virginia.....	12	54	100	48	15	57	12	46	53	71		
North Carolina.....	36	60	73	65	30	59	26	58	80	80		
South Carolina.....	29	57	115	87	36	64	30	61	78	77		
Georgia.....	45	56	96	68	39	62	30	62	78	80		
Florida.....					38	61	45	67				
Ohio.....	30	46	98	65	50	64	32	42	58	78		
Indiana.....	63	46	60	65	67	57	69	43	80	78	80	77
Illinois.....	66	40	61	70	66	43	74	37	81	77		
Michigan.....	52	55	50	58	70	67	54	54	78	80	75	75
Wisconsin.....	88	59	65	84	90	56			93	82	81	78
Minnesota.....	97	69	70	135					86	81		78
Iowa.....	74	51	59	99	65	35	79	28	86	75		
Missouri.....	38	47	60	50	44	40	72	34	68	72		
North Dakota.....												
South Dakota.....	85	71	100	127					77	78		
Nebraska.....	56	54	80	85	58	48	35	35	63	71		
Kansas.....	24	48	100	60	32	50	25	40	44	68		
Kentucky.....	55	52	70	56	46	53	65	45	82	78		
Tennessee.....	42	53	65	49	37	50	38	47	77	71		
Alabama.....	44	55	85	83	48	60	38	56	79	76		
Mississippi.....	53	54	98	87	62	56	51	56	77	73		
Louisiana.....	60	55	105	92	71	65	59	60	84	78		
Texas.....	50	60	110	110	54	62	43	59	77	73		
Oklahoma.....	42	61	93	78	40	54	40	60	65	67		
Arkansas.....	55	54	75	70	48	49	60	56	82	70		
Montana.....	81	84	125	106	70	80			80			
Wyoming.....	90	75	150									
Colorado.....	69	68	82	85	50	57	30	53	78	77		
New Mexico.....	70	66	105	139	66	71	40	56	84	3		
Arizona.....	78	76	160	200	81	83	81	72	92	84		
Utah.....	83	76	100	89	74	67	79	70	92	86		
Nevada.....	69	75	185		70	57	80	56	85			
Idaho.....	83	76	92	100	83	75	71	62	94	86		
Washington.....	73	80	95	80	78	82	81	73	90	88		
Oregon.....	79	76	85	80	80	79	74	70	95	90		
California.....	60	81	90	85	73	83	65	76	79	89		
United States.....	47.7	54.4	75.2	67.5	59.1	65.3	47.6	53.6	75	83.3	76.3	77.1

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 9.—Vegetable crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.

States and Territories.	Potatoes.				Sweet potatoes, condition.		Tomatoes, condition.		Cabbages, condition.		Onions, condition.		Beans (dry), condition.	
	Condition.		Price.		Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.
	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	5-year average.										
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	91	86	58	67	.....	.....	82	89	82	89	80	88	83	88
N. Hampshire.....	75	84	85	83	.....	.....	85	87	78	85	70	85	85	87
Vermont.....	83	83	83	83	.....	.....	81	88	85	88	73	90	88	87
Massachusetts.....	71	81	91	89	.....	.....	82	86	75	86	73	82	85	83
Rhode Island.....	73	81	81	92	.....	.....	86	84	80	83	78	81	87	79
Connecticut.....	69	79	87	93	.....	.....	84	88	78	87	76	83	80	84
New York.....	63	79	92	90	.....	.....	76	86	68	82	73	84	72	85
New Jersey.....	68	78	70	76	89	87	86	82	82	82	83	85	.....	86
Pennsylvania.....	73	77	81	84	80	85	81	83	78	81	84	86	82	83
Delaware.....	73	79	72	78	91	86	80	77	80	82	81	85	92	.....
Maryland.....	66	79	71	73	82	86	77	78	76	77	86	84	84	80
Virginia.....	84	83	76	76	87	86	84	80	79	81	89	87	84	80
West Virginia.....	67	83	90	87	85	84	83	82	83	82	91	88	83	84
North Carolina.....	79	83	71	79	90	87	85	82	79	80	89	88	88	83
South Carolina.....	76	80	140	116	86	86	81	81	76	80	86	85	82	80
Georgia.....	76	85	114	113	84	89	83	85	75	83	84	87	80	84
Florida.....	87	85	124	128	90	91	81	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	59	76	96	88	78	84	83	85	75	86	81	87	77	85
Indiana.....	48	74	90	88	70	83	70	81	60	81	72	85	63	81
Illinois.....	44	76	90	84	60	83	62	86	50	81	63	86	52	82
Michigan.....	73	78	63	71	.....	.....	83	84	83	83	83	83	81	82
Wisconsin.....	83	80	45	67	.....	.....	91	85	89	81	90	82	89	85
Minnesota.....	83	80	41	63	.....	.....	90	83	88	81	89	84	91	85
Iowa.....	57	76	89	83	73	84	78	84	67	80	77	84	79	82
Missouri.....	47	75	97	85	42	80	40	80	28	73	54	82	33	77
North Dakota.....	78	83	54	73	.....	.....	81	76	83	77	80	80	84	80
South Dakota.....	76	84	72	80	.....	.....	73	79	73	78	75	82	79	82
Nebraska.....	53	76	85	87	50	82	53	76	50	72	66	78	66	79
Kansas.....	46	69	96	96	47	80	26	74	23	71	49	78	36	77
Kentucky.....	51	84	90	81	69	86	65	87	56	82	83	89	55	85
Tennessee.....	66	86	82	78	70	88	68	87	63	84	85	90	56	86
Alabama.....	77	86	109	107	80	89	80	84	78	81	85	87	73	84
Mississippi.....	76	83	99	103	80	89	84	83	76	77	85	85	76	82
Louisiana.....	75	80	81	92	87	90	74	82	71	77	80	84	75	82
Texas.....	60	73	92	112	64	74	75	73	75	67	80	79	75	75
Oklahoma.....	60	70	93	112	45	78	40	70	35	62	63	75	47	68
Arkansas.....	74	79	88	95	69	81	70	78	65	73	82	84	61	76
Montana.....	84	87	65	91	.....	.....	83	78	90	89	89	91	90	92
Wyoming.....	92	86	110	117	.....	.....	97	79	92	88	92	85	92	92
Colorado.....	78	83	78	99	85	.....	85	82	86	88	85	89	84	86
New Mexico.....	49	80	150	120	78	76	72	75	76	82	82	84	68	83
Arizona.....	75	85	163	130	91	92	94	85	92	86	92	88	90	82
Utah.....	88	89	56	70	.....	.....	93	92	91	90	91	94	93	89
Nevada.....	96	94	85	115	.....	.....	90	81	91	90	93	93	95	.....
Idaho.....	88	90	53	65	.....	.....	87	83	91	89	91	94	95	90
Washington.....	85	85	58	69	.....	.....	90	80	87	84	90	89	89	87
Oregon.....	93	85	55	69	.....	.....	94	83	93	89	93	91	97	89
California.....	78	89	65	79	89	92	85	90	86	90	90	92	82	89
United States	69.9	79.4	75.3	80.2	81.4	86.2	76.2	81.2	74.2	81.7	78.8	85.2	79.2	84.2

TABLE 10.—Miscellaneous crops: Forecast based upon returns to Sept. 1, with details, by States.

States and Terri- tories.	Clover seed.				Broom corn, con- dition.	Peanuts, condition.	Sugar beets, condition.		Sorghum, condition.		Tobacco, condition.				
	Acreage, per cent, of 1912.	Condition.		Price.			Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	7-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	
		Sept. 1, 1913.	10-year average.	Aug. 15, 1913.											Aug. 15, 1912.
		P. ct.	P. ct.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	
Maine.....	100		95		\$10.80										
New Hampshire.....					12.00								85	93	
Vermont.....	100		93	\$13.00	9.00								75	88	
Massachusetts.....			95										75	92	
Rhode Island.....															
Connecticut.....	100		92		12.00								75	93	
New York.....	90	70	86	12.33	11.38					84			72	86	
New Jersey.....	87	77	82		12.67										
Pennsylvania.....	85	70	78	11.09	10.81								69	88	
Delaware.....	90	79	86	10.00	7.60										
Maryland.....	90	66	81												
Virginia.....	100	88	84	12.10	11.40	82	81	90	80			83	81	89	
West Virginia.....	87	88	86	12.00	12.71		78					86	84	76	
North Carolina.....	102	90	88	11.89	11.00			86	82			87	84	86	
South Carolina.....	115	87	88					85	82			84	82	87	
Georgia.....	92		87		12.00			85	87			87	86	85	
Florida.....								89	88			88	84	90	
Ohio.....	125	88	74	8.85	9.67	80	81			86	86	83	85	68	
Indiana.....	112	83	78	8.63	8.71					83		75	84	64	
Illinois.....	110	78	83	9.17	9.10	66	80			81	86	63	84	62	
Michigan.....	100	83	78	9.52	9.85					90	87	81			
Wisconsin.....	97	88	85	9.46	7.89					88	88	91	87	86	
Minnesota.....	95	90	85	10.02	9.00					90	88	90	87		
Iowa.....	110	89	83	9.92	8.87	80	86			87		84	86		
Missouri.....	105	71	82	10.11	10.00	48	79					48	84	45	
North Dakota.....	110		91		12.00										
South Dakota.....	100	92	91	7.50								75			
Nebraska.....	100	78	87	11.33	11.20	60	83			70	89	59	85		
Kansas.....	105	81	84	8.67	9.73	37	77			58	83	38	84		
Kentucky.....	92	74	85	10.84	10.94	68	84					69	84	61	
Tennessee.....	95	77	86	10.94	11.80	67	84	69	84			71	87	67	
Alabama.....	200	90	89			70	83	84	87			81	84	87	
Mississippi.....	105	79	87			70	89	84	85			81	82		
Louisiana.....	100		91					85	90			84	89	82	
Texas.....	120	71	80			66	78	73	80			75	80	65	
Oklahoma.....	90				11.00	46	75	55	74			48	84		
Arkansas.....	107	80	88	8.62	9.67	68	87	74	81			72	82	70	
Montana.....	110	100	83							94	94				
Wyoming.....	95	101	96							95	95				
Colorado.....	110	100	87			62	83			89	92	77	84		
New Mexico.....	105	97				65		53	74	84	80	66	81		
Arizona.....	105							95	88	92	86	93	88		
Utah.....	92	101	92	11.50						90	97	85	93		
Nevada.....		96			9.90					96					
Idaho.....	96	97	94	8.20	10.00					97	91				
Washington.....	85	95	96		12.00					95	91				
Oregon.....	95	97	89		7.50					98	91				
California.....	80	92	96					90	91	88	91		91		
United States.....	104.2	81.3	80.7	9.37	9.80	48.5	78.7	85.1	84.2	88.1	90.0	69.6	83.8	74.5	
														81.5	

NAT C. MURRAY,
Acting Chief Bureau of Statistics.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR MEAT PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The combined condition (or estimates of yields) of all crops on October 1 was about 13.6 per cent lower than their condition on October 1 last year and about 9.7 per cent lower than the average condition of crops on October 1 of recent years (mostly 10-year averages). As conditions on September 1 were 12.2 per cent lower than on September 1 last year and 10.1 per cent below the average year, it is seen that the month of September, as affecting crop prospects, was somewhat more favorable than the average September, though less favorable than September, 1912. Very good crop yields are indicated in Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Arizona, and very poor yields in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

The general level of farm prices of staple crops increased about 2.1 per cent from September 1 to October 1. This is an unusual increase, for during each September of the past five years the level of prices declined during September, the average decline for the five years being 3.8 per cent. The average level of prices of crops on October 1 was 8.1 per cent higher than on October 1 last year, 0.8 per cent higher than two years ago (a year of short crops), and 6.3 per cent higher than the average of the past five years on October 1.

The average farm price of meat animals on September 15 was about \$7.15 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.20 on August 15, \$6.74 on September 15 a year ago, \$5.87 two years ago, and \$6.92 three years ago. From August 15 to September 15 the price level decreased 0.7 per cent, which compares with an increase of 2.7 per cent during the same period a year ago, unchanged two years ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent three years ago.

General conditions of all crops, by States, as reported on Oct. 1 and Sept. 1. 100 represents the aggregate average crop prospects (not normal) of recent years (mostly 10 years).

State.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1913.	State.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1913.	State.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1913.
Maine.....	96.7	95.3	Ohio.....	95.0	96.5	Texas.....	98.5	95.1
New Hampshire.....	87.9	88.0	Indiana.....	93.5	93.7	Oklahoma.....	64.8	63.7
Vermont.....	96.3	96.1	Illinois.....	78.1	78.0	Arkansas.....	91.9	92.3
Massachusetts.....	94.9	100.2	Michigan.....	91.9	92.4	Montana.....	95.3	95.1
Rhode Island.....	99.1	97.2	Wisconsin.....	107.9	108.0	Wyoming.....	92.4	91.0
Connecticut.....	93.9	90.7	Minnesota.....	112.9	106.6	Colorado.....	90.2	89.9
New York.....	90.2	90.7	Iowa.....	99.6	101.9	New Mexico.....	83.6	83.5
New Jersey.....	97.3	96.4	Missouri.....	67.5	65.1	Arizona.....	116.4	114.3
Pennsylvania.....	95.3	96.2	North Dakota.....	91.3	95.4	Utah.....	89.9	88.5
Delaware.....	92.6	92.0	South Dakota.....	83.2	87.1	Nevada.....	104.4	103.5
Maryland.....	90.7	90.4	Nebraska.....	74.1	72.8	Idaho.....	100.8	100.2
Virginia.....	101.6	102.1	Kansas.....	58.8	58.7	Washington.....	101.4	102.7
West Virginia.....	88.5	89.5	Kentucky.....	76.6	74.9	Oregon.....	102.9	102.8
North Carolina.....	100.1	102.1	Tennessee.....	83.8	83.5	California.....	87.7	84.7
South Carolina.....	100.1	100.4	Alabama.....	95.5	92.4			
Georgia.....	99.7	98.0	Mississippi.....	95.1	92.9	United States..	90.3	89.9
Florida.....	107.3	104.7	Louisiana.....	97.2	97.2			

THE CEREAL CROPS.

CORN.

The information gathered by the bureau indicated that the condition on October 1 was 65.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 82.2 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 80.6. This is an improvement of 0.9 per cent over the condition last month, and justifies a forecast of 22.2 bushels per acre, which compares with a yield of 29.2 in 1912 and an average of 26.5 for the years 1908-1912. This indicates a total production on the estimated area of 106,884,000 acres, which is only 0.2 per cent less than last year's record acreage, of approximately 2,373,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,124,746,000 in 1912 and 2,531,488,000 in 1911, being the lowest since 1903.

While generous rains have finally visited the drought-stricken portion of the corn belt, the moisture came too late to materially affect this year's crop.

The average price paid to producers on October 1 at local markets and shipping points was 75.3 cents, compared with 75.4 on September 1, 70.2 on October 1, 1912, and 67.3, the October 1 average for the five years 1908-1912.

The International Institute of Agriculture, on September 19, estimated a total production for 1913 of 2,766,000,000 bushels in nine countries, including those named below, being 22.4 per cent less than was produced in the same countries last year: United States, Hungary proper, Italy, Russia in Europe, Bulgaria, and Spain, the names being given in the relative order of importance in production. The crop of Hungary is estimated at 184,758,000 bushels; that of Italy at 98,422,000.

SPRING WHEAT.

The estimated yield per bushel based on the information gathered October 1 confirms the September 1 forecast of 13 bushels, which is much below the heavy yield of 17.2 last year, but only slightly under the five-year average of 13.3. Upon the previously estimated area of 18,663,000 acres, which is 3 per cent less than that of 1912, this indicates a production of 242,714,000 bushels, against last year's record crop of 330,348,000, and 190,682,000 in 1911.

WINTER WHEAT.

The winter wheat crop was estimated by the bureau on August 1 to be 511,000,000 bushels, the largest of record; the yield being 16.5, slightly exceeded by the record yield of 16.7 in 1906, and the acreage 30,938,000, which is 16.4 per cent greater than last year and second only to the acreage of 1903.

ALL WHEAT.

Combining the fair crop of spring wheat just harvested with the record winter-wheat crop gives a total production of 753,233,000 bushels, the largest ever grown in the United States, following a large crop of 730,267,000 in 1912, and a moderate crop of 621,338,000 in 1911. The estimated area devoted to the crop was 49,601,000 acres, exceeding the 1912 acreage by 8.3 per cent, and being the largest since 1901. The average yield is 15.2 bushels per acre, being 0.7 bushel below the 1912 yield but 0.7 above the average for the five years 1908-1912.

The average price paid producers October 1 was 77.9 cents, compared with 77.1 September 1; 83.4 on October 1, 1912; and 90.1 for the October 1 five-year average.

The International Institute of Agriculture on September 19 estimated the total production in 19 countries, the principal ones being mentioned below in order of importance of production, at 3,330,000,000 bushels, 4.1 per cent more than was produced in the same countries last year: Russia, United States, France, India, Canada, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Prussia, Roumania, Bulgaria, England and Wales, Algeria, Japan.

The Canadian Government's estimate of production, issued September 15, gives 192,517,000 bushels of spring wheat and 18,481,800 of fall wheat, a total of 210,998,800, compared with 199,236,000 in 1912 and 215,851,000 in 1911. The yield of spring wheat is placed at 21.41 bushels per acre.

OATS.

The yield of oats, according to the information gathered October 1, is 29.3 bushels per acre, much below last year's record yield of 37.4, but only slightly below the average of 29.7 for the years 1908-1912.

This indicates a total production on the previously estimated acreage of 38,341,000 acres, which is 1.1 per cent greater than last year and the largest ever devoted to this crop in the United States, of 1,122,139,000 bushels, compared with 1,418,337,000 last year and 922,298,000 in 1911. This year's crop, while modest compared with the extraordinary crop of last year, is the third largest in our history, the crop of 1910 holding second place.

An improvement of 5.4 per cent in prospective yield over that indicated by the condition reports of September 1 reflects the favorable weather conditions accompanying the harvesting of the crop and the frequent testimony to yields heavier than anticipated.

The average price paid producers October 1 was 39.6 cents, compared with 39.3 on September 1, 33.6 on October 1, last year, and an average of 40.1 for the same date in the years 1908-1912.

The International Institute of Agriculture estimated on September 19 a total production of 3,426,000,000 bushels in 17 countries, the important ones being named below in order of production, which is 5.9 per cent less than was produced in the same countries last year: Russia, United States, Prussia, Canada, Hungary, England and Wales, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Roumania.

The Canadian crop was estimated by the Dominion Government on September 15 to be 395,341,000 bushels, against 361,733,000 in 1912; the yield being 40.98 bushels per acre and the area 9,646,400 acres.

BARLEY.

The indicated yield of barley, from the information collected by the bureau October 1, is 23.9 bushels per acre, which, while much below last year's figure of 29.7, which was the high record, is but slightly under the five-year average of 24.5. This average yield, on the previously estimated area of 7,255,000 acres, which is 3.7 per cent less than the 1912 acreage, indicates a total production of 173,301,000 bushels, against 223,824,000 in 1912 and 160,240,000 in 1911. This is an improvement of more than five million bushels over the forecast based on September 1 conditions, due partly to favorable weather conditions in the heavy barley region of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa and partly to a better out-turn at the threshings than was generally anticipated and reported at that time.

The average price paid producers on October 1 was 56.8 cents, compared with 55.2 on September 1, 54.8 on October 1, 1912, and an average of 60.3 on the same date for the years 1908-1912.

The International Institute of Agriculture on September 19 estimated the total production of barley in 17 countries, including the important ones named below in order of importance of production, at 1,225,000,000 bushels, which is 1.2 per cent more than was pro-

duced in the same countries last year: Russia, United States, Japan, Prussia, Hungary, Spain, Algeria, England and Wales, Canada, Roumania, Denmark.

The Canadian Government's estimate of September 15 gives an average yield of 31.05 bushels and a total production of 44,440,000 bushels, compared with 44,014,000 bushels in 1912.

RYE.

The yield of rye, previously estimated, is 16.3 bushels per acre, the area 2,134,000 acres, and the total production 34,789,000 bushels, against 35,664,000 bushels in 1912.

The average price paid producers October 1 was 64.8 cents, compared with 63 cents September 1, 70.1 on October 1, 1912, and an average of 73.9 on that date for the years 1908-1912.

The International Institute of Agriculture, on September 19, estimated a total production in 14 countries, including the important ones named below in order of relative production, of 1,496,000,000 bushels, which is 6.7 per cent less than was produced in the same countries last year: Russia, Prussia, Hungary, France, United States, Spain, Belgium, Denmark.

The Canadian report of September 15 gives 2,425,000 bushels on 127,200 acres, against 2,594,000 last year.

BUCKWHEAT.

The information gathered by the bureau, October 1, indicates a condition of 65.9 compared with 89.2 in 1912, and a 10-year average of 84.2, which justifies the forecast of a yield of 16.5 bushels compared with 22.9 in 1912 and 21 in 1911. This indicates a total production on the planted area of 841,000 acres (which is the same as last year) of approximately 14 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1900, following the record crop of 19 million in 1912 and the large crops of almost 18 million in 1911 and 1910.

This shows a decrease during September of 6.7 per cent in the prospects of total production of this crop, following a similar decrease of 11.8 per cent during August, due in August to drought and in September to killing frosts during the second week of the month, in the heavy producing States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The price paid producers October 1 was 74.1 cents, compared with 70 on September 1, 69.7 on October 1, 1912, and a five-year average on that date of 72.6.

RICE.

The information gathered by the bureau on October 1 shows a condition of 80.3, compared with 89.2 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 87.5, which justifies the forecast of a yield of 30.9 bushels per acre, compared with 34.7 in 1912 and 33.7 in 1911, and a total production

upon the previously estimated area of 824,100 acres, which is the largest yet planted and an increase of 14 per cent over the area in 1912, of approximately 25 million bushels, about equaling last year's record crop and being 2 million larger than in 1911. This promised production is 2 million bushels, or 7.4 per cent, less than forecasted September 1, the loss during September being due to rain and flood damage in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, particularly in the latter State.

The International Institute of Agriculture gives the estimated production for Japan at 16,662,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5.1 per cent over the crop of last year.

FLAXSEED.

The information gathered by the bureau shows a condition October 1 of 74.7 per cent, compared with 83.8 in 1912 and a ten-year average of 78.5, justifying the forecast of a yield of 8.7 bushels per acre, which is below the 9.8 yield of 1912 but above the five-year average of 8.2. This indicates a total production upon the previously estimated area of 2,425,000 acres, which is 14.9 per cent less than the area in 1912, of approximately 21 million bushels, against the large production of 28 million in 1912, the low production of 19 million in 1911, and the very low figure of 13 million in 1910.

The average price paid producers October 1 was \$1.23, compared with \$1.28 on September 1, \$1.48 on October 1, 1912, and a five-year average of \$1.63.

The Canadian crop is reported at 15,168,000 bushels, against 21,681,500 bushels in 1912. The Russian crop has not yet been estimated, but is generally reputed to be somewhat less than that of last year. The British Indian crop for 1913 is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture as 83.4 per cent of the crop of 1912.

OTHER CROPS.

COTTON.

The condition of the cotton crop September 25, viz, 64.1 per cent of normal, was the lowest condition estimate for that date with one exception (1909) in the past 10 years. It has been reported lower than this amount five times in the past 30 years.

From August 25 to September 25 the condition declined from 68.2 per cent of normal to 64.1 per cent of normal, or 4.1 points. This compares with an average decline from August 25 to September 25 in the past 10 years (1903-1912) of 6.1 points; that is, from 74.7 per cent of normal August 25 (1903-1912) to 68.6 per cent of normal September 25 (1903-1912). Thus the condition, which was 91.3 per cent of the 10-year *average* condition on August 25, was 93.4 per cent of *average* condition on September 25.

During August the drought which was so disastrous to conditions previously was completely broken. Rains have covered the entire cotton belt, but too late in many sections to be of much, if any, benefit to the crop; indeed various comments indicated some damage resulting from the storms, the rainfall being excessive in some places. Particularly, the grade of the staple has been adversely affected in the eastern part of the belt more than usual. Complaint of damage from anthracnose was made.

The condition on September 25 was such as to indicate smaller total production than in 1911 and 1912, but, owing to the large acreage, larger production than in any year preceding these two years, with the probable exception of the crop years of 1904, 1906, and 1908.

Cotton: Acreage, condition, price per pound, and amount ginned.

State.	Pre-limi-nary area 1913 (000 omit-ted).	Condition Sept. 25.			Con-dition Aug. 25.	Price per pound Oct. 1.			Price per pound Sept. 1.	Ginned prior to Sept. 25 census (000 omitted).		
		1913	1912	10-year aver-age.		1913	1912	5-year aver-age.		1913	1912	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Virginia.....	50	75	70	76	80	11.1	11.4					
North Carolina.....	1,560	70	70	73	78	13.2	11.3	11.8	50	102	156	
South Carolina.....	2,716	71	68	72	77	13.3	11.2	11.7	192	174	338	
Georgia.....	5,336	72	65	72	76	13.3	11.1	11.2	11.7	491	272	766
Florida.....	230	78	65	71	81	13.7	13.5	14.2	14.0	16	10	22
Alabama.....	3,804	67	68	69	72	13.3	11.1	11.2	11.6	323	192	360
Mississippi.....	3,045	63	63	67	69	13.3	11.4	11.5	12.0	120	57	97
Louisiana.....	1,166	60	59	63	67	13.1	11.2	11.1	11.8	77	74	89
Texas.....	11,732	63	75	66	64	13.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	1,727	2,003	1,668
Arkansas.....	2,117	63	63	69	72	13.2	11.4	11.4	11.7	70	41	44
Tennessee.....	823	68	68	74	80	13.4	11.3	11.2	11.8	18	1	16
Missouri.....	113	64	72	76	72	13.0	11.3	11.1	11.6			
Oklahoma.....	2,916	42	69	69	45	13.1	11.1	11.0	11.7	149	77	116
California.....	14	100	90	93	96							
United States.....	35,622	64.1	69.6	68.6	68.2	13.3	11.2	11.3	11.8	3,238	3,007	3,677

VEGETABLES.

Although the breaking of the drought by general rains during September helped late vegetables in the Central States, general prospects have not been materially changed during the month. The potato prospect has been reduced slightly, from 325,000,000 bushels indicated on September 1 to 319,000,000 indicated on October 1; this reduction is due mostly to damage from frost in New York. All surplus potato States except Maine and Colorado indicate materially smaller production than last year, the total crop indication being about 25 per cent less than last year. Onions and cabbages also will be materially less than last year, particularly in the surplus States. Last year prices for these products had a sagging tendency as the season advanced. So far as supply is a factor, much higher prices might be expected this year. This crop season is somewhat comparable with the crop season of 1911, when production was also short.

Estimated average prices to producers of the United States on dates indicated.

Year.	Potatoes, per bushel.			Onions, per bushel.			Cabbages, per 100 pounds.		
	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.
1911-12.....	\$0.88	\$0.85	\$1.17	\$1.04	\$1.13	\$1.67	\$1.94	\$1.83	\$2.88
1912-13.....	.51	.51	.50	.89	.84	.77	1.25	1.15	1.03
1913.....	.74			1.04			1.79		

SUGAR CANE.

The condition of this crop on October 1 was estimated at 85.3 per cent of normal, compared with 84.9 on September 1, 78.9 on October 1 last year, and 86.3, the average of the past 10 years on October 1. It thus appears that the prospect is moderately below average. This crop is confined almost entirely to Louisiana.

HEMP.

The growth of this crop is confined mostly to central Kentucky, in which State the production is estimated at 55 per cent of a full crop, or about 69.1 per cent of an average production of recent years. The yield per acre is estimated at 855 pounds, against 950 pounds last year.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS AND NUTS.

The condition of subtropical fruits and nuts in California declined slightly during September and promises on the whole below average production. Prospects in Florida, however, are good.

Condition of subtropical fruits and nuts in California and Florida on Oct. 1.

	California.			Florida.		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Apricots ¹	61	80	75			
Almonds.....	53	83	65			
Prunes ¹	63	88	80			
Olives.....	73	74	90			
Walnuts.....	75	86	86			
Grapes:						
Wine ¹	76	87	85			
Raisin.....	75	89	87			
Table.....	83	87	88			
Oranges.....	76	87	93	88	100	75
Lemons.....	65	89	94		95	73
Grapefruit.....				82	100	56
Limes.....				88	92	78

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

Corn and wheat crops: Estimates and forecasts based upon returns October 1, with details, by States.

State.	Corn.						Spring wheat.				All wheat.							
	Condi- tion.		Production (in millions).		Price.		Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Production (000 omitted).		Qual- ity.		Price.			
	Oct. 1, 1913.	Aver- age.	Fore- cast, 1913. ¹	1912.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Oct. 1, 1912.	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Aver- age.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Oct. 1, 1912.		
P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.		
Maine.....	62	83	0.5	0.6	90	91	25.5	24.6	76	70	76	70	...	94	100	...		
N. Hampshire.....	65	85	.7	1.1	83	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	70	84	1.5	1.8	84	85	24.5	24.0	24	25	24	25	...	96	100	100		
Massachusetts.....	72	86	1.7	2.1	80	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	82	90	.4	.5	106	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	75	88	2.3	3.0	88	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	100
New York.....	58	80	13.8	19.8	84	81	...	...	...	...	6,709	5,360	...	92	92	100
New Jersey.....	83	84	9.7	10.4	85	84	...	...	...	...	1,408	1,462	...	94	94	99
Pennsylvania.....	78	84	55.0	61.6	83	78	...	...	...	...	21,862	22,320	...	92	90	93
Delaware.....	79	86	5.9	6.6	68	90	...	...	...	...	1,638	1,942	...	89	84	100
Maryland.....	80	85	23.4	24.5	77	84	...	...	...	...	8,073	8,985	...	91	88	93
Virginia.....	85	85	50.7	47.5	85	90	...	...	...	...	10,064	8,596	...	90	95	102
West Virginia.....	81	82	22.0	24.5	85	84	...	...	...	...	2,957	3,378	...	91	96	102
N. Carolina.....	85	84	53.2	51.1	96	94	...	...	...	...	7,055	5,322	...	90	104	109
S. Carolina.....	85	82	31.0	34.3	103	104	...	...	...	...	972	727	...	86	121	126
Georgia.....	87	86	56.8	54.0	96	95	...	...	...	...	1,732	1,228	...	87	121	124
Florida.....	98	86	9.3	8.5	80	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	80	84	147.6	174.4	72	71	...	...	...	...	34,325	9,760	...	88	89	98
Indiana.....	80	85	175.1	199.4	71	68	...	...	...	...	39,534	10,080	...	87	87	95
Illinois.....	61	84	284.3	426.3	71	66	...	...	...	...	41,963	9,819	...	90	85	92
Michigan.....	80	82	54.0	55.2	71	75	...	...	...	...	12,714	7,000	...	90	87	100
Wisconsin.....	94	84	63.9	58.3	63	64	18.6	16.3	1,916	1,868	3,665	3,564	...	88	83	85		
Minnesota.....	99	83	90.2	78.2	61	57	16.2	13.4	67,959	67,038	67,959	67,038	...	87	77	80		
Iowa.....	77	82	323.0	432.0	66	61	17.0	14.7	5,644	5,950	13,460	12,850	...	91	77	81		
Missouri.....	44	80	122.3	243.9	78	66	...	...	...	...	39,586	23,750	...	90	84	92
North Dakota.....	90	77	9.8	8.8	53	50	10.5	11.8	79,695	143,820	79,695	143,820	...	87	74	75		
South Dakota.....	79	84	70.6	76.3	61	54	9.0	12.0	33,075	52,185	33,075	52,185	...	88	73	72		
Nebraska.....	39	78	102.8	182.6	71	62	12.0	12.8	3,576	4,202	61,682	55,052	...	93	73	74		
Kansas.....	10	69	23.8	174.2	79	66	8.5	10.8	442	840	86,957	92,290	...	91	80	77		
Kentucky.....	60	86	74.5	109.4	86	77	...	...	...	...	9,765	6,890	...	86	94	99
Tennessee.....	66	85	66.9	88.3	84	80	...	...	...	...	8,208	7,077	...	87	96	120
Alabama.....	78	86	48.3	54.2	99	93	...	...	...	...	374	318	...	86	120	129
Mississippi.....	81	83	56.5	56.8	85	83	...	...	...	...	126	96	...	86	125	100
Louisiana.....	84	82	39.9	32.5	82	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	78	73	155.3	153.3	82	66	...	...	...	...	11,812	11,025	...	84	92	88
Oklahoma.....	38	67	64.2	101.9	75	55	...	...	...	...	16,380	20,096	...	87	83	77
Arkansas.....	70	80	45.7	50.5	80	73	...	...	...	...	1,262	940	...	86	89	91
Montana.....	90	84	.9	.6	65	80	21.5	25.2	7,762	7,708	21,023	19,346	...	93	63	62		
Wyoming.....	90	86	.4	.4	70	50	25.0	25.8	1,200	1,285	2,000	2,181	...	93	70	76		
Colorado.....	66	82	7.4	8.7	75	70	21.0	25.2	5,670	6,240	10,122	10,968	...	90	75	74		
New Mexico.....	61	82	1.7	2.1	110	77	19.0	21.4	494	572	1,219	1,232	...	90	97	80		
Arizona.....	79	88	.5	.5	100	118	24.5	25.1	49	56	913	707	...	92	112	94		
Utah.....	92	92	.3	.3	63	80	28.0	26.9	2,156	2,219	6,066	6,059	...	94	68	70		
Nevada.....	98	91	...	...	...	...	31.0	29.5	775	725	1,097	1,137	...	97	97	106
Idaho.....	90	91	.4	.4	75	80	28.0	24.6	4,984	4,952	14,053	14,566	...	95	65	66		
Washington.....	80	88	.9	.8	85	19.0	19.6	23,161	26,459	52,159	53,728	...	93	71	71			
Oregon.....	95	89	.6	.6	68	95	19.5	17.9	4,056	4,134	15,655	21,018	...	95	73	73		
California.....	80	88	1.4	1.9	86	93	...	...	...	...	3,822	6,290	...	92	91	88
U. S.	65.3	80.6	2,374.1	3,124.7	75.3	70.2	13.0	13.5	242,714	330,348	753,233	730,267	...	90.2	77.9	83.4		

¹ Forecast based upon condition report Oct. 1.

Oats and barley crops: Estimates based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States.

States.	Oats.								Barley.							
	Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality.		Price.		Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality.		Price.	
	1913.	Average.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average.	1913.	1912.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	40.0	37.5	5,440	4,602	96	94	54	52	28.5	29.3	114	105	94	93	81	75
N. Hampshire	34.8	34.2	418	468	92	93	58	54	28.0	23.4	28	28	91	91	90	93
Vermont.....	38.5	37.2	3,042	3,311	94	92	58	57	32.0	31.5	416	455	93	93	82	89
Massachusetts	35.0	33.5	280	272	85	91	56	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	26.0	29.0	52	57	84	89	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut..	28.0	32.8	308	338	86	93	57	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York....	33.5	31.8	43,114	36,714	94	89	47	42	26.7	26.0	2,056	2,132	94	90	71	73
New Jersey..	29.0	29.5	1,972	1,849	88	87	46	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	31.0	30.3	35,774	36,377	90	87	47	42	26.0	24.6	182	192	93	91	68	77
Delaware....	30.5	23.6	122	122	88	85	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland....	28.0	26.9	1,260	1,350	87	87	46	46	29.0	28.6	116	108	89	92	70	70
Virginia.....	21.5	19.3	4,020	3,885	90	86	51	54	26.0	26.8	260	250	94	93	75	71
W. Virginia..	24.0	22.8	2,664	3,108	89	86	52	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina..	19.5	16.1	4,251	3,794	89	85	61	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina...	23.5	19.0	8,225	6,966	90	86	68	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22.0	17.2	8,976	7,571	88	88	65	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	18.0	14.4	810	740	82	84	67	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	30.2	33.5	55,055	93,280	89	87	40	33	24.0	27.5	456	620	88	88	56	53
Indiana.....	21.4	29.7	37,471	79,759	77	86	39	30	25.0	25.9	200	266	85	89	45	59
Illinois.....	23.8	31.8	102,433	182,726	78	86	39	30	26.0	29.0	1,378	1,796	88	90	58	57
Michigan.....	30.0	30.8	45,450	51,826	91	87	41	34	24.8	25.1	2,108	2,262	91	88	64	64
Wisconsin....	36.5	32.9	83,768	84,746	95	86	39	32	25.0	28.0	20,075	24,843	85	85	58	57
Minnesota....	37.8	31.4	112,531	122,932	93	85	34	26	24.0	24.8	33,984	42,018	84	83	54	44
Iowa.....	34.5	30.8	168,326	217,818	94	87	36	27	25.0	26.2	11,050	14,570	87	86	60	53
Missouri.....	21.2	24.4	26,246	37,125	78	83	43	33	22.0	22.9	132	149	84	87	.....	.....
N. Dakota....	25.7	28.8	57,928	95,220	89	88	32	24	20.0	21.7	22,340	35,162	86	83	48	39
S. Dakota....	26.5	29.5	42,294	52,360	88	87	34	26	17.5	23.7	16,765	23,062	84	84	53	44
Nebraska....	26.5	25.4	66,288	55,510	89	85	38	30	16.0	22.7	1,760	2,486	87	84	50	37
Kansas.....	19.5	24.0	36,894	55,040	80	82	46	38	8.1	19.3	1,426	4,136	80	84	54	41
Kentucky....	19.8	21.8	3,128	4,035	83	84	52	45	26.6	24.5	80	78	90	87	.....	.....
Tennessee....	21.0	20.7	6,069	5,599	89	86	53	49	25.0	23.3	50	52	92	88	85	92
Alabama.....	20.5	17.4	5,863	5,200	87	85	67	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi..	20.0	17.7	2,600	1,966	85	82	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana....	22.0	18.5	748	707	83	83	56	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	32.5	29.6	29,250	31,140	83	80	48	40	24.5	24.2	147	176	82	86	65	71
Oklahoma....	20.0	26.2	20,600	23,494	76	81	46	35	9.0	23.8	72	160	72	85	70	50
Arkansas....	26.5	21.3	5,088	3,482	82	80	53	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	43.5	44.6	22,359	22,848	95	94	34	33	31.0	34.6	1,333	1,424	92	93	60	51
Wyoming....	38.0	35.6	8,588	8,569	98	94	43	33	31.0	31.0	372	374	97	94	59	55
Colorado....	35.0	37.6	10,570	12,412	92	94	45	42	32.5	35.8	2,470	2,964	90	92	57	45
New Mexico..	30.0	31.9	1,680	1,839	90	92	75	40	24.0	29.6	72	70	88	92	60	73
Arizona.....	43.0	36.0	258	268	93	93	55	82	39.0	37.9	1,326	1,440	96	94	70	74
Utah.....	46.0	43.2	4,694	4,222	96	96	39	43	38.5	40.5	962	1,125	96	96	56	54
Nevada.....	43.0	39.9	430	400	96	97	47	60	41.0	37.0	533	492	99	97	82	74
Idaho.....	46.5	43.1	16,182	17,017	98	95	41	33	42.0	39.7	6,930	6,916	95	96	57	60
Washington..	47.5	47.8	13,775	13,689	95	93	40	43	40.0	36.9	7,400	7,869	95	93	55	55
Oregon.....	42.3	32.8	15,186	13,714	98	92	35	39	35.0	33.2	4,130	4,284	96	93	55	56
California...	31.6	33.7	6,257	7,800	89	91	55	52	26.0	26.5	32,578	41,766	84	91	66	69
U. S.	29.3	29.8	1,122,139	1,418,337	89.1	87.1	39.6	33.6	23.9	25.5	173,301	223,824	86.4	87.0	56.8	54.8

Miscellaneous grain crops: Estimates based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States.

State.	Buck- wheat.		Flaxseed.		Rice.		Clover seed.	Alfalfa seed.				Kafir corn.		Millet.			
	Condi- tion Oct. 1.		Condi- tion Oct. 1.		Condi- tion Oct. 1.		Condi- tion.	Yield per acre.		Produc- tion. ¹		Produc- tion. ¹		Produc- tion of hay. ¹		Produc- tion of seed. ¹	
	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	Aver- age.	1913.	Aver- age.
Me.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bu.	Bu.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
N. H.	85	89					100							75	88		
Vt.	84	91					85							83	82		
Vt.	78	89					100							90	91		
Mass.	71	86					68							82	88		
R. I.														82			
Conn.	77	90					90							83	92		
N. Y.	52	83					81			78				67	86	63	81
N. J.	80	83					80			89	100			66	88	63	86
Pa.	68	85					55			89	92			74	86	80	77
Del.	80	84					70							76		100	
Md.	80	88					65							81	80	84	73
Va.	82	87					75	3.5	3.5	82	83			82	83	79	79
W. Va.	80	86					82			80	90			84	83	82	83
N. C.	85	90			80	83	84							86	86	84	84
S. C.					80	78								85	81	85	80
Ga.					81	86	75							84	85	77	82
Fla.					83	85											
Ohio.	74	83					80	2.5	3.2	90	82			75	84	77	79
Ind.	80	83					80	2.0	2.3	82	83			70	84	73	79
Ill.	80	85					69	2.5	4.0	80	84	68	84	64	86	65	82
Mich.	75	80					82	2.0	2.6	90	82			84	82	81	76
Wis.	84	82	87	85			83	3.5	5.5	87	79			95	84	92	81
Minn.	81	84	78	82			83	2.5	3.5	85	82			89	85	82	81
Iowa.	80	83	89	86			85	3.6	3.0	90	86			85	86	85	82
Mo.	57	83	47	74			65	2.5	3.0	79	80	53	82	47	82	42	77
N. Dak.			74	76			86	3.5	3.0	100	99			80	78	75	74
S. Dak.			70	83			79	2.7	3.0	90	81			80	84	75	80
Nebr.	58	85	80	85			75	3.6	2.9	100	80	48	81	62	82	61	79
Kans.	69	78	67	71			70	3.9	2.8	95	73	25	84	30	78	50	72
Ky.							73	5.0	5.8	85	78			66	83	64	77
Tenn.	76	87					72			80	92			65	85	64	79
Ala.					87	84	80			100	105			78	85	77	78
Miss.					81	82	90			92	89			85	82	70	82
La.					80	87	92	2.5	2.0	50	40			84		80	
Tex.					79	90	90	4.5	5.7	75	85	67	76	65	72	58	69
Okla.			68	78			81	3.7	3.2	85	81	52	81	57	75	53	72
Ark.					85	90	71	2.4	1.4	75	82	75	78	70	78	74	76
Mont.			80	86			87	4.4	4.3	98	100			95	89	100	61
Wyo.							97	3.7	4.2	88	93			80	86	85	78
Colo.			48				90	3.8	3.2	80	90	80	89	70	81	70	75
N. Mex.								4.0	6.0	85	88	68	78	67		60	
Ariz.								5.0	5.6	88	90	100	89	90		100	
Utah.							100	5.5	7.0	87	83			82	94	90	97
Nev.							98			95	95						
Idaho.							93	5.0	5.0	88	90						
Wash.							95	4.3	4.5	90	100						
Oreg.							95	4.2	4.3	80	97						
Cal.					95		95	5.4	5.8	82	90	87	91				
U.S.	65.9	84.2	74.7	78.5	80.3	87.5	76.1	4.2	4.6	89.4	84.2	55.1	83.0	61.8	80.9	62.1	76.6

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

Fruit crops: Estimates based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States.

State.	Apples.					Pears.		Grapes.		Cranberries.		Tomatoes.	
	Condition Oct. 1.			Price.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Production. ¹	
	1913	1912	Average.	Sept. 15, 1913.	Sept. 15, 1912.	1913	Average.	1913	Average.	1913	Average.	1913	Average.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	47	75	66	75	55	65	77	70	93	73	74	83	86
New Hampshire.....	40	75	61	96	65	75	81	69	89	.....	.....	76	88
Vermont.....	24	74	63	105	60	80	82	72	85	.....	.....	70	90
Massachusetts.....	55	76	64	100	80	91	76	86	83	76	73	79	87
Rhode Island.....	72	63	61	100	100	98	78	83	79	85	74	81	89
Connecticut.....	70	65	63	60	72	95	76	83	79	68	80	80	90
New York.....	34	73	59	75	50	83	71	60	83	62	79	68	87
New Jersey.....	57	47	57	63	60	58	68	74	84	61	75	86	85
Pennsylvania.....	43	53	61	78	56	57	70	55	78	.....	.....	80	83
Delaware.....	40	70	61	55	55	27	65	68	81	.....	.....	87	79
Maryland.....	41	70	65	100	50	35	67	60	78	.....	.....	80	78
Virginia.....	34	85	58	65	42	29	59	68	75	.....	.....	84	80
West Virginia.....	12	89	55	105	41	12	62	40	69	.....	.....	83	83
North Carolina.....	35	74	57	75	65	31	59	76	78	.....	.....	80	82
South Carolina.....	30	62	56	115	100	34	66	77	75	.....	.....	81	79
Georgia.....	45	60	53	85	80	42	63	78	77	.....	.....	84	83
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	77
Ohio.....	29	59	47	95	55	49	65	50	78	.....	.....	77	85
Indiana.....	60	48	45	60	64	65	62	76	77	80	77	71	81
Illinois.....	60	48	40	60	70	64	47	78	77	.....	.....	61	87
Michigan.....	49	78	56	50	50	68	68	71	78	75	72	82	85
Wisconsin.....	88	53	60	55	65	84	56	93	79	82	73	89	86
Minnesota.....	100	50	69	60	116	.....	.....	93	79	.....	.....	90	84
Iowa.....	69	20	52	60	87	70	40	86	79	.....	.....	70	89
Missouri.....	35	75	46	63	48	41	46	62	71	.....	.....	40	79
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	82	.....	.....	85	74
South Dakota.....	83	60	72	93	100	.....	.....	65	82	.....	.....	75	80
Nebraska.....	49	63	54	85	85	57	55	68	73	.....	.....	54	80
Kansas.....	29	71	47	110	60	34	53	45	68	.....	.....	40	73
Kentucky.....	51	70	49	65	56	45	54	78	74	.....	.....	64	87
Tennessee.....	42	80	51	75	55	32	51	72	68	.....	.....	69	84
Alabama.....	46	61	53	76	84	46	58	74	71	.....	.....	81	84
Mississippi.....	50	60	50	100	91	59	57	82	68	.....	.....	80	82
Louisiana.....	60	68	52	100	140	70	64	81	74	.....	.....	77	73
Texas.....	52	76	58	110	100	48	61	74	71	.....	.....	70	70
Oklahoma.....	43	73	60	100	78	38	53	63	65	.....	.....	41	63
Arkansas.....	58	73	52	80	76	48	48	78	68	.....	.....	73	76
Montana.....	77	90	86	100	80	80	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	77
Wyoming.....	90	100	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	80
Colorado.....	75	70	70	85	88	58	65	72	76	.....	.....	91	77
New Mexico.....	71	65	61	100	100	70	72	83	71	.....	.....	75	75
Arizona.....	75	85	70	190	204	81	81	90	82	.....	.....	93	88
Utah.....	82	91	77	85	75	75	72	90	89	.....	.....	93	89
Nevada.....	75	95	75	180	110	72	69	90	76	.....	.....	100	84
Idaho.....	77	94	80	85	80	79	77	95	87	.....	.....	87	83
Washington.....	69	89	78	87	65	78	82	83	83	.....	.....	85	79
Oregon.....	79	94	78	84	73	82	80	90	88	.....	.....	96	84
California.....	55	86	80	100	70	70	83	79	89	.....	.....	84	90
United States..	46.6	67.8	54.1	76.5	62.2	58.1	66.5	73.3	83.3	71.5	74.1	77.0	81.7

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

Vegetable crops: Estimates and forecasts based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States.

State.	Potatoes.						Sweet potatoes.	
	Condition Oct. 1.		Production (000 omitted).		Price.		Condition Oct. 1.	
	1913	Average.	Forecast 1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	Average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Cents.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine.....	95	88	26,700	23,166	53	45	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	75	82	2,000	2,380	77	72	.....	.....
Vermont.....	84	80	3,200	3,640	69	51	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	75	78	2,800	3,380	82	71	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	78	80	600	505	80	85	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	70	78	2,200	2,461	90	61	.....	.....
New York.....	59	75	26,800	38,160	86	54	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	70	77	8,400	9,936	68	61	90	86
Pennsylvania.....	70	74	21,400	28,885	79	54	78	83
Delaware.....	77	77	1,000	1,100	85	60	91	85
Maryland.....	68	77	3,100	4,144	69	52	82	84
Virginia.....	80	81	8,200	8,265	65	71	83	85
West Virginia.....	67	80	3,500	5,264	91	68	81	81
North Carolina.....	80	81	2,300	2,550	78	70	87	85
South Carolina.....	75	80	700	900	134	122	81	84
Georgia.....	60	84	900	936	110	95	83	85
Florida.....	67	85	1,100	1,023	115	120	89	89
Ohio.....	57	75	12,100	20,832	103	58	73	81
Indiana.....	46	73	4,000	9,918	95	54	69	79
Illinois.....	43	73	6,600	13,837	101	64	59	81
Michigan.....	69	73	30,700	36,750	63	41	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	79	74	30,200	34,920	54	35	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83	78	24,700	33,075	49	31	.....	.....
Iowa.....	51	73	10,500	18,966	62	53	67	82
Missouri.....	40	72	3,600	7,980	102	68	46	78
North Dakota.....	78	79	4,600	6,656	53	32	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	76	82	4,600	6,510	67	43	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	48	74	5,600	9,440	82	58	.....	.....
Kansas.....	46	66	3,200	5,740	96	74	47	77
Kentucky.....	49	81	2,400	5,151	105	69	67	83
Tennessee.....	61	82	2,100	3,344	93	75	65	83
Alabama.....	78	83	1,100	1,215	106	95	79	84
Mississippi.....	76	80	800	890	104	68	81	82
Louisiana.....	77	78	1,400	1,460	90	86	85	86
Texas.....	60	70	2,800	3,276	107	111	68	71
Oklahoma.....	59	67	1,800	1,740	111	107	50	76
Arkansas.....	70	76	1,800	1,750	99	92	71	78
Montana.....	82	87	5,000	6,165	58	51	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	92	82	1,600	1,540	89	59	.....	.....
Colorado.....	74	76	9,400	8,675	63	60	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	45	78	400	900	125	104	.....	.....
Arizona.....	75	83	100	125	127	101	.....	.....
Utah.....	88	87	2,800	3,515	58	43	.....	.....
Nevada.....	96	94	1,700	2,136	58	75	.....	.....
Idaho.....	85	88	4,900	6,475	55	46	.....	.....
Washington.....	81	82	8,400	11,356	53	42	.....	.....
Oregon.....	91	85	7,200	10,075	58	38	.....	.....
California.....	77	88	7,200	10,140	80	71	86	93
United States.....	67.7	76.4	319,000	420,647	73.9	51.1	80.1	83.1

Vegetable crops: Estimates and forecasts based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States—Continued.

State.	Cabbages.				Onions.				Beans.	
	Yield per acre.		Production. ¹		Yield per acre.		Production. ¹		Production. ¹	
	1913	1912	1913	Average.	1913	1912	1913	Average.	1913	Average.
	Tons.	Tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.	Bush.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine.....	6.8	8.0	80	86	328	210	80	86	83	84
New Hampshire.....	6.5	7.2	77	85	300	239	80	87	79	86
Vermont.....	4.8	5.7	80	90	270	300	78	85	75	86
Massachusetts.....	6.8	7.0	84	86	310	340	71	81	84	82
Rhode Island.....	6.8	8.5	78	84	250	300	77	79	85	81
Connecticut.....	6.7	7.5	85	87	190	260	73	83	78	85
New York.....	5.5	10.0	60	82	207	245	74	84	65	82
New Jersey.....	5.5	6.0	80	81	175	240	83	83	87	82
Pennsylvania.....	4.8	5.5	73	77	160	200	83	84	78	81
Delaware.....	5.0	4.5	82	74	160	200	90	85	.....	.....
Maryland.....	3.5	4.1	73	74	170	180	84	83	76	80
Virginia.....	2.7	2.5	75	78	110	100	88	86	77	80
West Virginia.....	4.0	4.5	79	82	175	160	89	87	82	81
North Carolina.....	2.7	3.0	78	78	95	100	87	87	84	81
South Carolina.....	2.8	3.0	82	80	110	125	87	85	85	78
Georgia.....	3.9	2.9	78	80	90	100	88	84	82	82
Florida.....	.....	.....	87	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	4.5	5.2	68	83	180	275	75	85	75	80
Indiana.....	3.9	4.1	63	79	200	275	72	85	64	78
Illinois.....	2.9	4.0	60	80	115	160	66	86	57	80
Michigan.....	4.6	5.7	78	80	200	225	84	80	77	78
Wisconsin.....	9.0	9.2	84	82	205	210	81	84	86	84
Minnesota.....	6.8	10.5	83	82	180	210	88	84	90	82
Iowa.....	2.9	5.0	57	79	115	150	66	82	73	84
Missouri.....	1.2	2.5	34	71	60	105	54	80	30	75
North Dakota.....	2.0	2.4	90	72	150	150	90	74	90	74
South Dakota.....	2.5	7.0	70	79	140	150	80	83	80	82
Nebraska.....	2.0	3.0	45	75	90	130	60	78	75	79
Kansas.....	1.0	2.7	40	71	75	130	58	77	50	73
Kentucky.....	2.0	2.4	55	79	100	100	81	87	56	82
Tennessee.....	2.3	2.0	65	82	100	110	81	89	50	83
Alabama.....	2.4	2.5	80	82	110	100	83	86	70	80
Mississippi.....	4.1	3.0	80	77	90	90	85	85	70	79
Louisiana.....	3.6	3.5	80	76	150	140	88	82	74	81
Texas.....	4.0	3.0	77	67	98	120	78	77	67	70
Oklahoma.....	1.2	2.0	38	56	65	90	62	74	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	2.5	2.1	69	72	105	120	78	84	60	74
Montana.....	6.0	5.5	91	90	180	175	90	91	98	89
Wyoming.....	3.5	5.0	90	85	190	210	90	85	91	93
Colorado.....	4.0	6.5	88	87	200	225	80	89	85	87
New Mexico.....	3.5	4.0	80	70	130	145	83	82	69	79
Arizona.....	4.0	5.5	90	87	140	150	87	89	88	88
Utah.....	6.8	7.0	87	89	225	260	94	92	.....	.....
Nevada.....	5.7	7.0	94	89	140	200	95	91	.....	.....
Idaho.....	5.3	5.5	91	90	170	230	90	94	96	88
Washington.....	5.2	6.7	85	84	190	230	86	89	89	86
Oregon.....	4.2	5.8	91	89	215	220	92	91	95	89
California.....	5.5	7.0	85	91	215	150	86	91	80	88
United States.....	4.9	6.7	71.2	79.5	171	200	77.6	84.2	75.7	80.9

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

Miscellaneous crops—Estimates based upon returns Oct. 1, with details by States.

States and Territories.	Tobacco.		Sorghum.		Sugar beets.		Peanuts.		Broom corn.		Hops.				Cowpeas.	
	Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Production. ¹		Yield per acre.		Quality.		Condition Oct. 1.	
	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.	1913.	Average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine.....																
New Hampshire.....	90	95														
Vermont.....	79	92														
Massachusetts.....	84	91														
Rhode Island.....																
Connecticut.....	85	94														
New York.....	60	88									550	577	90	85	88	89
New Jersey.....															80	82
Pennsylvania.....	70	89													88	85
Delaware.....																
Maryland.....	82	83													81	86
Virginia.....	88	83	84	83			86	79							85	80
West Virginia.....	75	84	84	86											84	81
North Carolina.....	84	78	87	84			84	81							80	77
South Carolina.....	84	80	83	80			82	82							74	74
Georgia.....	91	89	87	85			85	80							89	80
Florida.....	88	91	90	80			90	88								
Ohio.....	67	84	81	86	85	87									81	88
Indiana.....	72	85	78	85											73	83
Illinois.....	65	86	65	84	80	86			70	82					69	85
Michigan.....					87	86									71	82
Wisconsin.....	90	85	91	87		87										
Minnesota.....			91	86	86	86									81	86
Iowa.....			79	85											78	87
Missouri.....	52	85	48	84					46	80					48	82
North Dakota.....			75													
South Dakota.....			55	87	77	88			55	84						
Nebraska.....			42	85	66	83			53	78					60	80
Kansas.....	67	83	70	84											68	85
Kentucky.....																
Tennessee.....	73	85	72	85			65	83	67	84					65	84
Alabama.....	85	84	81	82			82	85							73	80
Mississippi.....			81	79			83	82							73	77
Louisiana.....	83	85	84	87			81	86							69	81
Texas.....	75	81	73	80			73	77	56	70					68	73
Oklahoma.....			56	83			60	72	45	75					55	77
Arkansas.....	70	82	71	78			73	78							65	79
Montana.....					97	96										
Wyoming.....					95	95										
Colorado.....					87	80			60	84					86	89
New Mexico.....					84	77	65	74							70	83
Arizona.....			90	88	90	86	95	89							95	89
Utah.....			85	90	92	97									98	86
Nevada.....																
Idaho.....					95	91										
Washington.....					95	91					1,615	1,393	94	93	90	89
Oregon.....											1,250	1,030	100	94	93	92
California.....					84	92					1,600	1,354	97	94	94	90
United States	76.6	83.1	70.2	83.1	86.2	89.7	83.6	83.0	50.3	80.4	1,150	1,071	96.4	92.5		

LEON M. ESTABROOK,
Chief Bureau of Statistics.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH WITH RELATION TO CROPS.

The severe heat wave that had continued during the greater part of the summer over the Middle West was terminated about the end of the first decade in September, since which time much unseasonably cool weather has prevailed. Following the close of the heated period general rains set in over the western portions of the corn and cotton belts, where drought had so persistently prevailed, and throughout the remainder of the month precipitation was of frequent occurrence in those districts as well as to the eastward.

For the month of September as a whole the average temperature over the great Central Valleys was not far from the normal, the extreme heat of the first decade largely overcoming the continued cold of the last two decades of the month, while in other districts the departures from the average were moderate. Rainfall was above normal over much of the country, especially in the districts where drought had previously prevailed, the amounts in portions of the central and west Gulf States and over the Plains region as far northward as Kansas and Colorado being in many cases far in excess of the average.

For the period October 1 to date the weather has been moderately warm over all the great agricultural districts and rain has been heavy in many portions of the cotton region. The general outlook is for seasonal weather in the near future, without marked extremes in temperature, but with normal rainfall, and there is no indication at the present time of general frosts in the South.

Unusually early frost in September caused considerable injury to staple crops in the interior portions of New York and New England, and killing frosts have been rather general over the northern portions of the corn belt, but no material damage occurred, due to the early maturity of that crop on account of high temperatures and lack of rain in the latter part of the growing season. The weather was mostly favorable for cutting and curing the corn crop and for the growth of fall pasturage, but dry weather had interfered with plowing and succeeding wet weather has delayed seeding, so that the wheat crop is generally being sown somewhat later than usual, but under favorable conditions as regards soil moisture.

In the Southern States heavy to excessive rains have doubtless caused considerable injury and loss to cotton in the fields, and the continued wet weather has materially interfered with cotton picking, especially in the States to westward of the Mississippi River, where dry weather is now much needed. The abundant rainfall has been beneficial to top-growth cotton, and if frost is sufficiently delayed a considerable addition to the crop may be expected from that source.

In the great fruit districts of the West the weather has been mostly favorable for maturing and picking, and the drying of raisins and other fruits has progressed satisfactorily.

C. F. MARVIN,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MEAT PRODUCTION.

This discussion of the outlook for meat production in the United States is offered in the belief that the present situation is far from being serious enough to occasion alarm, and that the country is well able to meet the present deficiencies, which are due largely to important changes in our system of cattle raising.

Coupled with the rapid settlement of the grazing ranges and the division of these natural pastures into cultivated farms, has been the increase in the value of corn, which acted as a deterrent to corn feeding of cattle for market on the small farm. At the same time, the wide spread in the South of the cattle tick, the occurrence of hog cholera, and other diseases which militated against meat production, have tended to lessen the supply of meat animals.

The articles which follow are designed to point out ways and means by which meat production in the settled sections may be increased. The writers of these articles have treated the subject not from a theoretical point of view, but have borne in mind constantly the fact that the farmer, before he will undertake the raising of more meat animals, must see in them a source of direct profit.

The writers realize that in many instances the farmer can not begin at once to raise meat cattle with profit, and that several preliminary readjustments of farm economy are necessary before the production of meat animals can be made a source of positive profit in the more settled sections.

THE MEAT SITUATION.

The high cost of meat is a serious reality, and it is now obvious that the rise in prices in recent years is the natural result of an actual shortage in production. This condition is reflected in the per capita consumption of meat in the United States, which is estimated to have fallen off 10 pounds in 4 years, or from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 pounds in the fiscal year 1913. (These figures are exclusive of lard.) It is evident that the country is facing an era of short production of meat, and that some constructive means must be adopted if the American appetite for this class of food is to be supplied.

The decline in beef production is especially marked. This is shown in three different ways—by the number of cattle on hand, the number received at market centers, and the number slaughtered. A decrease in market receipts and in the slaughter with a corresponding increase in the number remaining in the country would not be alarming; but when with a diminishing slaughter we are depleting our stock of cattle there can be no doubt of the gravity of the situation.

In the last six years the number of beef cattle in the country has apparently fallen off over 30 per cent, while the population has of course increased. According to estimates of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the beef cattle in the country on January 1, 1907, numbered 51,566,000, and at the beginning of the present year the number was only 36,030,000. Meanwhile the number of dairy cows has remained practically stationary.

The receipts of cattle at six of the principal live-stock markets (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City) for the first 9 months of 1913, as reported in market journals, were very slightly in excess of the receipts for the same period of 1912, but in comparison with 1911 there was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent.

The slaughter of beef under Government inspection, which covers more than half of the total slaughter of the country, shows a steady falling off since 1910, the total decline amounting to over 800,000 carcasses, equivalent to about 450 million pounds of dressed beef. Applying the ratio of Federally inspected slaughter to total slaughter according to the census figures for 1909, this means a falling off of 1,419,000 cattle, or approximately 780 million pounds of beef, in the entire slaughter of the country from 1910 to 1913. The following table shows the inspected slaughter in detail for the past four years. Sheep show a steady increase, as do hogs for a portion of the period, but the quantity of meat furnished by these smaller animals is of course relatively less than that from cattle.

Animals slaughtered under Federal inspection, fiscal years 1910 to 1913.

Year ended June 30—	Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
1910.....	7,962,189	2,295,099	27,656,021	11,149,937	115,811
1911.....	7,781,030	2,219,908	29,916,363	13,005,502	54,145
1912.....	7,532,005	2,242,929	34,966,378	14,208,724	63,983
1913.....	7,155,816	2,098,484	32,287,538	14,724,465	56,586

With our diminished production in the face of the heavy demand and high prices of the home market we no longer have a surplus for export, and it is no wonder that our export trade in meat animals and products has declined heavily. Our once great trade with Eng-

land in cattle and fresh beef has vanished, and the only considerable items now shipped to foreign markets are prepared hog products, such as bacon, hams, and lard. From 1904 to 1906 our exports of live cattle approximated 600,000 head annually. For the last fiscal year (1913) they numbered only 24,714, about one-tenth of which went to Great Britain.

Up to the present year our meat imports have been so negligible that they were not separately listed in the commerce returns. Shipments of beef have recently been received from Australia on the one coast and from Argentina on the other. For years an unimportant number of cattle of the class known as "stockers" have come from Canada and Mexico.

While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much reliance should not be placed upon this source of supply. A study of the statistical situation in other countries does not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period. Besides our nearest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, the sources of imports are practically limited to South America (especially Argentina) and Australia. New Zealand exports large quantities of mutton but very little beef. Canada and Mexico do not at present give promise of substantial assistance. The number of beef cattle in Canada is only about one-ninth of that in the United States, and shows a steady decrease amounting to over 11 per cent in the last 5 years. Recently thousands of cattle have been brought in from Canada, mainly because of poor pasturage and partial failure of the hay crop there. This movement may continue for a time, but it will naturally have the effect of further reducing Canada's stock of cattle. The unsettled conditions in Mexico make it unlikely that any considerable number of cattle can be expected from that country for at least a few years. Argentina and Australia are already supplying most of the British imports, and have been called upon to make up the loss in the supply formerly furnished by the United States. The Australian colonies, however, are sheep rather than cattle countries and export probably four times as much mutton and lamb (by weight) as beef. Argentina is a large producer and exporter of beef, but has apparently reached the limit of its present cattle resources. The number of cattle in that country showed a decrease at the last census (1911) as compared with the preceding one (1908). The report from Buenos Aires that 7,262,000 cattle were killed in 1912 out of a total stock of 29,000,000 indicates that Argentina is drawing on its reserve.

It appears that England alone could probably take all of the foreign beef available for export, to say nothing of the new markets which have already been formed in other European countries. We shall therefore have to bid against England and other purchasers of foreign

beef, and this competition will tend to keep up prices. It must be remembered, too, that this foreign beef is not up to the standard of quality of our corn-fed beef.

In view of the present meat situation at home and abroad, it is unlikely that our cattle raisers will have much to fear from foreign beef.

JAMES M. PICKENS,
Bureau of Animal Industry.

NEED FOR LOCAL MARKETS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Before the days of the packing house each locality produced its own meat. The packing house, with artificial refrigeration, made it possible to ship dressed meat long distances. Live stock produced on the range and finished on cheap corn supplied the packers with cheap meat, with which they soon captured the markets of the country. The local butchers stopped butchering and began to handle the packers' meats. This destroyed the local markets for live animals, and as a result the production of beef in the older farming sections was practically discontinued and the production of other meat animals was greatly reduced.

In recent years the high price of corn and the reduction in the area of the range has wrought a great change in the live-stock situation. At present the meat supply is decreasing and the consumption is increasing. This situation has forced upon us a problem which can be met in but one way, and that is more live stock must be produced upon farms.

Two things are necessary to induce the farmer to produce live stock: First, he must have a ready market for his animals, whether few or many; and, second, he must be able to realize a profit on their production.

MARKETS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Farmers will not produce to any extent a crop for which there is not a ready market. Except in the vicinity of some of the larger cities, the older farming sections have very poor markets for animals on the hoof. Often there is no market at all for animals in small lots, and this is the only kind of market that is worth much to the farmer. If beef is ever produced extensively on the farms, it probably will be as a side line and not as the main product. In this case cattle in large numbers will never be produced by one man, as in the West. Therefore, the central market which suits the rancher and feeder does not suit the farmer. He needs some kind of a local market.

Of course when meat production in a community becomes established, buyers will come in and pick up the small lots, put them

together and ship them to the central markets. But at present in many farming communities which are producing practically no meat, there are some farmers who would, if they had a market, begin to produce some live stock, because they think they can do so without much additional labor or expense. But where is the beginner in such a community going to find a market? He alone can not find it; he must have the assistance of some of his neighbors. By co-operating, several farmers in a neighborhood can plan to raise the same kind of animals, have them ready for market at the same time, and ship in carload lots. This will make it possible for a few farmers in any community to secure a ready market at all seasons. However, until the spirit of cooperation becomes stronger among our farmers, this plan will not be regarded as furnishing very ready markets. In communities where a large quantity of live stock is produced, the farmers can, under fair competition, cooperate and slaughter it themselves for local consumption, if they wish to do so.

When the farms become the main source of our meat supply, as seems inevitable, much economy will be gained where each community produces its own meat supply. Under such circumstances local slaughtering of some sort on a scale sufficiently large to be done economically seems essential to the greatest economy. This would tend to steady the market as well as to increase the economy of production, slaughtering, and marketing. At present, however, the important consideration is a good market for animals in small numbers. It is useless to expect the farmers to become interested in live-stock production until there is a ready market.

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF MEAT.

At present the most fundamental factor in profitable meat production is the cost of pasturage and feed. The ranges of the West are falling off in meat production because their areas are decreasing. The farming sections have more surplus feed than the ranges, but they have not the pastures. If this falling off in the range pasturage were replaced by pasturage of better quality on the farms, and if suitable markets for the farms were created, is it reasonable to conclude that the normal production of live stock would be restored? That will depend very largely upon the cost of the farm pastures.

FARM PASTURES.

Except on the level prairie lands, almost every farm contains some land that is too rough for cultivation. In the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions the percentage of such land is very high. There are also many farms that contain fields which are subject to frequent overflow. These rough lands and overflow lands, while often very

rich, are usually not profitable for cultivation. There are many millions of acres of such lands in the United States, now lying idle or being cultivated at a loss, that could be made into excellent permanent pastures.

In many cases it will require considerable work to improve these pastures, but once it is done little will be required to keep them up. The small farmer can devote his spare time to this work, and by improving a few acres each year add materially to the permanent value of his place. Few farmers are improving these waste lands as pastures. Furthermore, little is known as to the best methods of improving them. There are many difficult problems involved, as, for example, how best to remove or destroy the brush, what is the best treatment of the soil for grass, the best mixtures of grass for certain conditions of soil and climate, the best systems of grazing, the best way to prevent the growth of weeds, etc. These and similar problems must be solved for each locality, and in but few places have they received much attention. A large amount of information is needed but little is available, since but few investigations in this line have been made.

As to the possibility of converting a very large per cent of these waste lands into permanent pastures, there is little doubt; but as to the cost of doing it little is known. However, it is reasonable to suppose that if the developing of these pastures were thoroughly understood the cost would not be prohibitive, particularly when the permanency of the pasture is considered. The establishment of these pastures seems to be a necessity in order to put the live-stock industry of this country on a sound basis. This is particularly true in the case of the meat-producing animals. Dairy cattle, which have a greater earning capacity, can be kept on much higher priced land and, under some conditions, without pasturage.

FEED.

A large percentage of the farms containing rough land suitable only for pastures are devoted to general farming and produce large quantities of feed. Often much of it is wasted; but with proper care such farms usually can have enough to winter a certain number of animals. It is upon this type of farm that live stock can be kept most economically, because with a good pasture on the waste land and a careful utilization of forage, such a farm can be made to carry some live stock without materially affecting the other activities of the place.

THE NEEDS OF THE SITUATION.

There are many minor factors that have an important bearing on the live-stock industry; such, for example, as the control and eradication of contagious diseases, the skill of the farmer in handling

animals, the kind of animals used, the eradication of the cattle tick in the South, etc. But with all these factors properly adjusted, the meat problem can not be solved until improved pasturage and cheap feed make economical production of meat on the farms possible and until the farmers are supplied with good markets for live stock.

The making and maintaining of cheap pastures is a subject for extensive investigations. The subject of live-stock marketing also requires study; and since cooperation is the best solution, it is important to teach the farmer how to cooperate.

The efficiency of any methods that may be developed by investigations must stand the practical test with animals. Therefore such tests should begin at once. There are a few farmers in almost every locality who are willing to help make such tests with various kinds of live stock. They are willing to furnish the land and the animals and do the work if they are given some assistance by a skilled live-stock man. Such tests will have more educational value in solving the problems of profitable production and efficient marketing than anything else that can be done.

The farms of this country have almost unlimited possibilities for live-stock production. If the farmers can be shown how to produce live stock at a reasonable profit and how to get a ready market for it when it is produced, they will furnish all the meat that is needed.

B. H. RAWL,

Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

FUTURE MEAT SUPPLY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The question naturally arises whether we have reached the era of permanent scarcity of meat which comes sooner or later to all densely populated countries, or whether, by adopting suitable measures, we can for a period increase supplies to meet the needs of our increasing population. Whether this can be done depends on the underlying causes of the present shortage and the possibility of remedying them.

It is clear that the farmer is not making exorbitant profits from live stock and its products. If such were the case he would produce more instead of less of them. Except on the ranges, beef cattle have always been produced at a very small average profit, frequently at a loss. Farmers have produced beef mainly because they have been taught that live stock in some form is necessary to the conservation of soil fertility. We are now beginning to learn that this is not necessarily true, so that farmers no longer feel compelled to keep unprofitable animals merely for the manure they produce. This, in part, accounts for the decrease in beef cattle, and this factor will increase rather than decrease in importance as time goes on.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION.

An important reason why farmers produce less meat than formerly is to be found in the system of distribution from producer to consumer that has grown up in this country. In most of the countries of Europe public abattoirs have been constructed to which farmers may consign their fat stock, the meat from which is then sold to the consumer without passing through the hands of an interminable line of middlemen each of whom takes his toll. In this country the farmer receives only a small fraction of the price paid by the consumer. Enormous packing establishments have monopolized the business, and there is little or no competition in buying the farmer's stock. The enormous fortunes that have grown up in this business in recent years show that the farmer has not been getting his full share of the profits.

Again, the retail meat business as at present conducted in cities renders enormous profits necessary. Numerous small groceries, each with its independent delivery system, clerks, fixtures, etc., each serve a few patrons scattered over considerable overlapping areas. Better organization of the retail business, whereby it shall be conducted in larger units, with well-systematized methods of delivery, are seriously needed. Such organization should greatly lessen the retail price of meats and at the same time permit the farmer to receive better prices. This would encourage greater production. Private organizations for the systematizing of the retailing of meats, without public supervision, will not meet the situation. Such organizations have already grown up in the retail milk business, but instead of cheapening the product to consumers, or increasing the price to producers, they have converted the saving thus effected into exorbitant profits. Public abattoirs, with public sale of the meats of animals slaughtered at them, have become a crying need in this country.

EFFECT OF HOG CHOLERA.

The only meat-producing animal that has been distinctly profitable to the farmer during the past decade is swine. But these have not increased in numbers, because of the danger from hog cholera. There is every reason to believe that the elimination of this disease would result in an immediate marked increase in the number of these animals. This would soon lower the price to the farmer sufficiently to check the increase, so that there is little chance that the deficiency in meat would be entirely met from this source. Besides, pork products would not serve the purpose of beef in our dietary. There is now a preventive serum for hog cholera, the use of which may result in an important increase in the supply of pork products.

FUTURE SUPPLY OF SHEEP.

Sheep are not generally profitable to the farmer. Their numbers are slowly decreasing nearly everywhere except on the ranges, and the latter are so fully stocked that not much increase is to be looked for in that direction. There is no probability of any considerable future increase in the number of these animals.

POULTRY.

Most of the poultry products of this country are produced on farms under conditions that render the cost of production nominal. Much of the food consists of waste grains, insects, etc., which cost nothing. Most of the labor required is done at times that would not otherwise be profitably employed, or by members of the household who would otherwise be earning nothing. The farm price of poultry products is largely fixed by this nominal cost of production. Under such conditions, it is only the exceptional individual who can make poultry profitable as a major enterprise. There is, therefore, no prospect of increase in products of this class in greater ratio than the increase in population.

DECREASE IN BEEF CATTLE.

While many causes have contributed to the amazing decrease in the numbers of beef cattle in this country in recent years, the decrease in the number of cattle on the ranges of the West and the recent marked increase in the price of corn without a corresponding increase in the value of beef cattle on the farm are the principal ones.

During the last census period corn increased in value at the farm 80 per cent, while steers increased in value only a small fraction of this amount. Steer feeding was not highly profitable even under the old conditions. Under the new conditions the business was conducted at a loss for several years. But cattle have been higher and corn lower in price since 1910, until the drought of this year. Even now, with corn selling at a dollar a bushel in some western beef-feeding sections, the price of cattle at the farm is little higher than before the effects of the drought were noticeable.

The ranges were long ago quite fully stocked. In recent years much of the best of the range has been converted to dry farming. The poorer ranges, suitable only for sheep, have not been so much occupied by farmers. Hence cattle have decreased while sheep were slowly increasing on the range. A flurry of high prices for range cattle a few years ago caused many cattlemen to dispose of a large proportion of young female stock, thus leading to later decrease in the size of their herds. Since a large proportion of the cattle fattened in the corn belt come from the ranges, there has been in recent years a notable shortage of feeders.

POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASE IN CATTLE.

There are several possibilities of increase in the number of beef cattle. In the first place, young cattle have increased greatly in price with the prevailing shortage of feeder stock. This tends to make profitable the growing of young stock of the beef breeds on farms that could not afford to do so formerly. Any considerable increase in the price of beef cattle at the farm would probably result in a few years in a marked increase in the rearing of calves on farms, if not on ranges. It would also tend to stop the slaughter at birth of male calves of the dairy breeds, as well as to decrease the number of calves of both sexes now made into veal.

There can not be a great increase in cattle on the ranges, for reasons already given.

The elimination of the cattle tick in the South, thus removing the danger from tick fever, will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the future supply of beef cattle in this country. The South, with her short, mild winters and her abundance of good grasses, can grow young cattle cheaper than the North, though she can not fatten them so cheaply as can the corn-belt States. With the tick eliminated, the South could thus produce millions of feeders which could be fattened in the North, to the profit of the southern farmer and the advantage of the northern corn grower and the consumer of beef as well. The eradication of the cattle tick thus rises to the dignity of an important national problem. Already more than one-fourth of the infested area has been cleared, and the work is progressing rapidly under the joint auspices of the Nation and the States concerned. But it has required seven years to remove ticks from one-fourth of the area. This work should be pushed more vigorously.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES.

The importation of beef from Argentina has already begun. What proportions this trade may assume and what effect it may have on domestic supplies and prices can not be fully foreseen. It seems probable that, with meat scarce and dear in Europe, it can hardly become plentiful and cheap in this country as the result of importations which are free to enter the markets of England. If importations should reduce the price of cattle on the farm the domestic supply will undoubtedly decrease, but this does not appear to be likely. The foreign supply seems hardly sufficient to supply both Europe and America with cheap beef, unless it be of very poor quality.

W. J. SPILLMAN,
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THE INFLUENCE OF THE AVERAGE FARM ON THE MEAT SUPPLY.

The question has been asked, "What is feasible to increase the output of meat on the average farm?"

The output of meat on the average farm can be increased (a) by the prevention of waste, (b) by the use of more economical methods, and (c) by the increase of production.

(a) The amount of waste in animal production reaches very large totals. For example, it is estimated that 15 per cent, or \$45,000,000, of the annual value of our egg crop is lost on account of improper methods of handling. Of this amount, one-third, or \$15,000,000, is due to "blood rings." Blood rings are dead embryos, and an embryo can only develop in a fertile egg. Hens which do not run with male birds do not lay fertile eggs, but they lay just as many eggs as if the males were with them. The presence of male birds, and that alone, causes all the blood rings in the eggs of commerce. Practically all of these eggs are produced on farms, and farmers can, therefore, add \$15,000,000 to their income annually and to the national food supply by eliminating the fertile eggs from trade.

A much more important waste is the unnecessary loss of young animals. Take pigs, for example. When a sow farrows from 5 to 10 pigs, the owner does not grieve if three or four of them die. Probably 30 per cent of all pigs farrowed alive die shortly after birth from various causes. If the litter does not number more than 10, the sow can readily raise them all. Why, then, allow four or five pigs to die from lack of attention or suitable quarters? Most little pigs die because they become chilled at or soon after birth. Sows should therefore have dry quarters for farrowing, sheltered from winds, with plenty of bedding. This does not mean expensive quarters, but dry and protected ones. Such shelters can be built at very little expense.

Although the domestic animals of the United States are doubtless quite as healthy as those of any other country, the waste from disease and parasites is enormous. Attention has frequently been directed to the condemnation of carcasses and parts of carcasses in Federally inspected abattoirs. Large as is this direct loss in our meat supply, it is insignificant when compared with the actual losses on farms. Hog cholera, Texas fever, tuberculosis, infectious abortion, scabies and other parasites cause losses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, not only directly in the deaths of animals but indirectly in diminished vitality and feeding value of those which do not succumb. The eradication of these diseases and parasites is commanding the extensive use of public funds. Their prevention is a matter of sanitation, largely in the hands of the average farmer.

(b) The use of more economical and rational methods of breeding, raising and feeding live stock is imperative for the maintenance of the

industry on high-priced lands. Grain can no longer be fed to meat animals with a lavish hand. Hay, fodder, silage and pasture are the cheapest feeds and will carry animals along with a minimum of grain. The use of straw and roots is coming. The farmer who keeps the frames of his young animals developing on these cheap feeds, withholding the full-grain ration until the finishing period arrives, will profit by such a practice.

The education of the farmer, to appreciate duly the importance of live stock in the maintenance of soil fertility, also deserves attention. The English and Scotch system, to feed for the manure, is sound. If farmers in those countries break even on their feeding, without calculating the value of the manure made, they rightly regard the feeding as profitable.

Finally, feeding will not be profitable unless laid upon a foundation of rational breeding, which resolves itself into the well-known slogan "Kill the scrub." The scrub is unprofitable. Consistent line breeding, using males of the same breed in succession, will give animals in a few generations of breeding up from native females, which are practically purebred, which are uniform in appearance and in feeding qualities and which are more salable on account of this uniformity.

(c) Our meat supply can be maintained or even increased in the following ways:

(1) By the revival of beef cattle raising in the corn belt and its extension in Eastern States. Up to the time of the rapid increase in the price of farm lands, farms in the corn belt where beef cattle were raised were common. The rise in value of land and the increase in the price of corn caused pastures to be plowed up and the beef cows disposed of. A reaction is now setting in which promises to become important. A similar movement is noticeable in the Eastern and New England States. Success depends on the utilization of pastures and cheap roughage.

(2) By the use of dual-purpose cows. In strictly dairy sections, especially those producing market milk, the dairy cow is the only one to be considered. Her calf is an incident—a necessary evil. The production and marketing of milk is the dairy farmer's business, and he can not afford to let his attention be diverted from the main matter in hand. On thousands of diversified farms, however, especially where cream is sold to "centralized creameries," only a few cows are kept, and they are only part of the farmer's business; the milk is but one of several sources of income. In such cases the cows should produce calves that will make profitable feeders.

(3) By raising sheep more extensively in the corn belt and in eastern States. The importance of the wool industry causes farmers to overlook the value of sheep for mutton and as weed destroyers. A small flock of sheep of one of the mutton breeds should be kept on every farm to graze the roadways, the stubble fields after grain is

cut, and the corn fields after the corn is full grown. Both wool and lambs are saleable.

One of the best opportunities for sheep feeding will be found in the irrigated West. Proximity to the range and the great value of alfalfa hay for fattening sheep make this business attractive.

(4) By increasing hog production on the irrigated farms of the West and by making pork production an adjunct of the creamery wherever conditions permit. The irrigation farmers have a splendid opportunity for the profitable production of pork of the highest quality. Pigs can be raised at a minimum cost on alfalfa, and should then be finished on grain, such as barley and peas. A brood sow can be wintered on alfalfa hay and a few sugar beets daily, without grain.

At creameries, where no use is made of skim milk or buttermilk, pig feeding should be an important side line. Corn and milk make an economical ration for fattening, and one which produces pork of excellent quality.

(5) By increasing the production of beef cattle and hogs in the South. The South is the only section of the United States where cattle can still be raised, fed, and sold at a profit at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. The tick has been almost the only drawback to cattle production in the South, but its passing is simply a question of time and industrious perseverance.

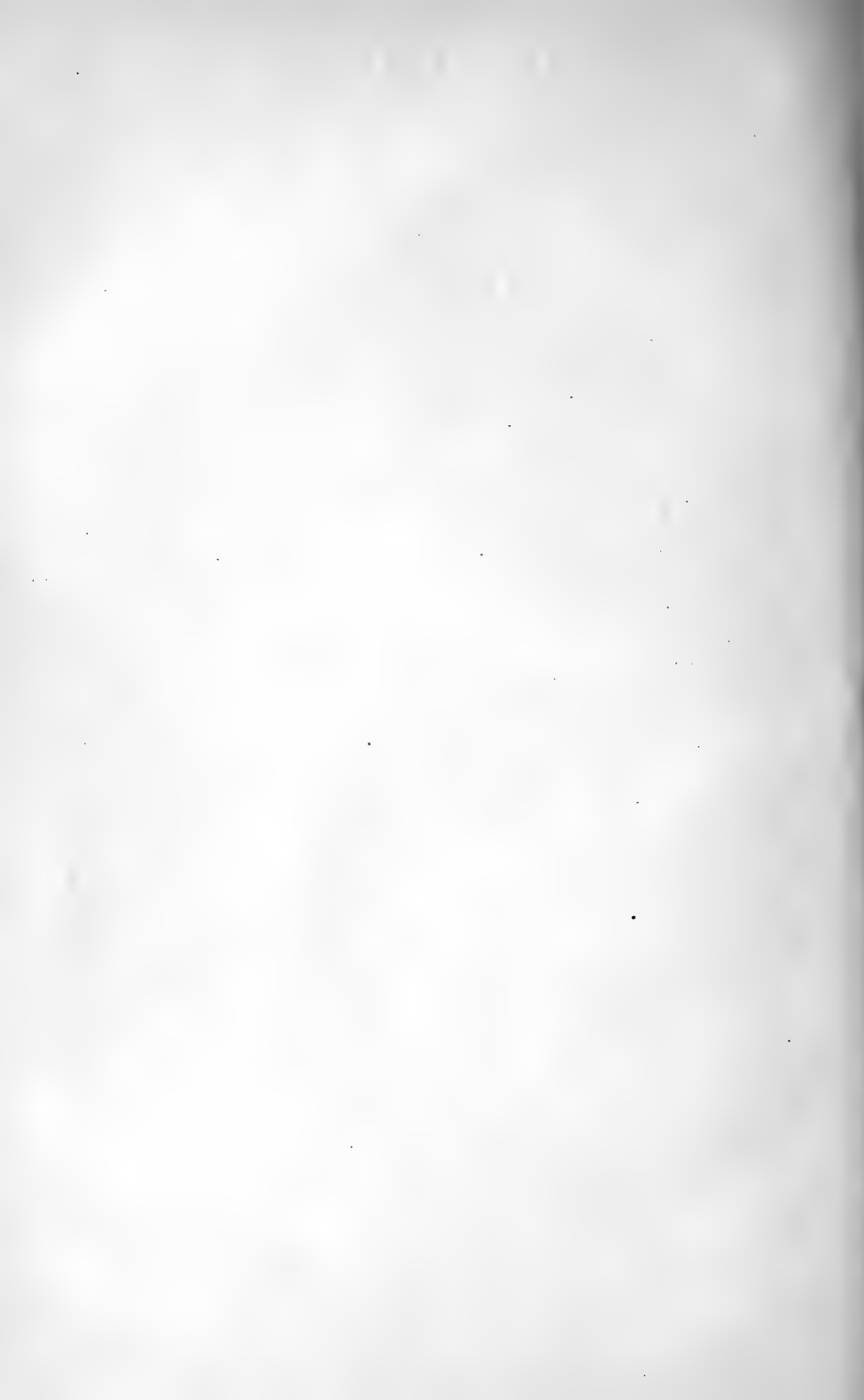
The hog is the beef steer's boon companion. He is increasing in numbers in the South, and southern farms will in time supply the pork eaten by southern farmers, and perhaps a good deal for the market as well. The wonderful development of the boys' corn clubs is now being supplemented by the organization of boys' pig clubs. The boys of the South have been shown how to grow corn; they are now being shown how to feed it to hogs.

(6) By increasing the poultry output of the farm. Poultry and poultry products have a profound influence on the meat supply, but less attention is probably paid by farmers to the breeding of farm poultry and their care than to any other animals. With easy possibilities for rapid improvement by the use of purebred males, our farm flocks still remain, as a class, decidedly underbred.

Almost every section of the country can produce chickens. Every farm could maintain a larger and a better flock. The South offers unusual opportunities for the production of poultry on the farm, on account of the early laying season, and the girls' poultry clubs now being organized as supplements to the canning clubs promise to become an important factor in the increase of the farm poultry industry, not only in the South, but in other sections of the United States as well.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARMERS' BULLETIN

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Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics.
November, 11, 1913.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CROP PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

The figures given in this report are estimates based upon information from the most reliable sources obtainable and are believed to be as nearly accurate as can be expected without an actual enumeration.

A general summarization of crop yields per acre in the United States indicates a combined estimated average of about 13.1 per cent smaller than last year and about 6.3 per cent smaller than the estimated average yields of the last 10 years. The final outcome of crops appears to be somewhat better than the earlier condition figures indicated.

It is estimated that the general level of farm prices of staple crops decreased 3.7 per cent from October 1 to November 1. Almost every year there is a reduction in the price level from October 1 to November 1, the average reduction during the period of the preceding five years having been 4.4 per cent. The average level of prices of crops on November 1 was 13.2 per cent higher than on November 1 last year, 1.8 per cent lower than two years ago (a year in which crops were smaller than this year), and 9.5 per cent higher than the average of the last five years on November 1.

The estimated average farm price of meat animals (beef cattle, veal calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, and chickens) on October 15 was about \$7.12 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.15 on September 15, \$6.86 a year ago, \$5.58 two years ago, and \$6.80 three years ago. From September 15 to October 15 the price level decreased 0.5 per cent, which compares with an increase of 1.8 per cent during the same period a year ago, a decrease of 5 per cent two years ago, and a decrease of 1.7 per cent three years ago.

The estimated average of yields this year of all crops combined, duly weighted by States, compared, first, with last year and, second, with the average yields of recent years, is given on page 2.

Estimated average of yields of all crops combined, by States.

States.	Production, 1913, com- pared—		States.	Production, 1913, com- pared—		States.	Production, 1913, com- pared—	
	With 1912.	With aver- age.		With 1912.	With aver- age.		With 1912.	With aver- age.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	101	102	Ohio.....	91	97	Texas.....	95	103
New Hampshire.....	77	89	Indiana.....	93	95	Oklahoma.....	57	62
Vermont.....	85	98	Illinois.....	73	80	Arkansas.....	95	95
Massachusetts.....	91	96	Michigan.....	93	94	Montana.....	91	94
Rhode Island.....	103	101	Wisconsin.....	101	110	Wyoming.....	96	92
Connecticut.....	94	96	Minnesota.....	98	115	Colorado.....	91	89
New York.....	87	91	Iowa.....	83	102	New Mexico.....	86	84
New Jersey.....	95	101	Missouri.....	66	71	Arizona.....	109	116
Pennsylvania.....	90	98	North Dakota.....	70	98	Utah.....	91	92
Delaware.....	89	97	South Dakota.....	73	82	Nevada.....	92	105
Maryland.....	87	93	Nebraska.....	83	78	Idaho.....	97	102
Virginia.....	107	107	Kansas.....	55	61	Washington.....	96	101
West Virginia.....	78	93	Kentucky.....	82	83	Oregon.....	91	105
North Carolina.....	102	104	Tennessee.....	89	88	California.....	90	88
South Carolina.....	104	106	Alabama.....	99	101			
Georgia.....	107	104	Mississippi.....	101	99			
Florida.....	104	111	Louisiana.....	104	102	United States.....	87	94

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (agricultural forecasts) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

Preliminary estimates for the United States of products of important crops in 1913, with comparisons.

Crops.	Yield per acre.			Production (000 omitted).		Price Nov. 1.	
	1913	1912	10 years.	1913	1912	1913 ¹	1912 ¹
Corn.....bushels..	23	29	27	2,463,017	3,124,746	70.7	58.4
Buckwheat.....do.....	17	23	20	14,455	19,249	75.5	65.5
Potatoes.....do.....	89	113	96	328,550	420,647	69.6	45.5
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	95	95	91	55,760	55,479		
Flaxseed.....do.....	8	10	9	19,234	28,073	118.7	133.4
Tobacco.....pounds..	790	786	824	903,875	962,855		
Wheat.....bushels..	15	16	14	753,233	730,267	77.0	83.8
Oats.....do.....	29	37	30	1,122,139	1,418,337	37.9	33.6
Barley.....do.....	24	30	26	173,301	223,824	54.7	53.8
Rye.....do.....	16	17	16	34,789	35,664	63.2	68.8
Hay.....tons.....	1.31	1.47	1.43	63,460	72,691	12.26	11.80

¹ Hay, dollars per ton; other products, cents per bushel.

The production of various products, expressed in percentages of a "full crop" in the past three years, is estimated in the table on page 3, from reports of agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (agricultural forecasts).

Estimated production of miscellaneous crops, three years, expressed in percentages of full crop.

Crop.	1913	1912	1911	Crop.	1913	1912	1911
Fruits:				Vegetables—Continued.			
Apples.....	45	70	62	Cauliflower (California).....	90	90	.....
Apricots (California).....	61	80	75	Celery (California).....	92	96	.....
Blackberries.....	75	72	68	Onions.....	78	91	76
Cantaloupes.....	78	80	78	Tomatoes.....	77	85	77
Cranberries.....	70	79	71	Miscellaneous:			
Grapefruit (Florida).....	80	105	57	Alfalfa.....	83	94	87
Grapes.....	73	88	82	Alfalfa seed.....	89	84	.....
Lemons.....	65	95	91	Almonds (California).....	50	81	62
Limes (Florida).....	90	75	75	Broom corn.....	50	83	70
Oranges.....	82	102	84	Clover hay.....	81	83	57
Peaches.....	48	68	44	Clover seed.....	81	75	56
Pears.....	57	74	71	Hemp.....	55	77	65
Pineapples (Florida).....	88	92	75	Kafir corn—			
Prunes (California).....	63	88	80	Grain.....	53	156	78
Raspberries.....	73	77	72	Forage.....	55	89	79
Strawberries.....	74	89	69	Millet hay.....	62	86	71
Watermelons.....	76	81	80	Millet seed.....	62	80	64
Vegetables:				Olives (California).....	76	64	87
Beans—				Peanuts.....	84	82	81
Dry.....	76	88	77	Sugar beets.....	89	101	100
Lima.....	77	83	78	Sugar cane.....	85	76	97
Cabbages.....	71	91	73	Walnuts (California).....	77	86	80

CORN.

The information gathered by the bureau November 1 justifies the preliminary estimate of a yield of 23 bushels per acre on the planted area of 106,884,000 acres, which indicates a total production of 2,463,017,000 bushels, which, while approximately 660,000,000 bushels less than last year's record crop and the lowest since 1903, is but 60,000,000 bushels less than the short crop of 1911. The yield per acre is 6.2 bushels less than last year, 0.9 less than 1911, and the lowest since 1901, when it touched 16.7, the record low yield.

A gratifying development is the increased yields over prospects a month ago, reported quite generally for the main corn belt outside the seriously drought-stricken districts and reflected in the substantial gain of about 90,000,000 bushels over the production indicated October 1.

While the present production, compared with that of last year, is only about one-seventh in Kansas, slightly over half in Missouri and Oklahoma, nearly two-thirds in Nebraska, Illinois, and Kentucky, and four-fifths in Iowa, Ohio, and Tennessee, farther north in the Central States and throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States the production was as large or larger than last year.

The percentage of the heavy crop of 1912 remaining on farms November 1 is estimated at 4.4 per cent (137,972,000 bushels) against 2.6 per cent (64,764,000 bushels) of the light crop of 1911 on farms on November 1 last year, and a 10-year average of 3.8 per cent.

The quality is estimated at 82 for the United States, compared with 86 in 1912, 81 in 1911, and a 10-year average of 86; ranging from 47 in Kansas, the State most injured by drought, to 94 in Minnesota.

Farm prices were higher than last year in all important corn States, being 71 for the United States, against 75 October 1, 58 November 1, 1912, and a five-year average of 60. In the central corn States, which suffered from drought, prices range from 60 in Iowa to 79 in Kansas, against 50 or slightly over in 1912.

BUCKWHEAT.

The information gathered by the bureau indicates a yield per acre of 17 bushels, against 23 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 20, which would give upon the planted area of 841,000 acres (same as 1912) a total production of 14,455,000 bushels, against 19,249 in 1912, being the smallest since 1907, a result of dry weather and early frosts in New York and Pennsylvania.

The price paid producers November 1 was 75.5, compared with 74.1 October 1, 70 September 1, 65.5 November 1, 1912, and a five-year average that date of 70.6.

FLAXSEED.

The bureau estimates a yield of 7.9 bushels against 9.8 in 1912 and a 10-year average of 9, indicating a total production on the 2,425,000 acres planted of 19,234,000 bushels, against 28,073,000 in 1912. The acreage is estimated at 15 per cent less than last year.

The average price paid producers November 1 was 1.19 compared with 1.23 October 1, 1.33 November 1, 1912, and a five-year average of 1.64 on that date.

TOTAL UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

The comparative production of edible cereals for several years is shown below, reduced to pounds for the purpose of securing an aggregate:

Comparative production of edible cereals in United States, five years, and average in millions of pounds.

Cereal.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909 ¹	Average.
Corn.....	137,929	177,986	141,763	161,531	142,923	152,426
Wheat.....	45,194	43,816	37,280	38,107	41,001	41,080
Oats.....	35,908	45,387	29,514	37,963	32,228	36,200
Barley.....	8,318	10,744	7,692	8,344	8,319	8,683
Rye.....	1,948	1,997	1,855	1,954	1,653	1,881
Rice.....	1,125	1,127	1,032	1,103	1,097	1,097
Buckwheat.....	694	954	842	845	713	804
Total.....	231,116	282,011	219,978	249,847	227,934	242,171

¹ Census.

COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture makes no report in November on cotton condition or production. An estimate of this year's production will be issued on Friday, December 12.

The following table gives the price per pound paid to producers on November 1 of recent years and the census report of the quantity ginned prior to November 1 of the last four years, by States:

Cotton acreage, price and quantity ginned as of dates indicated.

	Preliminary area, 1913 (000 omitted).	Price per pound Nov. 1.					Price Oct. 1, 1913.	Ginned prior to Nov. 1, running bales, counting round as half, 000 omitted; from census.			
		1913	1912	1911	5-year average.			1913	1912	1911	1910
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Virginia.....	50	13.1	11.0	9.5	11.6						
North Carolina.....	1,560	13.5	10.7	8.8	11.2	13.2		385	497	598	386
South Carolina.....	2,716	13.4	11.0	8.8	11.3	13.3		861	731	1,023	729
Georgia.....	5,336	13.5	10.8	8.8	11.3	13.3		1,602	1,112	1,909	1,242
Florida.....	230	15.3	15.0	12.3	15.0	13.7		47	35	56	39
Alabama.....	3,804	13.4	10.7	8.7	11.2	13.3		1,013	810	1,089	749
Mississippi.....	3,045	13.5	11.3	9.4	11.6	13.3		568	512	584	577
Louisiana.....	1,166	13.2	10.3	9.2	11.1	13.1		222	262	232	155
Texas.....	11,732	12.5	10.8	8.7	11.1	13.3		2,950	3,710	3,212	2,405
Arkansas.....	2,117	12.9	11.2	9.1	11.4	13.2		431	440	441	325
Tennessee.....	823	13.5	11.5	9.0	11.3	13.4		174	118	211	130
Missouri.....	113	11.5	9.0	9.5	10.5	13.0		568	512	584	577
Oklahoma.....	2,916	12.5	10.6	8.9	10.8	13.1		536	599	555	585
California.....	14										
United States.....	35,622	13.0	10.9	8.9	11.2	13.3		8,836	8,869	9,971	7,346

TOBACCO.

Preliminary estimates indicate a total production of 903,875,000 pounds of tobacco, which is 59,010,000 pounds, or 6.1 per cent less than last year's estimate. The States producing cigar tobacco, with the exception of Georgia and Florida, show a falling off in both yield per acre and total production. Serious loss was suffered from an early frost in Ohio, New York, and the northern counties in Pennsylvania. Of the States which produce chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee show an increased yield per acre; all the others show a falling off.

The average quantity for the entire crop is 85, compared with 88 last year and a ten-year average of 87. In the important States producing cigar tobacco the quality is inferior to the 1912 crop. Of the States growing chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types, Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana show higher quality than last year. North Carolina and Tennessee show the same, while all others show lower quality.

Dry weather prevailed during most of the growing season in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, making the yield per acre below the ten-year average and below last year's in all except Tennessee, where last year's yield was unusually light. In western Kentucky

and Tennessee late August and September rains caused rapid improvement in the crop, resulting in a better yield than usual. The Maryland crop suffered from drought during the early summer months, but the dry condition was relieved in time to make a good yield. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida conditions were favorable for a good yield. Wisconsin suffered from dry weather in the early part of the growing season, causing the crop to get a late start. Conditions later were favorable, but the crop did not fully recover from early damage.

HOPS CONSUMPTION.

The total hop movement of the United States for the past 7 years is shown in the following table. The figures on the quantity consumed by brewers have been compiled from records of the Treasury Department.

Hop consumption and movement in years indicated.

Year ended June 30—	Consumed by brewers.	Exports.		Total of brewers' consumption and exports.	Imports.	Net domestic movement.
		Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1913.....	44,237,735	17,591,195	35,859	61,864,789	8,494,144	53,370,645
1912.....	42,436,665	12,190,663	35,869	54,663,197	2,991,125	51,672,072
1911.....	45,068,811	13,104,774	17,974	58,191,559	8,557,531	49,634,028
1910.....	43,293,764	10,589,254	14,590	53,897,608	3,200,560	50,697,048
1909.....	40,813,804	10,446,884	26,197	51,286,885	7,386,574	43,900,311
1908.....	42,988,257	22,920,480	94,631	66,003,368	8,493,265	57,510,103
1907.....	44,294,839	16,809,534	8,714	61,113,087	6,211,893	54,901,194
1906.....	41,620,172	13,026,904	32,454	54,679,530	10,113,989	44,565,541

The production of hops in the United States this year is somewhat larger than last year, but, owing to a shortage in Europe, prices are ruling as high as a year ago. On October 15 the average price paid producers in the United States was about 21 cents a pound.

CABBAGES.

The marked shortage of the cabbage crop in the surplus sections of the northern States is already reflected in the high prices prevailing. Special reports from producing regions of New York, the largest producing State, indicate that the ruling price recently was about \$19.40 per ton, whereas a year ago, with an oversupply, the price averaged only about \$4.10 per ton. These special reports indicate that the yield per acre is only about 6 tons as against 13.5 tons last year, on about 15 per cent smaller acreage. In Ohio the yield is about 6.4 tons, against 13.5 tons last year, on a moderately reduced area; the price is about \$18 per ton, against about \$4.70 a year ago. In Michigan the yield per acre is about 6.7 tons, against 10.9 last year, on about 10 per cent smaller area; price about \$13.30,

against \$6.20 a year ago. In Wisconsin the yield per acre is about 10.1 tons, against 12.8 last year, on a moderately reduced area; price about \$13.70, against about \$5 a year ago. In Minnesota the yield per acre is about 10.8 tons, against 12.2 tons last year, on about the same acreage; the prevailing price is about \$15.90 per ton, against \$4.40 last year. It thus appears from these special reports that the surplus supply is only moderate, and that prices are well maintained.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS AND NUTS.

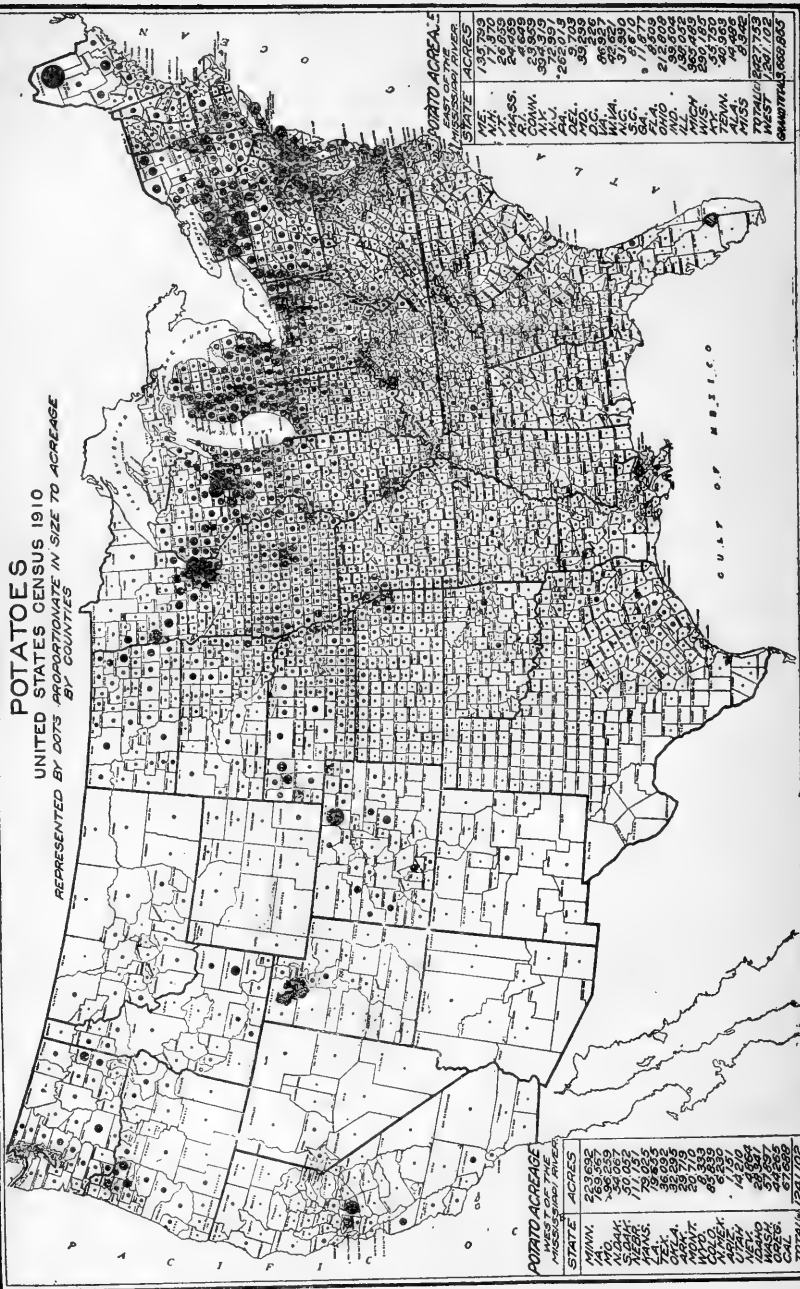
The prospects for subtropical fruits and nuts improved slightly in California during October; they are, however, much below the average. Prospects in Florida have not changed materially during the month and generally are good.

Condition of subtropical fruits and nuts in California and Florida on Nov. 1.

Crop.	California.			Florida.		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Almonds ¹	50	81	62	-----	-----	-----
Olives.....	76	72	90	-----	-----	-----
Walnuts ¹	77	86	80	-----	-----	-----
Grapes:						
Raisin ¹	79	88	82	-----	-----	-----
Table.....	84	89	92	-----	-----	-----
Oranges.....	80	90	93	88	100	75
Lemons.....	65	92	94	-----	90	73
Grapefruit.....	-----	-----	-----	80	95	62
Limes.....	-----	-----	-----	90	85	83

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

POTATOES UNITED STATES CENSUS 1910 REPRESENTED BY DOTS PROPORTIONATE IN SIZE TO ACREAGE BY COUNTIES



POTATO ACREAGE
WEST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER

STATE	ACRES
MINN.	23,682
IND.	186,239
ALAB.	50,007
ARK.	11,187
TEX.	78,835
NEB.	36,082
NEBR.	39,719
WYOM.	28,363
COLO.	68,839
UTAH	1,191
IDAHO	14,209
OREG.	28,387
WASH.	34,255
CAL.	67,689
TOTAL	724,102

POTATO ACREAGE
EAST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER

STATE	ACRES
ME.	133,799
N.H.	20,830
VT.	24,268
MASS.	18,858
CONN.	23,859
RI.	35,319
PA.	265,015
DE.	3,709
MD.	3,209
DC.	226
VA.	86,937
NC.	37,890
S.C.	1,670
GA.	1,809
FLA.	2,800
OHIO	2,800
ILL.	1,300,552
IND.	280,183
MI.	53,750
WY.	14,999
NEB.	2,542
TOTAL	2,277,753
WEST	724,102
EAST	1,553,651

Corn crop: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with details by States, with comparisons.

States.	Corn.											
	Yield per acre.			Production (000 omitted).			Old corn on farms.		Qual-ity.	Price.		
	1913	1912	10-year average.	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912 (000 omitted).	Percent of average.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Nov. 1, 1913.	Nov. 1, 1912.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P. ct.	Bu.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	38	40	39	608	640	792	1.4	11	83	90	81	85
New Hampshire.....	37	46	37	814	1,058	1,035	1.5	13	81	83	83	81
Vermont.....	37	40	37	1,702	1,800	1,886	2.4	45	77	84	81	81
Massachusetts.....	41	45	39	1,944	2,115	2,068	2.1	21	86	80	82	80
Rhode Island.....	37	42	36	402	456	495	4.5	18	82	106	107	100
Connecticut.....	39	50	41	2,348	3,000	2,862	2.2	37	87	88	84	80
New York.....	29	39	34	15,020	19,763	20,405	2.4	367	80	84	80	76
New Jersey.....	40	38	35	10,665	10,374	9,936	5.0	447	100	85	83	74
Pennsylvania.....	39	43	38	56,326	61,582	63,858	4.0	2,554	98	83	76	70
Delaware.....	32	34	31	6,206	6,630	6,630	4.0	192	93	68	57	60
Maryland.....	33	37	34	22,341	24,455	24,455	2.7	514	94	77	68	61
Virginia.....	26	24	24	51,480	47,520	47,520	3.5	1,426	100	85	78	76
West Virginia.....	31	34	28	22,692	24,505	18,170	3.8	382	101	85	81	72
North Carolina.....	20	18	17	55,302	51,106	49,680	3.4	1,590	102	96	90	85
South Carolina.....	20	18	15	38,844	34,278	32,578	3.0	1,108	102	103	102	96
Georgia.....	16	14	13	63,023	53,958	59,072	1.7	1,241	102	96	93	92
Florida.....	15	13	12	10,125	8,515	9,286	0.5	56	108	80	82	87
Ohio.....	38	43	37	149,775	174,410	150,540	4.5	4,215	100	72	64	56
Indiana.....	36	40	37	176,328	199,364	174,600	5.5	4,889	98	71	64	53
Illinois.....	27	40	36	284,877	426,320	334,950	5.7	10,383	88	71	64	50
Michigan.....	34	34	33	54,974	55,250	55,770	3.5	1,673	104	71	70	63
Wisconsin.....	41	36	34	66,096	58,262	58,080	3.6	1,162	108	63	60	55
Minnesota.....	40	35	31	94,280	78,177	74,140	3.3	2,224	113	61	53	48
Iowa.....	34	43	34	338,198	432,021	305,350	5.5	8,855	101	66	60	50
Missouri.....	18	32	30	129,378	243,904	192,400	6.5	4,618	77	78	75	50
North Dakota.....	29	27	24	9,821	8,758	7,250	1.0	72	114	53	47	48
South Dakota.....	26	31	29	66,810	76,347	50,820	3.5	762	105	61	58	41
Nebraska.....	15	24	27	114,135	182,616	155,925	3.6	2,495	91	71	68	52
Kansas.....	3	23	22	23,757	174,225	126,150	5.3	2,523	57	79	79	53
Kentucky.....	21	30	28	74,538	109,440	93,600	5.0	3,089	86	86	78	59
Tennessee.....	21	27	25	68,982	88,298	91,120	3.7	2,734	91	84	80	65
Alabama.....	17	17	16	56,121	54,180	54,000	1.8	1,620	100	99	91	84
Mississippi.....	20	18	18	64,600	56,840	54,150	1.4	812	99	85	82	77
Louisiana.....	22	18	19	42,482	32,490	33,300	4.0	666	92	82	83	69
Texas.....	24	21	20	169,944	153,300	69,350	2.3	416	99	82	84	63
Oklahoma.....	11	19	22	56,936	101,878	36,838	1.6	369	90	75	74	50
Arkansas.....	19	20	20	47,500	50,490	49,712	3.5	1,044	96	80	79	69
Montana.....	32	26	25	976	612	530	3.0	3	106	65	-----	112
Wyoming.....	29	23	24	522	368	195	.5	2	102	70	65	74
Colorado.....	15	21	22	6,300	8,736	5,222	3.5	52	98	75	76	75
New Mexico.....	19	22	26	1,610	2,083	2,322	1.5	28	98	110	69	90
Arizona.....	28	33	30	476	528	495	2.5	5	101	100	120	97
Utah.....	34	30	30	306	270	280	2.5	1	106	63	74	107
Nevada.....	34	30	33	34	30	30	1.0	-----	106	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	32	33	30	384	394	330	.4	1	102	75	70	80
Washington.....	28	27	26	952	846	855	1.8	4	105	85	76	80
Oregon.....	29	32	28	598	630	670	1.5	7	103	68	73	76
California.....	33	37	34	1,485	1,924	1,836	1.5	18	96	86	86	90
United States.....	23	29	27	2,463,017	3,124,746	2,531,488	4.4	64,764	95.8	75.3	70.7	58.4

Potatoes: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with details by States.

States.	Potatoes.							Sweet potatoes.							
	Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality (per cent of average).	Price.			Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality (per cent of average).	Price.	
	1913	10-year av- erage.	1913	1912		N ov. 1913.	N ov. 1912.	N ov. 1911.	1913	10-year av- erage.	1913	1912		O ct. 1913.	O ct. 1912.
Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.		Cts.	Cts.		
Maine.....	220	199	26,840	23,166	102	50	41	68							
New Hampshire.....	120	123	2,040	2,380	100	79	61	75							
Vermont.....	127	119	3,175	3,640	108	67	50	68							
Massachusetts.....	105	111	2,730	3,380	105	80	63	82							
Rhode Island.....	125	124	625	565	103	90	77	100							
Connecticut.....	92	100	2,208	2,461	99	82	72	96							
New York.....	74	94	27,454	38,160	100	77	47	74							
New Jersey.....	95	100	8,930	9,936	97	76	58	102	138	119	3,174	2,760	103	63	
Pennsylvania.....	88	87	23,320	28,885	106	80	51	85	110	101	110	120	101	102	
Delaware.....	87	90	957	1,100	102	70	65	130	135	116	675	600	104	44	
Maryland.....	87	86	3,480	4,144	98	69	53	91	141	114	1,128	1,000	103	50	
Virginia.....	94	82	9,400	8,265	101	68	68	96	108	96	3,564	2,970	102	70	
West Virginia.....	82	88	3,936	5,264	93	95	66	108	91	95	182	230	100	95	
North Carolina.....	79	76	2,370	2,550	101	77	68	105	100	94	7,400	6,750	101	63	
South Carolina.....	80	82	800	900	103	126	119	122	92	85	4,508	5,040	100	75	
Georgia.....	82	76	984	936	100	116	96	119	87	85	7,221	7,290	99	76	
Florida.....	76	88	912	1,023	103	122	126	150	110	111	2,310	2,352	100	80	
Ohio.....	67	87	12,462	20,832	93	88	53	79	90	101	90	118	100	110	
Indiana.....	53	83	4,558	9,918	85	85	45	76	78	98	78	116	94	100	
Illinois.....	46	83	6,256	13,837	79	84	57	79	70	101	560	784	94	105	
Michigan.....	96	93	33,600	36,750	102	55	35	52							
Wisconsin.....	109	95	32,046	34,920	107	56	31	48							
Minnesota.....	110	94	26,730	33,075	107	49	26	49							
Iowa.....	48	88	8,256	18,966	84	82	39	63	80	90	160	180	98	103	
Missouri.....	39	77	3,666	7,980	73	94	68	98	56	96	280	528	83	115	
North Dakota.....	85	96	4,080	6,656	102	52	25	52							
South Dakota.....	78	86	4,602	6,510	99	62	34	62							
Nebraska.....	48	78	5,664	9,440	89	74	49	87		92					
Kansas.....	40	68	2,800	5,740	86	90	69	104	50	100	250	495	82	150	
Kentucky.....	49	79	2,450	5,151	81	94	67	113	75	86	675	810	93	95	
Tennessee.....	64	75	2,432	3,344	89	98	67	107	80	85	1,520	1,800	93	94	
Alabama.....	84	78	1,260	1,215	98	107	98	122	95	84	5,985	6,200	99	76	
Mississippi.....	82	88	820	890	100	104	91	117	98	90	5,194	5,044	100	72	
Louisiana.....	70	67	1,470	1,460	94	110	75	113	85	87	4,930	4,704	92	70	
Texas.....	52	64	2,704	3,276	94	112	105	138	80	79	2,960	2,700	100	110	
Oklahoma.....	60	66	1,800	1,740	98	104	98	124	64	95	256	368	93	110	
Arkansas.....	72	72	1,872	1,750	95	98	96	119	90	85	1,530	1,584	101	94	
Montana.....	140	149	5,040	6,105	99	56	38	70							
Wyoming.....	140	141	1,540	1,540	104	79	58	142							
Colorado.....	115	125	9,315	8,075	96	61	50	80							
New Mexico.....	68	86	544	900	91	110	114	100		151				154	
Arizona.....	75	120	75	125	96	100	133	170		153				196	
Utah.....	180	152	3,240	3,515	103	57	40	74							
Nevada.....	160	153	1,760	2,136	103	75	69	83							
Idaho.....	170	160	5,440	6,475	99	49	34	65							
Washington.....	123	143	7,257	11,356	99	58	35	72							
Oregon.....	135	118	7,290	10,075	103	52	36	64							
California.....	115	133	7,360	10,140	92	68	63	85	170	135	1,020	936	99	125	
United States.....	89	96	328,550	420,647	99.6	69.6	45.5	76.3	95.0	91.0	55,760	55,479	99	78.0	

Buckwheat and flaxseed: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with details by States.

States.	Buckwheat.							Flaxseed.						
	Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality (per cent of average).	Price.		Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted).		Quality (per cent of average).	Price.	
	1913	10-year average.	1913	1912		Nov. 1, 1913.	Nov. 1, 1912.	1913	10-year average.	1913	1912		Nov. 1, 1913.	Nov. 1, 1912.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.		Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.		Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	31	30	403	412	100	77	75							
New Hampshire.....	32	24	32	31	90	75	75							
Vermont.....	25	24	196	240	93	87	100							
Massachusetts.....	17	19	34	42	80	100								
Rhode Island.....														
Connecticut.....	17	18	51	62	82	100	100							
New York.....	14	21	4,004	6,593	90	80	62							
New Jersey.....	22	20	264	264	98	71	71							
Pennsylvania.....	19	20	5,716	7,405	98	71	63							
Delaware.....	17	20	68	64	98	75	75							
Maryland.....	17	18	193	210	90	75	70							
Virginia.....	23	18	531	516	99	81	84							
West Virginia.....	21	20	738	888	100	78	69							
North Carolina.....	19	16	174	175	100	82	92							
South Carolina.....														
Georgia.....														
Florida.....														
Ohio.....	19	19	352	410	94	77	65							
Indiana.....	19	17	74	95	91	85	86							
Illinois.....	17	18	68	88	93	92	110							
Michigan.....	15	15	960	1,088	101	68	62							
Wisconsin.....	17	16	297	289	103	71	72	14.0	13.1	126	125	97	118	.....
Minnesota.....	17	16	99	126	103	61	60	9.3	10.0	3,311	4,121	99	123	136
Iowa.....	14	15	98	133	99	83	80	9.4	10.7	329	402	101	117	142
Missouri.....	11	16	22	30	99	92	100	5.0	7.0	50	72	94	102	.....
North Dakota.....								7.4	8.7	7,563	12,086	101	120	132
South Dakota.....								7.2	9.1	3,564	5,323	99	118	133
Nebraska.....	21	17	21	18	101			7.5	8.9	15	19	94	110	130
Kansas.....	10	15	10	16	87			6.0	6.9	276	300	97	112	153
Kentucky.....														
Tennessee.....	15	16	45	54	102	75	71							
Alabama.....														
Mississippi.....														
Louisiana.....														
Texas.....														
Oklahoma.....								7.0	9.8	7	9	105		
Arkansas.....														
Montana.....								9.0	10.7	3,933	5,520	106	114	
Wyoming.....														
Colorado.....								5.0	7.3	60	96			
New Mexico.....														
Arizona.....														
Utah.....														
Nevada.....														
Idaho.....														
Washington.....														
Oregon.....														
California.....														
United States.....	17	20	14,455	19,249	95.5	75.5	65.5	7.9	9.0	19,234	28,073	101.8	118.7	133.4

Tobacco crop and weights of grain: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with details by States.

States.	Tobacco.					Grain, weight per bushel.					
	Yield per acre.		Production (000 omitted.)		Quality.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
	1913	10-year average	1913	1912		1913	10-year average	1913	10-year average	1913	3-year average
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent of average	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....						60.5	60	34.3	33	49	49
New Hampshire.....	1,650	1,696	165	170	102			32.0	32	48	47
Vermont.....	1,550	1,687	155	170	98	59.0	57	32.7	31	48	46
Massachusetts.....	1,550	1,654	9,455	9,860	98			32.5	31		
Rhode Island.....								30.0	31		
Connecticut.....	1,550	1,664	28,520	29,750	95			30.7	30		
New York.....	1,020	1,205	4,386	5,200	85	59.5	59	32.4	32	48	47
New Jersey.....						59.0	59	30.0	29		
Pennsylvania.....	1,200	1,333	46,680	64,090	91	59.7	59	32.0	31	48	47
Delaware.....						58.5	59	30.0	29		
Maryland.....	740	668	18,500	17,160	97	59.5	59	31.0	30	48	45
Virginia.....	770	735	151,228	112,200	102	59.5	59	31.2	31	48	46
West Virginia.....	680	742	10,200	12,008	100	59.0	59	31.2	31		
North Carolina.....	670	632	135,541	110,980	106	59.5	59	31.9	31		
South Carolina.....	760	742	33,288	24,500	109	59.5	59	32.0	31		
Georgia.....	1,000	744	1,800	1,162	105	58.8	58	31.8	31		
Florida.....	1,000	808	4,000	2,604	99			28.5	30		
Ohio.....	750	875	61,425	79,304	100	59.0	58	31.0	31	47	46
Indiana.....	750	839	11,925	14,960	97	58.5	58	28.5	30	48	46
Illinois.....	700	765	560	684	96	59.0	58	29.0	30	45	47
Michigan.....						58.8	58	32.0	31	48	46
Wisconsin.....	1,180	1,228	50,740	54,438	96	58.9	57	33.2	31	47	46
Minnesota.....						57.0	55	33.0	31	46	46
Iowa.....						58.3	57	32.0	31	46	47
Missouri.....	650	827	3,315	6,000	86	59.2	58	28.8	30		
North Dakota.....						58.0	56	34.6	33	45	45
South Dakota.....						58.0	56	33.2	32	45	45
Nebraska.....						59.6	58	32.0	31	46	45
Kansas.....						58.1	58	29.7	31	44	43
Kentucky.....	760	833	271,472	343,980	93	59.0	58	30.9	31	48	46
Tennessee.....	720	754	59,400	72,600	94	59.0	58	30.7	31		
Alabama.....	700	519	210	225	105	58.5	58	31.5	31		
Mississippi.....						58.3	58	31.5	31		
Louisiana.....	450	484	270	150	115			33.0	31		
Texas.....	600	640	120	140	100	58.0	57	31.0	30	47	46
Oklahoma.....						57.0	58	30.0	30	43	47
Arkansas.....	650	629	520	520	106	58.5	58	31.7	31		
Montana.....						60.1	60	38.0	38	50	52
Wyoming.....						60.2	59	38.8	38	51	50
Colorado.....						59.4	59	36.2	37	48	50
New Mexico.....						59.5	60	34.5	34	51	51
Arizona.....						61.0	60	36.0	36	48	50
Utah.....						61.6	60	37.5	37	50	49
Nevada.....						60.3	60	38.0	37	49	46
Idaho.....						59.9	60	37.0	37	49	49
Washington.....						59.0	59	34.5	36	48	47
Oregon.....						60.1	60	37.6	36	49	46
California.....						58.0	58	33.0	34	47	47
United States.....	790	824	903,875	962,855	97	58.7	57.8	32.1	31.5	46.5	46.

Fruits: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with details by States.

States.	Apples.								Pears.		Grapes.		Cranberries.		Sugar beets.	
	Production. ¹			Quality.		Price.		Production. ¹		Production. ¹		Production. ¹		Condition.		
	1913	1912	10-year average.	1913	1912	Oct. 15, 1913.	Oct. 15, 1912.	1913	10-year average.	1913	10-year average.	1913	7-year average.	1913	7-year average.	
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	
Me.....	39	72	64	85	87	96	60	65	72	.....	.....	70	76	.....	.....
N. H.....	35	85	62	75	91	105	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	73	.....	.....
Vt.....	20	73	65	72	88	100	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mass.....	50	69	58	83	88	125	75	92	70	80	74	76	75	.....	.....
R. I.....	70	58	57	84	84	100	99	97	71	90	76	88	73	.....	.....
Conn.....	70	57	57	85	85	79	73	96	68	82	69	75	78	.....	.....
N. Y.....	33	75	57	73	85	89	50	84	67	58	79	100	83	.....	.....
N. J.....	56	47	56	80	76	78	63	57	65	73	83	59	73	.....	.....
Pa.....	39	49	59	76	80	80	60	60	64	55	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del.....	33	80	61	78	88	90	68	22	63	68	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Md.....	35	70	64	82	88	75	60	32	67	55	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Va.....	30	88	53	70	87	73	50	22	57	60	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Va.....	9	89	53	67	90	110	50	12	51	41	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C.....	30	78	56	65	80	86	73	25	58	73	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C.....	27	64	56	60	76	125	100	32	64	78	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga.....	40	60	52	70	77	102	95	42	61	80	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	24	53	44	67	86	100	60	50	60	50	76	.....	.....	84	88
Ind.....	59	38	43	72	71	65	65	73	60	77	76	90	78	84	.....
Ill.....	62	44	38	68	74	65	68	64	50	82	74	.....	.....	82	88
Mich.....	42	82	55	74	85	60	43	69	66	63	76	80	70	91	90	
Wis.....	90	48	58	87	81	68	80	85	64	92	76	78	78	85	88	
Minn.....	108	44	66	95	85	70	100	.....	.....	88	75	.....	.....	89	88
Iowa.....	68	16	50	76	73	80	92	85	50	88	73	.....	.....	87	.....
Mo.....	34	83	44	56	76	73	45	46	44	69	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Dak.....	98	.....	.....	97	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Dak.....	87	61	69	87	80	115	100	90	.....	76	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebr.....	48	60	54	67	80	90	78	60	49	73	67	.....	.....	80	90
Kans.....	30	75	46	56	77	100	57	38	51	46	60	.....	.....	60	84
Ky.....	50	70	46	65	79	75	60	40	52	80	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn.....	37	83	47	64	84	99	63	35	46	78	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ala.....	42	58	51	63	75	100	75	45	57	74	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss.....	48	59	49	63	78	100	86	53	57	75	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.....	50	68	50	70	75	95	100	68	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.....	45	72	56	72	79	124	105	48	63	73	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okl.....	45	75	57	66	79	110	88	36	58	62	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ark.....	59	75	49	65	70	85	80	38	51	84	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont.....	82	90	84	90	95	120	75	75	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	93
Wyo.....	93	120	90	99	103	138	.....	62	66	72	77	.....	.....	95	97
Colo.....	70	70	65	85	82	100	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	91
N. Mex.....	73	89	66	85	87	115	105	71	68	80	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.....	72	110	75	85	100	190	196	82	78	90	83	.....	.....	90	.....
Utah.....	82	100	78	88	91	74	91	70	73	95	87	.....	.....	96	97
Nev.....	72	120	71	90	97	165	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
Idaho.....	79	100	79	87	96	105	85	82	76	87	86	.....	.....	98	90
Wash.....	70	100	78	87	94	90	65	80	83	91	88	.....	.....	94	90
Oreg.....	82	100	76	88	96	80	59	81	80	90	88	.....	.....	95	92
Cal.....	47	90	78	80	91	100	75	72	76	79	87	.....	.....	87	92
U. S.....	45	70	52	70	83	86	61	59	64	73	81	70	75	89	91	

¹ Production estimates expressed in percentages of a full crop.

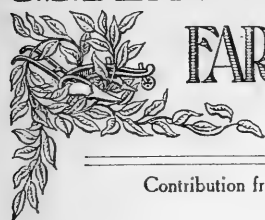
Miscellaneous crops: Estimates based upon returns to Nov. 1, with comparisons by States.

States.	Clover seed.				Kafir corn.		Peanuts.		Cowpeas.				Sorghum.	
	Production. ¹		Price.		Production of grain. ¹		Production. ¹		Production of grain. ¹		Production of forage. ¹		Yield of sirup.	
	1913	1912	Oct. 15, 1913.	Oct. 15, 1912.	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	10-year average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Dolls.	Dolls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Galls.	Galls.
Me.....														
N. H.....														
Vt.....														
Mass.....														
R. I.....														
Conn.....														
N. Y.....	85	90	9.93	10.97					65	85	74	90		
N. J.....	82	90							75	90	87	88		
Pa.....	62	81	7.23	9.50					75	80	80	89		
Del.....	58	92							78	70	84	72		
Md.....	61	90							74	84	82	84		
Va.....	77	90	9.00	11.03			84	67	76	65	83	67	94	95
W. Va.....	67	93	10.00	9.00					81	88	85	94	87	101
N. C.....	85	85	8.90	10.67			83	83	68	65	80	69	93	88
S. C.....							85	85	69	73	83	80	92	85
Ga.....	80	71					86	84	77	75	84	82	106	89
Fla.....							91	88	79	81	86	84	160	150
Ohio.....	84	65	6.47	10.00					80	80	85	90	78	90
Ind.....	80	73	6.49	8.98					66	84	73	86	89	98
Ill.....	70	69	7.20	8.98					60	79	69	83	75	91
Mich.....	92	73	6.90	9.90					80	80	70	75		
Wis.....	92	88	6.90	8.76	85	95			81	80	95	86	80	100
Minn.....	84	82	8.00	9.70					81		78		95	90
Iowa.....	89	76	6.90	9.49					88		75		90	96
Mo.....	66	69	8.30	9.13	44	84			33	68	50	76	63	95
N. Dak.....	91	96							95		100			
S. Dak.....	90	81											60	
Nebr.....	84	70	8.70	9.83	45	85			50	75	50	81	35	81
Kans.....	72	64	8.00	8.62	22	85			35	70	44	72	50	83
Ky.....	75	74	8.00	9.97					64	81	73	90	86	91
Tenn.....	78	82	9.00	10.67			74	90	60	78	69	85	82	92
Ala.....	81	80					84	89	70	72	74	78	90	87
Miss.....	89	90					82	84	68	76	74	80	92	84
La.....							82	82	50	84	54	80	100	104
Tex.....					81	85	78	82	65	75	72	80	85	84
Okla.....	72	95			40	300	63	117	39	80	53	100	56	81
Ark.....	88	88			76	85	75	81	50	73	62	70	84	83
Mont.....	75	100							120		90			
Wyo.....									95		95			
Colo.....	90	99			75	100			100	95	98	95		106
N. Mex.....					70	105	80	90	60	80	80	80		107
Ariz.....					125	110	102	100	100	100	100	95	90	118
Utah.....	90								93		95		119	126
Nev.....														
Idaho.....	101	100	7.00						83	98	94	98		
Wash.....	95	98							86	90	90	93		
Oreg.....	96	101	5.90	8.90					93	93	90	96		
Cal.....	90	95			83	91	98	95	95	95	92	99		
U. S.....	80	74	7.00	9.37	53	156	84	82					80	89

¹ Production estimates expressed in percentage of a full crop.

LEON M. ESTABROOK,
Chief Bureau of Statistics.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN



570

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

INTRODUCTION.

The figures given in this bulletin are all estimates, but are believed to be the best obtainable. The estimates of production of the different crops and the prices of same on farms are based on reports from five independent sources of information, namely, (1) approximately 30,000 township correspondents, (2) approximately 2,800 county correspondents, (3) 45 State statistical agents, (4) 19 special field agents, and (5) approximately 111,700 aids reporting to the State and special field agents, individual farmers, and special correspondents, or a total of approximately 144,564. Estimates from these sources are received monthly at the Washington office, where they are tabulated and the totals by crops and by States are passed upon by a Crop Reporting Board which is composed of four bureau officials, two special field agents, and an advisory member from the Bureau of the Census. The members of this board base their estimate of what the total crop production will be upon the data obtained from the sources named, their judgment and experience as to the relative value of each source, the history of the crop during the present season, the weather conditions as reported by the Weather Bureau, and such other information as may be obtained from State and commercial organizations, daily market reports of quantities received and sold, and prices quoted at principal markets. The final estimates of the Crop Reporting Board are also checked, so far as practicable, against the totals reported by State assessors and against the statistics of acreages, production, and values published by the Bureau of the Census. Estimates of farm prices are averages of reports from a large number of regular correspondents, who base their reports upon actual sales at local markets and shipping points.

The estimated total production and value of farm crops and live stock, when assembled for the whole United States, is so large that

if allowed to stand alone without explanation it is apt to be misleading. To be of value, the totals showing such enormous production of wealth must be considered in connection with the amount of capital invested, the cost of production, and the number of adults employed and living on farms. In round numbers, it is estimated that the total farm value of all crops for 1913 is \$6,100,000,000. The total farm value of animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products is \$3,650,000,000, making an estimated total of the gross value of farm products in 1913 amounting to \$9,750,000,000.

It is roughly estimated that of the 1913 crop, valued at \$6,100,000,000, approximately 52 per cent will never be sold, but will remain on the farms where it was produced, leaving only 48 per cent which will be sold for cash. This will reduce the estimated cash sales of farm crops to \$2,929,000,000.

Of the total animal products, valued at \$3,650,000,000, it is estimated that 20 per cent will be consumed on the farm and that approximately 80 per cent will represent cash sales, which will amount to \$2,919,000,000.

It would appear, therefore, that the total net cash sales of both crops and animal products for the current season will be approximately \$5,847,000,000, which will represent the total cash income of all farms in the United States.

The total number of farms as reported by the Bureau of the Census for 1910 was 6,362,000, which was an increase of 11 per cent over 1900. Assuming the same rate of increase since 1910, the present number of farms will be approximately 6,600,000. The average cash income per farm would, on this basis, be nearly \$900. This does not represent net income, for out of this amount the farmer must pay for fertilizers, hire of help, stock feed, maintenance of farm equipment (including farm tools and machinery), and taxes.

Statistics of farm values of crops and animal products, as published by the Bureau of the Census for 1910, and the expenses of farm operation, were analyzed in Circular No. 132 of the Bureau of Plant Industry,¹ pages 3 to 7, inclusive, as shown by Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Labor income of farmers in the United States.*

Page. ²	Item.	Total.	Amount per farm.
268	Number of farms.....	6,361,502	138.1 acres. ³
269	Improved land.....acres..	478,451,750	75.2 acres.
276	Total farm investment.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$6,143.67.
277	Investment in farm buildings.....	\$6,325,451,528	\$994.33.
277	Investment in implements and machinery.....	\$1,265,149,783	\$198.88.

¹ Issued July 19, 1913.

² Abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

³ Average total area per farm.

TABLE 1.—*Labor income of farmers in the United States—Continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Page.	Item.	Total.	Amount per farm.
348	Dairy products (excluding milk and cream used at home)	\$506, 413, 463	\$93. 75
352	Wool.....	65, 472, 328	10. 29
352	Mohair.....	901, 597	. 14
355	Eggs produced.....	306, 688, 960	48. 21
355	Poultry raised.....	202, 506, 272	31. 83
356	Honey and wax.....	5, 992, 083	. 94
358	Domestic animals sold.....	1, 562, 936, 694	245. 69
358	Domestic animals slaughtered.....	270, 238, 793	42. 48
370	Total value of all crops.....	\$5, 487, 161, 223	
379	Corn.....	\$1, 438, 553, 919	
383	Oats.....	414, 697, 422	
388	Barley.....	92, 458, 571	
397	Hay, etc.....	824, 004, 877	
	Total value of crops used for feeding.....	2, 769, 714, 789	
373	Feed sold.....	509, 253, 522	
	Net value of crops fed.....	2, 260, 461, 267	
	Net value of crops.....	3, 226, 699, 956	507. 22
	Total gross farm income.....	6, 237, 850, 146	980. 55

EXPENSES.

373	Labor.....	\$651, 611, 287	\$102. 43
373	Fertilizers.....	114, 882, 541	18. 06
373	Feed.....	299, 839, 857	47. 13
	Maintenance of buildings (at 5 per cent.) ¹	316, 272, 576	49. 72
	Maintenance of implements and machinery (20 per cent.).....	253, 029, 956	39. 78
	Taxes (0.6 per cent.).....	245, 948, 694	38. 66
	Total.....	1, 881, 581, 911	295. 78
	Miscellaneous expenses (15 per cent of other expenses).....	282, 237, 736	44. 37
	Total expenses.....	2, 163, 822, 647	340. 15

SUMMARY.

	Total gross income.....	\$6, 237, 850, 146	\$980. 55
	Total expenses.....	2, 163, 822, 647	340. 15
	Net farm income.....	4, 074, 027, 499	640. 40
	Interest on investment (at 5 per cent.).....	2, 049, 572, 454	322. 18
	Labor income ²	2, 024, 455, 045	318. 22
	Interest on mortgage (\$1,715 at 6 per cent.).....		102. 90
	Available for purchase of live stock and for family living.....		537. 50

¹ 4½ per cent in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin; 5 per cent in Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana; 5½ per cent elsewhere.

² Includes unpaid family labor and all the farm furnishes toward the family living except milk and cream. Does not include income from outside sources, and the amount paid for live stock bought must be deducted from this sum.

The foregoing table indicates roughly the distribution of net cash income from sales of farm products, and shows very clearly that this income is not profit. The estimated total cash sales of farm products and the estimated cash income per farm and per capita in 1913 varies widely in different sections of the country, as shown by Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated value of sales of crops and live-stock products, total, per farm and per capita rural population, by divisions.*

Division.	Estimated value, in millions of dollars of farm sales from 1913 crop.			Estimated value of total sales per farm.	Estimated total sales per capita rural population (excluding towns).
	Crops..	Live-stock products.	Total.		
New England.....	\$186	\$374	\$560	\$836	\$100
South Atlantic.....	570	186	756	657	97
North Central, east.....	410	701	1,111	950	152
North Central, west.....	956	934	1,890	1,629	273
South Central.....	615	449	1,064	516	92
Western.....	191	275	466	1,195	155
United States.....	2,928	2,919	5,847	892	139

It will be noted that the smallest average cash income per farm and per capita is obtained in the South central division, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, where the labor of a relatively large number of adults and children is required to produce the crop. The largest average cash income per farm and per capita is shown in the North central, west division, including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

It is evident from the foregoing analysis of farm expenses and the variation of cash income per farm in different sections that the enormous aggregates of farm production and values as estimated for the whole United States in 1913 do not mean that the average farmer is realizing any material profit over and above what might reasonably be expected from his labor and investment. On the contrary, if cash income per farm and per capita alone is considered it would appear that in many sections farmers and their families do not make wages comparable with wages received in other occupations requiring an equal degree of experience, intelligence, and skill. Furthermore, the average farm income as estimated herein is by no means certain, all farm products depending upon many uncertain factors, such as unfavorable weather conditions, the depredations of insects, and the ravages of numerous plant and animal diseases, while the only certainty regarding farm prices is that they will be far below the retail prices paid by consumers. The uncertainty of the farmer's cash income, however, is more than offset by the certainty of a livelihood and the sense of permanent security afforded by ownership or a long-term lease of the farm and equipment, and the fact that he is his own employer and does not have to make cash payments at frequent intervals for his house rent, water, fuel, and a large part of the food of his family, which are supplied by the farm.

However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower. The estimated total farm production in 1913 is less than in 1912, yet the estimated gross and net cash returns to farmers are greater than in 1912. Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction. The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market, in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions, and to act promptly, than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless. The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases, more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production. This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When as the result of such organization and improved methods the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor, and money, which in the aggregate is enormous.

LEON M. ESTABROOK,
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ESTIMATED FARM PRODUCTION OF 1913.

TOTAL VALUE BREAKS THE RECORD.

In monetary value of products the farms of the United States have broken the annual record, although the volume of production, as indicated in the Secretary's report, was materially below the average. The total value for 1913 is \$9,750,000,000, nearly one-half a billion dollars above the value for 1912, which was itself a record year. This amount is composed of estimates for the items that make the census total of farm products. It is far from being equivalent to the total sales of farm products, but its items are the values

of farm crops, of farm animals sold and slaughtered, and of farm-animal products. A sum of such elements is to be accepted as an index number, useful for comparison with numbers similarly made for other years. If the value of the products of the farm for the census year 1909 is regarded as represented by 100, the corresponding value for 1913 is represented by 115; or, if 100 represents the value of farm products for the census year 1899, the index number for 1913 is 207, indicating more than twice the value of the former year, 14 years earlier.

The crops of 1913 have an estimated value at the farm of \$6,100,000,000, and this amount has never before been equaled. In 1909 the value of crops was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ billions, and in 1899 it was 3 billions of dollars, or less than half of the crop value of 1913.

The estimated value of farm animals sold and slaughtered and of farm-animal products for 1913 is \$3,650,000,000, or \$100,000,000 above the amount of the record year 1910. It compares with 3 billion dollars for 1909 and with more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars in 1899. Within the last few years the value of farm animals sold and slaughtered and of farm-animal products for one year has tended to increase in a somewhat greater degree than that of farm crops.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS.

CORN.

A summary of the acreage, production, and value of the crops of 1913, 1912, and 1911 may be found in Table 3. The value of the corn crop of 1913 is far above that of any other crop. It is estimated at \$1,692,000,000, and has not been equaled by the corn crop of any previous year. This amount is 28 per cent of the estimated value of all crops, and is over 12 per cent above the average value of the five preceding corn crops. The estimated corn production of 1913 was only 2,447,000,000 bushels, on account of a prolonged drought throughout the corn belt. This quantity has been exceeded a dozen times and is 11 per cent under the average of the preceding five years. The loss of production was more than counterbalanced by the increase in price. On December 1 the farm price for corn per bushel was 69.1 cents, a figure that has not been equaled, by 5.5 cents, since the department's record began in 1866. Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana are the leading corn States in 1913 in the order mentioned. The estimated area of this crop in 1913 was 105,820,000 acres, a decline of over 1 per cent below 1912.

COTTON.

The cotton crop now seems to be established in value as next in order after corn. The lint of this crop in 1913, at the price of December 1, had an estimated value of \$798,000,000, and this was not

equaled in any former year. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The estimated number of bales of 500 pounds gross weight in this crop is 13,677,000; consequently this crop has been exceeded in quantity by the crops of 1911 and 1912. If the estimated value of the cotton seed is added to that of lint, the total farm value of this crop amounts to \$945,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent over the average of the previous five years. Texas usually produces from one-fourth to one-third the cotton crop of the United States. The cotton crop of the United States in 1913 covered 36,011,000 acres, it is estimated, an increase of 5 per cent over 1912.

HAY.

Third in order of value is the hay crop, worth at the farm at the price of December 1, \$797,000,000, according to the estimate, an amount nearly 9 per cent above the average of the preceding five years, and exceeded in value by the crop only of 1912. In estimated quantity this crop amounted to a little over 64,000,000 tons in 1913, an amount slightly under the average of the previous five years, and exceeded by the crops of four years. In the order named, New York, Iowa, and Pennsylvania are the leading hay States in 1913. The crop of this year was cut from 48,954,000 acres, according to the estimate.

WHEAT.

The largest crop of wheat ever raised in this country was that of 1913, being over 763,000,000 bushels, valued at \$610,000,000. Of course these are estimates. Two former wheat crops have been more valuable. Compared with the average of the five preceding years this crop is 4 per cent greater, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more valuable. The high production of this year is due to the extraordinary size of the winter wheat crop, which considerably exceeded the highest previous production, and amounted to nearly 524,000,000 bushels. In the production of wheat in 1913 the leading States are Kansas, North Dakota, and Minnesota in the order named. The estimated wheat area, this year, was 50,184,000 acres, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1912.

OATS.

The estimated crop of oats in 1913 was exceeded in quantity by that of two preceding years and amounted to 1,122,000,000 bushels, harvested from 38,399,000 acres. This was 5 per cent greater than the average of the preceding five years. The value of the crop was 6 per cent greater than the average of those years, and amounted to \$440,000,000, which was exceeded only by the value of the crop of 1912. The principal States in production of oats in 1913 in the order named are Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois.

TABLE 3.—*Crop areas, yields, and values, 1913.*

Crops.	Acreage.	Production. ¹		Farm value, Dec. 1.	
		Per acre.	Total.	Per bushel.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Corn:					
1913.....	105,820,000	23.1	2,446,988,000	69.1	1,692,092,000
1912.....	107,083,000	29.2	3,124,746,000	48.7	1,520,454,000
1911.....	105,825,000	23.9	2,531,488,000	61.8	1,565,258,000
Winter wheat:					
1913.....	31,699,000	16.5	523,561,000	82.9	433,995,000
1912.....	26,571,000	15.1	399,919,000	80.9	323,572,000
1911.....	29,162,000	14.8	430,656,000	88.0	379,151,000
Spring wheat:					
1913.....	18,485,000	13.0	239,819,000	73.4	176,127,000
1912.....	19,243,000	17.2	330,348,000	70.1	231,708,000
1911.....	20,381,000	9.4	190,682,000	86.0	163,912,000
All wheat:					
1913.....	50,184,000	15.2	763,380,000	79.9	610,122,000
1912.....	45,814,000	15.9	730,267,000	76.0	555,280,000
1911.....	49,543,000	12.5	621,338,000	87.4	543,063,000
Oats:					
1913.....	38,399,000	29.2	1,121,768,000	39.2	439,596,000
1912.....	37,917,000	37.4	1,418,337,000	31.9	452,469,000
1911.....	37,763,000	24.4	922,298,000	45.0	414,663,000
Barley:					
1913.....	7,499,000	23.8	178,189,000	53.7	95,731,000
1912.....	7,530,000	29.7	223,824,000	50.5	112,957,000
1911.....	7,627,000	21.0	160,240,000	86.9	139,182,000
Rye:					
1913.....	2,557,000	16.2	41,381,000	63.4	26,220,000
1912.....	2,117,000	16.8	35,664,000	66.3	23,636,000
1911.....	2,127,000	15.6	33,119,000	83.2	27,557,000
Buckwheat:					
1913.....	805,000	17.2	13,833,000	75.5	10,445,000
1912.....	841,000	22.9	19,249,000	66.1	12,720,000
1911.....	833,000	21.1	17,549,000	72.6	12,735,000
Flaxseed:					
1913.....	2,291,000	7.8	17,853,000	\$1.20	21,399,000
1912.....	2,851,000	9.8	28,073,000	\$1.15	32,202,000
1911.....	2,757,000	7.0	19,370,000	\$1.82	35,272,000
Rice:					
1913.....	827,100	31.1	25,744,000	85.8	22,090,000
1912.....	722,800	34.7	25,054,000	93.5	23,423,000
1911.....	696,300	32.9	22,934,000	79.7	18,274,000
Potatoes:					
1913.....	3,668,000	90.4	331,525,000	68.7	227,903,000
1912.....	3,711,000	113.4	420,647,000	50.5	212,550,000
1911.....	3,619,000	80.9	292,737,000	79.9	233,778,000
Sweet potatoes:					
1913.....	625,000	94.5	59,057,000	72.6	42,884,000
1912.....	583,000	95.2	55,479,000	72.6	40,264,000
1911.....	605,000	90.1	54,538,000	75.5	41,202,000
Hay:					
1913.....	48,954,000	2 1.31	2 64,116,000	3 \$12.43	797,077,000
1912.....	49,530,000	2 1.47	2 72,691,000	3 \$11.79	856,695,000
1911.....	48,240,000	2 1.14	2 54,916,000	3 \$14.29	784,926,000
Tobacco:					
1913.....	1,216,000	4 784.3	4 953,734,000	5 12.8	122,481,000
1912.....	1,226,000	4 785.5	4 962,855,000	5 10.8	104,063,000
1911.....	1,013,000	4 893.7	4 905,109,000	5 9.4	85,210,000
Cotton:					
1913.....	36,011,000	4 181.9	6 13,677,000	5 12.2	797,841,000
1912.....	34,283,000	4 190.9	6 13,703,000	5 11.9	781,806,000
1911.....	36,045,000	4 207.7	6 15,693,000	5 8.8	660,566,000
Sugar beets:					
1913.....	577,000	2 10.11	2 5,834,000	3 \$5.90	34,420,000
1912.....	555,000	2 9.41	2 5,224,000	3 \$5.82	30,406,000
1911.....	474,000	2 10.68	2 5,062,000	3 \$5.50	27,843,000
Total, above crops:					
1913.....	299,433,000				4,940,301,000
1912.....	294,764,000				4,758,925,000
1911.....	297,167,000				4,589,529,000

¹ Bushels of weight.² Tons (2,000 lbs.).³ Per ton.⁴ Pounds.⁵ Per pound.⁶ Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, excluding linters.

POTATOES.

Potatoes stand fifth among the crops in order of estimated value, the amount for 1913 being \$228,000,000, an amount that was exceeded in only one year, and was $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the average of the preceding five years. From 3,668,000 acres, estimated, the estimated production was 332,000,000 bushels, which was below the five-year average and was exceeded by the crops of four other years. On account of the low production, the price December 1, 68.7 cents, was exceptionally high and has been exceeded in but few years as far back as 1866. The leading States in the production of potatoes this year in the order named are Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco follows next below the potato crop in order of value in 1913. The average farm price of this crop, 12.8 cents per pound, is the highest since 1864. The tobacco crop of 1913 is the most valuable one ever raised in this country and exceeds in value by over 36 per cent, the average of the preceding five years. The quantity of the production, however, is slightly under that average and has been exceeded by three former crops.

The final estimate of the production of tobacco in 1913 is 953,734,000 pounds, compared with 962,855,000 pounds in 1912, a reduction of 9,121,000 pounds, or less than 1 per cent. The average price per pound on December 1 was 12.8 cents, against 10.8 cents December 1 last year, an advance of 2 cents. The December 1 value is estimated to be \$122,481,000, compared with \$104,063,000 in 1912, an advance of \$18,418,000, or 17.7 per cent.

Cigar tobacco.—The leading States in the production of this crop in 1913 are Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia in the order named.

The total production of cigar tobacco is estimated at 183,350,000 pounds, or 17.0 per cent less than last year, with a total value of \$24,075,000, or less than in 1912.

In Georgia and Florida the yield per acre is better than last year, and quality is the best for several years. In all the other districts the yield per acre is less than last year and quality not up to the usual standard of a good crop, except in the Miami Valley of Ohio, where the cured product, while of smaller growth than usual, has otherwise fine quality. The New England crop shows a smaller percentage of wrapper than usual. Quality in Pennsylvania is inferior to that of 1912. In Wisconsin, while quality is better than it was last year, the crop is not fine. Yield per acre is less and price higher than in 1912.

Chewing, smoking, snuff, and export tobacco.—The estimated total production of chewing, smoking, snuff, and export tobacco is 763,124,000 pounds, compared with 733,070,000 pounds last year, an

increase of 30,054,000 pounds, or 4.1 per cent. The total value is \$97,466,000, while last year's was \$75,926,000, showing an increase of \$21,540,000, or 28.4 per cent. The largest increase is in the bright districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, where a larger crop has brought a higher price.

The Burley district has a smaller production with poorer quality than last year, but shows an advance in price.

The sun-cured district of Virginia had a fine crop when harvested, and curing was about finished in good condition when a week or 10 days of hot, damp weather in October did serious damage by causing leaf to mold while hanging in the barns. What promised to be a fine crop was much reduced in quality and value.

In the dark district of Virginia a part of the tobacco has good quality, but a large per cent was damaged by a hail and wind storm early in September. The yield per acre is higher than last year, while the price is low.

In the old belt of Virginia and North Carolina, quality is much better than last year, except for a part damaged by hail and wind during the latter part of harvest. Less color is shown than last year, but otherwise quality is fine. Yield per acre is better, while the price is the highest for many years.

In the new belt of North Carolina and South Carolina yield and quality are below last year. Price is higher, and in eastern North Carolina is the highest ever realized.

The Maryland and eastern Ohio export district shows better yield per acre and better price than last year, with quality about the same.

The perique of Louisiana shows better yield and quality, but lower price than in 1913.

BARLEY.

The barley crop of 178,000,000 bushels as estimated has been exceeded twice in quantity and is 1 per cent below the average production of the preceding five years. The estimated value of this crop, \$96,000,000, has declined in greater degree than has the production. Four barley crops have exceeded this one in value and it is 11 per cent below the average value of the crops of the preceding five years. The principal barley States in 1913 are Minnesota, California, and North Dakota, in the order named.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes have recently been added to the list of crops for which quantitative estimates are made. This crop had a production of 59,000,000 bushels in 1913, with a farm value of \$43,000,000, and the figures for both production and value are larger than those for 1912. In the order named, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are the leading States in the production of sweet potatoes in 1913.

TABLE 4.—Area, yield per acre, production, and the December 1 farm value of tobacco grown in the United States in 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910, by types and districts.

Type and district.	Acreage (00 omitted).				Yield per acre.				Production (000 omitted).				Price per pound Dec. 1.				Total farm value on basis of Dec. 1 price (000 omitted).			
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910
I. CIGAR TYPES.																				
New England.....	247	235	228	217	1,550	1,700	1,632	1,729	38,295	39,950	37,205	37,527	21.0	24.0	20.3	16.1	8,033	9,589	7,565	6,043
New York.....	43	40	38	40	1,020	1,300	1,420	1,250	4,386	5,200	5,054	5,000	12.2	12.6	10.4	8.5	535	655	626	425
Pennsylvania.....	389	442	460	430	1,200	1,420	1,500	1,500	46,680	64,090	65,320	64,500	7.5	8.5	9.5	9.3	3,501	5,448	6,205	5,999
Ohio—Miami Valley.....	513	540	600	700	730	990	930	800	37,449	53,460	55,800	56,000	11.0	8.0	7.8	8.2	4,119	4,277	4,352	4,592
Wisconsin.....	430	422	410	340	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,050	50,740	54,438	51,250	36,700	12.0	11.0	10.0	7.5	6,089	5,938	5,125	2,677
Georgia and Florida.....	58	45	38	51	1,000	837	927	680	5,800	3,766	3,524	3,468	31.0	30.0	23.0	22.1	1,798	1,130	987	765
III. CHEWING, SMOKING, SNUFF, AND EXPORT TYPES.																				
Burley district.....	2326	2,280	1,900	3,300	760	860	920	830	176,776	196,080	174,800	273,900	12.3	11.0	7.5	9.6	21,743	21,569	13,110	26,294
Dark districts of Kentucky and Tennessee:																				
Paducah district.....	750	1,000	750	922	780	620	800	750	58,500	62,000	60,000	74,400	7.7	6.2	8.0	7.8	4,504	3,844	4,800	5,803
Henderson or stemming district.....	550	1,050	740	1,120	800	800	800	800	44,000	84,000	66,000	89,600	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.2	3,212	5,880	5,128	6,451
Upper Green River district.....	234	360	300	350	720	730	850	820	16,818	26,280	25,500	29,750	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.4	1,179	1,708	1,785	2,201
Upper Cumberland district.....	150	230	180	220	760	720	800	730	11,400	16,560	15,480	16,500	7.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	832	1,076	1,084	1,122
Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.....	1150	1,200	900	1,200	700	600	810	700	80,500	79,200	72,900	91,200	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.8	7,245	6,173	6,561	8,026
Virginia sun-cured district.....	159	150	120	150	800	650	800	810	12,720	9,750	9,000	12,150	8.5	8.0	9.0	8.5	1,081	780	864	1,033
Virginia dark district.....	712	750	600	800	820	660	850	800	58,384	49,500	51,000	64,000	7.0	7.8	8.4	8.0	4,087	3,861	4,284	5,120
Bright yellow district:																				
Old belt—Virginia and North Carolina.....	2400	2,040	1,710	2,050	690	540	740	700	105,600	110,100	126,540	143,500	18.5	15.2	10.8	10.4	30,636	16,744	13,666	14,924
New belt—Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina.....	1650	1,040	680	1,150	710	730	730	550	117,150	77,350	49,646	63,250	17.9	16.1	12.6	10.0	20,870	12,458	6,255	6,325
Maryland and eastern Ohio export.....	276	310	310	377	760	710	745	735	20,976	22,010	23,055	27,710	9.1	8.1	7.5	7.7	1,309	1,783	1,732	2,134
Perique Louisiana.....	6	5	5	5	450	300	450	550	270	156	255	275	25.0	30.0	31.0	25.0	68	45	70	69
Scattering.....	106	99	159	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,260	8,831	11,576	14,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	1,050	1,111	2,139

SUGAR.

The production of sugar beets for sugar making is found chiefly in half a dozen States, which have the following order in quantity of beets produced: Colorado, California, Michigan, Utah, Idaho, and Ohio. The estimated quantity of beets grown in 1913 was 5,834,000 short tons, a figure that has not been reached in any former year and which exceeded by $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the average quantity of the five previous years. The estimated value of these beets at the factory was over \$34,000,000, an amount which was higher than that of any former year and was 48 per cent higher than the average of the preceding five years.

Sugar cane had an estimated production of about 6,150,000 short tons, a quantity that has been exceeded half a dozen times, as has also the estimated value of this cane, \$21,000,000. About 5,000,000 tons are grown for sugar making, almost exclusively in Louisiana, and the balance of the crop is used for seed and for making sirup.

The beet and cane sugar industries combined will have produced 1,081,000 short tons of sugar by the end of the campaign of 1913-14 with a factory value of \$87,000,000, according to the estimates. If the by-products are added, the estimated value of the products of these two sugar industries will amount to \$119,000,000. The product of sugar by these two industries in 1913-14 is larger than ever before, but the value has been exceeded in one previous year.

The industry of making sugar from beets will have produced by the end of the campaign of 1913-14 about 727,000 short tons of sugar, practically all refined. This is a preliminary estimate and is to be accepted only tentatively, but it indicates considerably the largest production of beet sugar in one year that this country has had and is 33 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The estimated value of this sugar is 13 per cent above the average of those years and amounts to about \$61,000,000, but this value has been exceeded in two former years. The beet pulp, molasses, and other by-products of this industry, added to the value of the sugar, make a probable total of \$63,000,000. Returns from about three-fourths of the beet-sugar factories indicate a larger area and production of sugar beets in the United States in 1913 than last year. The estimates of acreage and production of beets for 1913, and of production of sugar for the campaign of 1913-14, in Table 5, are based upon conditions existing in the first part of the campaign and are subject to correction when later and more complete returns are available.

TABLE 5.—*Area and production of sugar beets, and production of beet sugar in the United States, 1912-13.*

State.	Beets used.				Sugar made.	
	Area.		Production.		1912-13	1913-14 (preliminary).
	1912	1913 (preliminary).	1912	1913 (preliminary).		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
California.....	111,416	120,000	1,004,328	1,094,000	158,904	160,000
Colorado.....	144,999	157,000	1,641,861	1,800,000	216,010	215,000
Idaho.....	19,952	22,000	170,619	244,000	24,761	32,000
Michigan.....	124,241	113,000	838,784	937,000	95,049	119,000
Ohio.....	27,062	27,000	263,005	234,000	28,503	27,000
Utah.....	37,000	40,000	445,130	507,000	59,571	57,000
Other States.....	90,630	98,000	860,650	1,018,000	109,758	117,000
United States.....	555,300	577,000	5,224,377	5,834,000	692,556	727,000

LOUISIANA CANE-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The cane-sugar industry by the end of the campaign of 1913-14 will have produced, as a preliminary estimate, 354,000 short tons of sugar, a production that has been exceeded half a dozen times. Its value is estimated at \$26,000,000, and if the by-products of the industry are added, the total becomes about \$40,000,000, which has been exceeded half a dozen times.

From conditions existing up to November 20, it is estimated that about 5,000,000 tons of cane (Table 6) will be used for sugar in Louisiana in the current campaign (1913-14). This total is based upon reports for 158 operating factories and upon estimates for 5. At least 26 sugar factories are not in operation this season.

No estimate of sugar production is made at this time, but in the early part of the campaign the average yield of sugar per ton of cane was not far from normal.

Results of the last two campaigns, with preliminary data for 1913, are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Cane and sugar in Louisiana.*

Year of cane harvest.	Number of sugar fac- tories in operation.	Cane used for sugar.	Sugar made.	
			Total.	Average per ton of cane.
		<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1911.....	188	5,887,292	705,748,000	120
1912.....	126	2,162,574	317,146,000	142
1913 (preliminary estimate).....	163	5,067,000	.....	.....

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND CANE PRODUCTION.

Although Hawaii is outside of the territory covered by the agricultural estimates usually made by the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts), information recently received from the Hawaiian sugar factories is here inserted as pertinent to the general subject of cane and sugar production (Table 7).

The Hawaiian cane-sugar production for the year ending September 30, 1913, amounted to 551,000 short tons, the lowest since 1909-10, when 517,090 short tons were produced. The crop of 1910-11 was 566,821 tons, and the succeeding crops are shown below.

In 1912-13, the average yield of sugar per ton of cane was 244 pounds, and the cane itself averaged 39 tons per acre. Of the four islands represented in these returns, Hawaii produced 197,000 tons of sugar; Kauai, 105,000; Maui, 125,000; and Oahu, 124,000 tons.

TABLE 7.—*Preliminary returns of the Hawaiian cane-sugar campaign ending Sept. 30, 1913, and comparison with two preceding years.*

Year ending Sept. 30—	Factories in operation.	Sugar made.		Cane used.		Area of cane used.
		Total.	Average per ton of cane.	Total.	Average yield per acre.	
		<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1911.....	50	574,478	238	4,835,000	41	117,000
1912.....	51	595,038	249	4,774,000	42	113,000
1913 (preliminary).....	50	551,000	244	4,517,000	39	115,000

RYE.

Rye is a crop that has occupied a rather stationary place in the estimates of the bureau for many years, but a marked extension of area and appreciable increase of production developed in case of the crop harvested in 1913. This is a fall-sown crop and its increase in acreage in 1913 was due largely to its greater utilization for pasturage in autumn and spring in the States extending from Ohio westward to the plains States. The estimated production in 1913 was over 41,000,000 bushels, making this crop easily the largest one ever produced in this country, and over 25 per cent greater than the five-year average. The estimated value of this crop, \$26,000,000, was exceeded by the crop of only one former year and is greater by 9 per cent than the five-year average. Chief among the rye States in the order mentioned are Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

RICE.

The estimated rice crop of nearly 26,000,000 bushels, or more than 1,158,000,000 pounds of rough rice, in 1913 is the largest one ever raised in this country and exceeds by 11 per cent the average of the previous five years. In estimated value this crop ranks second,

the amount being over \$22,000,000, or 20 per cent above the five-year average. This crop has almost become extinct in the Atlantic States, where it once had commercial importance, and the commercial crop is now produced almost entirely in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

FLAXSEED.

The production of flaxseed declined considerably in 1913, and was over 15 per cent below the five-year average. This crop's value is estimated at more than \$21,000,000, or 32 per cent below the five-year average. The crop of this year has been exceeded many times in both quantity and value. Chief among the States that produce flaxseed are North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota, in the order named.

HOPS.

The estimate of the hop crop is over 56,000,000 pounds, valued at less than \$15,000,000. The production has been exceeded in two years and is 18 per cent above the average of the previous five years, while the estimated value of the crop has been exceeded only once and is over 42 per cent above the five-year average.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat, with an estimated production of nearly 14,000,000 bushels, has been exceeded in production many times and is nearly 19 per cent below the five-year average. Its value is estimated at over \$10,000,000, and in this respect also the crop has been exceeded many times, and it is nearly 11 per cent under the five-year average. Chief among the buckwheat-raising States are Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan, in the order mentioned.

TOTAL CEREAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

The cereals are all expressed in bushels and, although these bushels differ in weight and the cereals differ in their characteristics, the sum of the cereals for a series of years indicates in a comprehensive way the drift of production. In 1913, 4,591,000,000 bushels of cereals were produced, it is estimated, a quantity that has been exceeded in three years and that is 3 per cent under the average of the previous five years. On the other hand, the estimated value of the cereals of 1913 is \$2,896,000,000, which is nearly 5 per cent above the highest figure yet reached by them and is almost 9 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. Nearly the entire amount of the increase in value of the cereals above their value in 1912 is due to the increase in value of the corn and wheat crops of this year over those of last year.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE COMPARISONS.

In quantity of estimated production, the record has been broken by wheat, rye, rice, sugar beets, beet sugar, and the total of beet and cane sugar. Of the remaining crops, oats, barley, cotton, and hops have been exceeded twice in production. The estimated production of the other crops of which separate account is made was relatively low.

The value of the crops of 1913 is high. A new high record in estimated value is made by the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton, cotton seed, tobacco, and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value for oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops, and the total of beet and cane sugar. Only twice has the estimated value of wheat and of beet sugar been exceeded.

If comparison be made with the average of the preceding five years, estimated production is lower for barley, buckwheat, corn, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, and tobacco, and estimated production is higher for oats, rice, rye, wheat, cotton, cotton seed, sugar beets, and hops. A better showing is made for the estimated values of these crops. Compared with the five-year average, lower values are estimated for barley, buckwheat, and flaxseed, whereas higher ones are estimated for corn, oats, rice, rye, wheat, cotton, cotton seed, sugar beets, hay, potatoes, tobacco, and hops. The estimated value of all crops for 1913 is nearly 11 per cent above the five-year average.

The crops for which acreage and quantitative estimates of production are made annually by the Bureau of Statistics represented in 1913 nearly 85 per cent of the value of all crops in 1909 and over 88 per cent of all crops in 1899; or nearly 92 per cent of the value of crops having census reports of acreage in 1909, and nearly 96 per cent of the value of such crops in 1899. From the aspect of acreage these crops represent about 97 per cent of all crops having census acreage reports in 1909, and 98 per cent in 1899.

Details by States for acreage, production, and value of all crops for which quantitative estimates are made for 1913 may be found in Tables 11 to 25.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

It is estimated that the farm animals sold and slaughtered during the year had a farm value of \$2,206,000,000, or more than 20 per cent above the five-year average, although the number of these animals sold and slaughtered remained about the same as the five-year average.

The dairy products of 1913 are estimated at more than \$814,000,000, or nearly 6 per cent more than the average for the preceding five years. The eggs produced and fowls raised have an estimated value of more than \$578,000,000, or more than 4 per cent above the five-year average.

The wool production of 1913, estimated at 304,000,000 pounds, was over 3 per cent under the average of the five preceding years, and its estimated value at a low average price was over \$51,000,000, or over 11 per cent below the five-year average.

PRICE TENDENCIES.

The common phenomenon of record yield and crop value below the record, and of record crop value with low production is presented by more than half a dozen of the crops of 1913. If the farmer gets a high price, perhaps a very high price, per bushel or other unit of quantity in case of a crop of low production, on the other hand he usually gets but low prices for the crops which he produces in abundance.

The prices of 14 principal crops average about 20.2 per cent higher than a year ago and 4.6 per cent higher than two years ago. Their total values average about 3.8 per cent higher than a year ago and 7.6 per cent higher than two years ago. Hence aggregate production averaged about 13.6 per cent less than a year ago and 2.9 per cent more than two years ago.

FARM PRICES OF STAPLE CROPS.

The general level of farm prices of staple crops decreased approximately 0.9 per cent from November 1 to December 1. Last year from November 1 to December 1 there was a decline in price level of 6.8 per cent, and for the last five years there has been an average decline in price level from November 1 to December 1 of 2.9 per cent. The average level of prices on December 1 was about 20.3 per cent higher than on December 1 last year, 0.3 per cent lower than two years ago (the year in which crop production was smaller than this year), and 9.3 per cent higher than the average of the last five years on December 1.

FARM PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

The average price to producers of meat animals (beef cattle, veal calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, and chickens) on November 15 was about \$6.94 per 100 pounds, which compared with \$7.12 on October 15, \$6.45 on November 15 a year ago, \$5.45 two years ago, and \$6.47 three years ago.

The decline of 2.5 per cent in price level from October 15 to November 15 compared with a decline of 5.9 per cent in the same period last year, 2.4 per cent two years ago, and 4.8 per cent three years ago.

FARM PRICES OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Prices at the farm have been reported monthly for the following commodities beginning with 1908: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay, cotton, butter, eggs, and chickens.

From December 1, 1912, to December 1, 1913, the price of chickens per pound increased from 10.8 to 11.4 cents; the price of eggs increased from 29.7 to 33 cents; the price of butter increased from 28.8 to 29.2 cents; the price of cotton increased from 11.9 to 12.2 cents; of hay, from \$11.79 to \$12.43; of potatoes, from 50.5 to 68.7 cents; of flaxseed, from 114.7 to 119.9 cents; of buckwheat, from 66.1 to 75.5 cents; of barley, from 50.4 to 53.7 cents; of oats, from 31.9 to 39.2 cents; of wheat, from 76 to 79.9 cents; and of corn, from 48.7 to 69.1 cents. In the meantime the price of rye declined from 66.3 to 63.4 cents. The above prices are those paid to producers.

TENDENCY OF YIELD PER ACRE.

The yields per acre of 10 principal crops have been converted to index numbers, in computing which 100 represents the average yield per acre of the 10 years 1903-1912; and the index numbers for these 10 crops have been consolidated into one series of index numbers. The results may be found in Table 8. A glance along the line for 1913 at once discovers that this year was one of low estimated production per acre. The only crops of the 10 that are represented by a number greater than the average are wheat and rye. The 3 years 1904-5-6 were ones of high estimated production per acre for the combined 10 crops and these were followed by years of low estimated production per acre until 1912, when the highest production of the combined 10 crops for the 11 years embraced in the table is exhibited. The index number for 1913 for the combined crops is only 93 and the only year of the 11 with a lower estimated production per acre is 1911, represented by 90.

TABLE 8.—*Index figures of yield per acre of 10 products, 100 representing the average yield per acre of the 10 years, 1903-1912.*

Year.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Cotton.	To- bacco.	Flax.	Rye.	10 crops com- bined.
1912.....	108	113	126	117	118	103	102	95	109	104	109
1911.....	89	88	82	83	84	77	112	109	78	97	90
1910.....	103	98	106	89	98	93	91	98	58	99	98
1909.....	95	110	100	91	111	100	83	98	104	100	97
1908.....	97	99	84	99	89	107	104	100	107	102	99
1907.....	96	99	80	94	99	102	96	103	100	102	96
1906.....	112	110	105	111	107	95	109	104	113	104	107
1905.....	107	103	114	105	91	108	100	99	123	102	105
1904.....	99	89	108	107	115	107	110	99	115	94	103
1903.....	94	91	95	104	88	108	93	95	93	96	96
1903-1912...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913.....	86	107	98	93	94	92	98	95	87	101	93

THE NATIONAL SURPLUS.

In these days of high prices of food, it seems to be overlooked that the farmers of this country are producing enormous surpluses for export to foreign countries. Prices are high in other countries as well as in this one.

The value of the agricultural exports of domestic production in the fiscal year 1913 was \$1,123,021,469, an amount which has not before been equaled. The reexports, otherwise called the exports of foreign agricultural products, are estimated at \$12,000,000. The so-called balance of trade in agricultural products is in favor of the exports of domestic farm products by \$296,000,000.

During the fiscal year of 1913 over 166,000,000 pounds of beef and its products were exported, but this quantity included only somewhat more than 7,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. The quantity of exports of beef and its products has rapidly declined from 733,000,000 pounds in 1906. The exports of pork and its products in 1913 amounted to 964,000,000 pounds, a quantity that is exceeded by the average for the preceding 23 years and, with 3 exceptions, by the exports of each one of these years.

In no previous year have the exports of cotton been as large as they were in 1913, when the quantity was 9,545,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The exports of this fiber have been increasing for many years. The cottonseed oil exports amounted to 42,000,000 gallons, an amount that compares favorably with that of preceding years. The wheat exports, including flour converted to wheat, more than equaled 141,000,000 bushels, and were not equaled since 1903, except in 1907 and 1908. Corn was exported to the amount of 51,000,000 bushels, a low figure in comparison with the average of the preceding 37 years. The exports of hops in 1913 amounted to nearly 18,000,000 pounds, and were exceeded in only two years. The exports of rice, rice bran, meal, and polish were 39,000,000 pounds—a high figure. The apple exports of 1913 were 2,150,000 barrels, a quantity greater than that of any previous year. There are many minor products which appear in the exports of the agricultural products of this country, some of which are gaining in quantity while others are undiminished or are declining.

AREA AND CONDITION OF GRAIN.

WHEAT.

The area of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1913, according to estimates based upon reports of correspondents and agents December 1, is 8.6 per cent more than the harvested estimated area sown in the fall of 1912 and is equivalent to an increase of 2,888,000 acres, the indicated total area being 36,506,000 acres. This is the largest area ever sown to winter wheat in this country, partly because of favorable weather for plowing and seeding, and partly because farmers in the belt of the severe drought of last summer desired to use the wheat for fall and spring pasturage. Among the leading States in winter wheat production are Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois in the order named.

The condition of winter wheat December 1 was 97.2 per cent, an exceptionally high average and unequaled since 1903. It compared with a condition of 93.2 and 86.6 on December 1, 1912 and 1911, respectively, and a 10-year average of 89.2. During the last 25 years, only in 1891, 1897, and 1903 has the December condition of winter wheat been as high as in December of this year. It will be observed in Table 26 that the high condition prevails throughout the entire winter wheat belt and also in States of minor production.

During the last 10 years the average abandonment of area sown to winter wheat has been 9.8 per cent and, if the present area of this crop is reduced by this average abandonment, the area that will probably be harvested will be 32,928,000 acres. A condition of 97.2 indicates a yield of about 16.5 bushels per acre; so that on December 1 the indicated production of winter wheat is 543,000,000 bushels, or about 20,000,000 bushels above the record crop of 1913.

The closer we approach the time of harvest, the more nearly do the condition reports reflect, or forecast, the final outcome of the crop. On December 1, however, the crop is about seven months away from harvest and many dangers may intervene; so many in fact that the value of the December 1 report has been questioned as giving any indication of the final outturn of the crop. In the last 20 years the condition of the crop on December 1 has averaged 90.7 per cent and in the same period the condition on July 1 (practically at harvest) has averaged 78.8 per cent, an average decline during the seven months of 11.9 points. Of the 20 years, the 10 highest reports for December 1 averaged 95.5 per cent, and the 10 lowest, 86. The average condition on July 1 of the 10 crops which show the highest condition on December 1 was 80.6, and the average condition on July 1 of the 10 crops which show the lowest condition on December 1 was 77. Here is a striking parallel between the average condition on December 1 and the average condition on July 1, which is practically at harvest. Of the best 10 crops on December 1, seven remained among the best 10 at harvest.

RYE.

The area of rye sown during the fall of 1913, based upon reports of correspondents and agents, is 1.1 per cent less than the harvested estimated area sown in the fall of 1912, equivalent to a decrease of 29,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,702,000 acres. This is the largest area ever sown to rye in this country.

The condition of the crop December 1 was 95.3, against 93.5 and 93.3 on December 1, 1912 and 1911, respectively, and a ten-year average of 92.7.

WAGES.

Farmers who employ wage labor find it difficult to meet the increasing rates. The average wage rates of farm labor without board in the United States increased from \$22.12 to \$29.58 per month from

1902 to 1912, or 33.7 per cent. In the North Atlantic States the increase was from \$28.01 to \$34.01, or 21.4 per cent; in the North Central States east of the Mississippi River, from \$26.28 to \$32.82, or 24.9 per cent; in the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, from \$28.39 to \$36.52, or 28.6 per cent; in the Western States, from \$39.69 to \$47.01, or 18.4 per cent; in the South Atlantic States, from \$14.95 to \$21.56, or 44.2 per cent; and in the South Central States, from \$17.13 to \$23.41, or 36.7 per cent. The heaviest percentages of increase are in the South.

At the average rates of wages for farm labor without board per month in the United States (using \$29.58 of 1912) and the average prices of farm products at the farm in 1913, the quantity of each product specified below was required to pay a month's wages in 1913: Forty-three bushels of corn, or 37 bushels of wheat, or 75 bushels of oats, or 55 bushels of barley, or 47 bushels of rye, or 39 bushels of buckwheat, or 25 bushels of flaxseed, or 43 bushels of potatoes, or 2.4 tons of hay, or 242 pounds of cotton lint, or 101 pounds of butter, or 90 dozens of eggs, or 259 pounds of chickens.

The requirements for paying the average monthly wages without board (using \$29.58 of 1912) may be expressed in terms of the acres necessary to produce crops sufficient to meet this expense. As an average for the United States, the corn needed for this purpose was harvested from 1.9 acres in 1913; the wheat, from 2.4 acres; the oats, from 2.6 acres; the barley, from 2.3 acres; the rye, from 2.9 acres; the buckwheat, from 2.3 acres; the flaxseed, from 3.2 acres; the potatoes, from one-half acre; the hay, from 1.8 acres; and the cotton, from 1.3 acres.

PRINCIPAL FARM EXPENSES.

The census reports indicate that in 1909 the total amount of farm wages paid to farm laborers was \$651,611,287. This is almost double the cost in 1899, which was \$357,391,930. Considerable increases in this item of expense are indicated since 1909.

The total amount paid out for fertilizer in 1909 was \$114,882,541, and the increased use would indicate a still larger outlay this year. The amount expended for this purpose in 1899 was \$53,430,910, less than half that in 1909.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS IN CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA.

Special reports concerning the subtropical fruits of southern California and Florida were made by correspondents and agents for December 1. These reports indicate, in the form of percentages, the estimated production of these fruits compared with a full crop. In California the olive crop of 1913 was 80 per cent of a full crop, the

figures for 1912 and 1911 being respectively 64 and 87 per cent. Table grapes were produced in California to the extent of 83 per cent of a full crop in 1913, as compared with 89 per cent in 1912 and 85 per cent in 1911. The orange crop of California in 1913 was 80 per cent of a full crop—a low production, due to adverse weather; in Florida the orange crop of 1913 was 100, or in other words, it was equal to a full crop, in comparison with which the crop of 1912 is represented by 125 and the crop of 1911 by 66.

The lemon crop of California suffered with the oranges and amounted to only 57 per cent of a full crop in 1913, against which is 95 per cent of a full crop in 1912 and 92 per cent in 1911. The grapefruit crop of Florida in 1913 was 74 per cent of a full crop, compared with 105 per cent in 1912 and 57 per cent in 1911. In Florida 92 per cent of a full crop was the production of limes in 1913, compared with which is 75 per cent of a full crop in 1912 and also in 1911.

TABLE 9.—*Production compared with a full crop of subtropical fruits in California and Florida.*

Crop.	California.			Florida.		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Olives.....	80	64	87	.....	.....	.....
Grapes, table.....	83	89	85	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	80	92	92	100	125	66
Lemons.....	57	95	92	.....	100	50
Grapefruit.....	.....	.....	.....	74	105	57
Limes.....	.....	.....	.....	92	75	75

APPLE SHIPMENTS, 1913.

The first annual inquiry of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) to determine what percentage of the apple crop is shipped out of the counties where grown has been completed for 1913. The quantity shipped out of counties where grown corresponds roughly with what is known as the commercial crop. Of the production of 1913, 41 per cent was shipped out of the counties and 59 per cent was kept for local consumption.

In the New England States in 1913 the percentage of the crop shipped out of the producing counties was 47; for the Middle Atlantic States, 53; for the South Atlantic, 32; for the North Central east of the Mississippi River, 36; and the North Central west of the Mississippi, 20 per cent. The South Central States east of the Mississippi River, represented chiefly by Tennessee and Kentucky, reported only 8 per cent of the production as shipped out of the counties where grown, while the South Central States west of the Mississippi River, represented chiefly by Arkansas, reported the shipments as amounting to 34 per cent of the total. The highest percentages were for

the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific States, which reported shipments, respectively, as 61 and 55 per cent of production.

The apple crop of 1913 was very small, especially on the Atlantic slope, and the surplus, that is, the "commercial crop," was reported to be relatively small compared with the total crop. Hence, except in years of small production, it may be expected that more than two-fifths of the entire apple crop is shipped out of the counties where grown. More definite data as to the relation between total production and the "commercial crop" are expected to result from subsequent yearly inquiries.

DURUM WHEAT MOVEMENT, 1912-13.

The durum wheat crop of 1912 was the largest since 1909. This is indicated by both receipts at primary markets and exports. According to returns made to the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts), the exports of durum wheat from the United States during the year beginning July 1, 1912, were 15,461,129 bushels, of which 507,050 were shipped through Portland, Me., 11,214,846 through New York, 2,140,703 through Philadelphia, 382,244 through Baltimore, and 1,216,286 bushels from Duluth through Canadian seaports.

Receipts at Duluth, during the same year, were 14,419,169 bushels, at Minneapolis 6,590,390, at Chicago 471,600, at St. Louis 851,050, and at Omaha 172,000, making a total of 22,504,209 bushels for the five markets.

A comparison of these exports and receipts with those of earlier years is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Exports of durum wheat from the United States and receipts at five leading primary markets.*

Year beginning July 1—	Exports from United States.	Receipts at five leading primary markets.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1907.....	27,053,478	31,600,604
1908.....	20,777,435	32,754,569
1909.....	18,344,972	34,627,025
1910.....	3,273,703	19,668,484
1911.....	1,851,988	5,829,622
1912.....	15,461,129	22,504,209

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Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

TABLE 11.—**Corn:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	16	16	38	40	608	640	87	75	529	480
New Hampshire...	22	23	37	46	814	1,058	81	75	659	794
Vermont.....	45	45	37	40	1,665	1,800	81	72	1,349	1,296
Massachusetts.....	48	47	40	45	1,944	2,115	85	77	1,652	1,629
Rhode Island.....	11	11	36	42	402	456	99	88	398	401
Connecticut.....	61	60	38	50	2,348	3,000	85	77	1,996	2,310
New York.....	527	512	28	39	15,020	19,763	81	70	12,166	13,834
New Jersey.....	275	273	40	38	10,862	10,374	75	68	8,146	7,054
Pennsylvania.....	1,463	1,449	39	42	57,057	61,582	72	63	41,081	38,797
Delaware.....	197	195	32	34	6,206	6,630	59	51	3,662	3,381
Maryland.....	670	670	33	36	22,110	24,455	65	55	14,372	13,450
Virginia.....	1,980	1,980	26	24	51,480	47,520	76	71	39,125	33,739
West Virginia.....	732	725	31	34	22,692	24,505	80	65	18,154	15,928
North Carolina.....	2,835	2,808	20	18	55,282	51,106	88	83	48,648	42,418
South Carolina.....	1,975	1,915	20	18	38,512	34,278	97	85	37,357	29,136
Georgia.....	4,066	3,910	16	14	63,023	53,958	91	85	57,351	45,864
Florida.....	675	655	15	13	10,125	8,515	82	79	8,302	6,727
Ohio.....	3,900	4,075	38	43	146,250	174,410	63	45	92,138	78,484
Indiana.....	4,900	4,947	36	40	176,400	199,364	60	42	105,840	83,733
Illinois.....	10,450	10,658	27	40	282,150	426,320	63	41	177,754	174,791
Michigan.....	1,675	1,625	34	34	56,112	55,250	67	57	37,595	31,492
Wisconsin.....	1,650	1,632	40	36	66,825	58,262	60	51	40,095	29,714
Minnesota.....	2,400	2,266	40	34	96,000	78,177	53	37	50,880	28,925
Iowa.....	9,950	10,047	34	43	338,300	432,021	60	35	202,980	151,207
Missouri.....	7,375	7,622	18	32	129,062	243,904	74	46	95,506	112,196
North Dakota.....	375	328	29	27	10,800	8,758	52	43	5,616	3,766
South Dakota.....	2,640	2,495	26	31	67,320	76,347	56	37	37,699	28,248
Nebraska.....	7,610	7,609	15	24	114,150	182,616	65	37	74,198	67,568
Kansas.....	7,320	7,575	3	23	23,424	174,225	78	40	18,271	69,690
Kentucky.....	3,650	3,600	20	30	74,825	109,440	76	55	56,867	60,192
Tennessee.....	3,350	3,332	20	26	68,675	88,298	77	61	52,880	53,862
Alabama.....	3,200	3,150	17	17	55,360	54,180	89	79	49,270	42,802
Mississippi.....	3,150	3,106	20	18	63,000	56,840	77	71	48,510	40,356
Louisiana.....	1,900	1,805	22	18	41,800	32,490	77	68	32,186	22,093
Texas.....	6,800	7,300	24	21	163,200	153,300	82	64	133,824	98,112
Oklahoma.....	4,750	5,448	11	19	52,250	101,878	72	41	37,620	41,770
Arkansas.....	2,475	2,475	19	20	47,025	50,490	78	67	36,680	33,828
Montana.....	28	24	32	26	882	612	77	70	679	428
Wyoming.....	17	16	29	23	493	368	80	64	394	236
Colorado.....	420	420	15	21	6,300	8,736	73	50	4,599	4,368
New Mexico.....	85	93	18	22	1,572	2,083	75	75	1,179	1,562
Arizona.....	17	16	28	33	476	528	110	100	524	528
Utah.....	10	9	34	30	340	270	70	75	238	202
Nevada.....	1	1	34	30	34	30	118	98	40	29
Idaho.....	14	12	32	33	448	394	68	70	305	276
Washington.....	34	31	28	27	952	846	80	77	762	651
Oregon.....	21	20	28	32	598	630	70	75	419	472
California.....	55	52	33	37	1,815	1,924	88	85	1,597	1,635
United States.....	105,820	107,083	23.1	29.2	2,446,988	3,124,746	69.1	48.7	1,692,092	1,520,454

TABLE 12.—**Hay:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per ton Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	1,194	1,231	1.00	1.16	1,194	1,428	13.90	13.70	16,597	19,564
New Hampshire.....	495	501	1.00	1.25	495	626	17.20	15.00	8,514	9,390
Vermont.....	1,000	1,010	1.28	1.50	1,280	1,515	14.50	14.00	18,560	21,210
Massachusetts.....	475	477	1.21	1.25	575	596	21.10	21.50	12,132	12,814
Rhode Island.....	58	58	1.17	1.13	68	66	21.20	22.20	1,442	1,465
Connecticut.....	379	379	1.14	1.15	432	436	20.10	22.50	8,683	9,810
New York.....	4,700	4,720	1.14	1.25	5,358	5,900	15.50	14.90	81,977	87,910
New Jersey.....	361	362	1.30	1.44	469	521	19.00	20.00	8,911	10,420
Pennsylvania.....	3,141	3,173	1.32	1.43	4,146	4,537	14.90	15.60	61,775	70,777
Delaware.....	72	72	1.30	1.33	94	96	15.70	15.00	1,476	1,440
Maryland.....	390	381	1.26	1.51	491	575	15.20	14.40	7,463	8,280
Virginia.....	750	741	1.27	1.20	952	889	15.50	15.20	14,756	13,513
West Virginia.....	740	745	1.25	1.38	925	1,028	14.90	15.00	13,782	15,420
North Carolina.....	320	293	1.31	1.30	419	381	16.50	16.70	6,914	6,363
South Carolina.....	210	194	1.16	1.15	244	223	18.70	18.00	4,563	4,014
Georgia.....	250	234	1.40	1.35	350	316	17.90	17.00	6,265	5,372
Florida.....	47	43	1.35	1.25	63	54	18.20	18.10	1,147	977
Ohio.....	2,900	2,960	1.30	1.36	3,818	4,026	12.80	13.00	49,254	52,338
Indiana.....	1,800	1,885	1.00	1.37	1,800	2,582	14.10	11.40	25,380	29,435
Illinois.....	2,500	2,512	.98	1.30	2,450	3,266	14.10	12.60	34,545	41,152
Michigan.....	2,400	2,395	1.05	1.33	2,520	3,185	13.10	12.70	33,012	40,450
Wisconsin.....	2,375	2,250	1.62	1.60	3,848	3,600	11.10	12.10	42,713	43,560
Minnesota.....	1,660	1,661	1.50	1.53	2,490	2,541	6.60	6.40	16,434	16,262
Iowa.....	3,000	3,537	1.48	1.40	4,440	4,952	9.60	9.50	42,624	47,044
Missouri.....	3,000	3,187	.60	1.30	1,800	4,143	14.50	9.80	26,100	40,601
North Dakota.....	340	364	1.14	1.40	388	510	5.80	5.50	2,250	2,805
South Dakota.....	460	460	1.20	1.46	552	672	6.50	6.10	3,588	4,099
Nebraska.....	1,250	1,150	1.34	1.35	1,675	1,552	8.70	8.40	14,572	13,037
Kansas.....	1,500	1,627	.90	1.50	1,350	2,440	12.50	7.60	16,875	18,544
Kentucky.....	775	815	.87	1.23	674	1,002	16.50	13.70	11,121	13,727
Tennessee.....	900	888	1.21	1.30	1,089	1,154	16.20	15.80	17,642	18,233
Alabama.....	210	209	1.36	1.25	286	261	14.20	14.60	4,061	3,811
Mississippi.....	220	201	1.33	1.48	293	297	13.50	12.50	3,956	3,712
Louisiana.....	160	142	1.50	1.65	240	234	12.50	12.70	3,000	2,972
Texas.....	400	387	1.16	1.40	464	542	11.80	10.40	5,475	5,637
Oklahoma.....	450	385	.85	1.25	382	481	10.40	7.40	3,973	3,559
Arkansas.....	320	286	1.20	1.23	384	352	13.50	12.00	5,184	4,224
Montana.....	660	640	1.80	1.90	1,188	1,216	9.60	8.30	11,405	10,093
Wyoming.....	480	452	1.90	1.90	912	859	6.70	8.60	6,110	7,387
Colorado.....	890	870	2.05	2.19	1,824	1,905	10.00	8.70	18,240	16,574
New Mexico.....	192	187	2.08	2.33	399	436	12.10	8.50	4,828	3,706
Arizona.....	135	113	4.00	3.40	540	384	11.00	12.00	5,940	4,608
Utah.....	390	368	2.33	2.78	909	1,023	9.10	8.00	8,272	8,184
Nevada.....	235	227	2.75	3.00	646	681	11.00	8.70	7,106	5,925
Idaho.....	705	692	2.90	2.80	2,044	1,938	7.20	6.30	14,717	12,209
Washington.....	780	776	2.30	2.20	1,794	1,707	10.90	10.10	19,555	17,241
Oregon.....	825	790	2.10	2.20	1,732	1,738	9.00	8.30	15,588	14,425
California.....	2,400	2,500	1.50	1.53	3,600	3,825	13.50	13.70	48,600	52,402
United States.....	48,954	49,530	1.31	1.47	64,116	72,691	12.43	11.79	797,077	856,695

TABLE 13.—*Winter wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
New York.....	340	335	20.0	16.0	6,800	5,360	93	99	6,324	5,306
New Jersey.....	80	79	17.6	18.5	1,408	1,462	96	98	1,352	1,433
Pennsylvania.....	1,286	1,240	17.0	18.0	21,862	22,320	91	95	19,894	21,204
Delaware.....	113	111	14.5	17.5	1,638	1,942	88	96	1,441	1,864
Maryland.....	610	599	13.3	15.0	8,113	8,985	89	95	7,221	8,536
Virginia.....	780	741	13.6	11.6	10,608	8,596	96	101	10,184	8,682
West Virginia.....	235	233	13.0	14.5	3,055	3,378	100	101	3,055	3,412
North Carolina.....	605	598	11.7	8.9	7,078	5,322	106	111	7,503	5,907
South Carolina.....	79	79	12.3	9.2	972	727	130	119	1,264	865
Georgia.....	140	132	12.2	9.3	1,708	1,228	120	122	2,050	1,498
Ohio.....	1,950	1,220	18.0	8.0	35,100	9,760	90	98	31,500	9,565
Indiana.....	2,150	1,260	18.5	8.0	39,775	10,080	88	93	35,002	9,374
Illinois.....	2,240	1,183	18.7	8.3	41,888	9,819	86	88	36,024	8,641
Michigan.....	835	700	15.3	10.0	12,776	7,000	89	96	11,371	6,720
Wisconsin.....	87	87	20.1	19.5	1,749	1,696	82	83	1,434	1,408
Minnesota.....	50	.....	16.2	.....	810	.....	76	.....	616	.....
Iowa.....	450	300	23.4	23.0	10,510	6,900	76	78	8,003	5,382
Missouri.....	2,315	1,900	17.1	12.5	39,588	23,750	84	90	33,252	21,375
South Dakota.....	100	.....	9.0	.....	900	.....	71	.....	639	.....
Nebraska.....	3,125	2,825	18.6	18.0	58,125	50,850	71	69	41,269	35,086
Kansas.....	6,655	5,900	13.0	15.5	86,515	91,450	79	74	68,347	67,673
Kentucky.....	725	686	13.6	10.0	9,860	6,860	96	99	9,466	6,791
Tennessee.....	700	674	12.0	10.5	8,400	7,077	98	100	8,232	7,077
Alabama.....	32	30	11.7	10.6	374	318	115	113	430	359
Mississippi.....	1	8	14.0	12.0	14	96	95	97	13	93
Texas.....	780	735	17.5	15.0	13,650	11,025	94	93	12,831	10,253
Oklahoma.....	1,750	1,570	10.0	12.8	17,500	20,096	82	75	14,350	15,072
Arkansas.....	101	94	13.0	10.0	1,313	940	90	94	1,182	884
Montana.....	480	475	25.6	24.5	12,288	11,638	66	64	8,110	7,448
Wyoming.....	40	32	25.0	28.0	1,000	896	72	80	720	717
Colorado.....	200	193	21.1	24.5	4,220	4,728	78	73	3,292	3,451
New Mexico.....	35	33	18.6	20.0	651	660	97	90	631	594
Arizona.....	29	21	32.0	31.0	928	651	110	110	1,021	716
Utah.....	200	160	23.0	24.0	4,600	3,840	73	75	3,358	2,880
Nevada.....	16	15	23.0	27.5	368	412	82	100	302	412
Idaho.....	310	335	27.4	28.7	8,494	9,614	63	66	5,351	6,345
Washington.....	1,200	988	27.0	27.6	32,400	27,260	73	68	23,652	18,543
Oregon.....	575	630	21.4	26.8	12,305	16,884	75	72	9,229	12,156
California.....	300	370	14.0	17.0	4,200	6,290	95	93	3,990	5,850
United States	31,699	26,571	16.5	15.1	523,561	399,919	82.9	80.9	433,995	323,572

TABLE 14.—*Spring wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	3	3	25.5	23.5	76	70	101	103	77	72
Vermont.....	1	1	24.5	25.0	24	25	100	98	24	24
Wisconsin.....	103	101	18.6	18.5	1,916	1,868	82	83	1,571	1,550
Minnesota.....	4,150	4,325	16.2	15.5	67,230	67,038	76	73	51,095	48,938
Iowa.....	345	350	17.0	17.0	5,865	5,950	76	78	4,457	4,641
North Dakota.....	7,510	7,990	10.5	18.0	78,855	143,820	73	69	57,564	99,236
South Dakota.....	3,675	3,675	9.0	14.2	33,075	52,185	71	69	23,483	36,008
Nebraska.....	350	298	12.0	14.1	4,200	4,202	71	69	2,982	2,899
Kansas.....	55	56	8.5	15.0	468	840	79	74	370	622
Montana.....	390	328	21.5	23.5	8,385	7,708	66	64	5,534	4,933

TABLE 14.—*Spring wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912—Continued.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Wyoming.....	50	44	25.0	29.2	1,250	1,285	72	80	900	1,028
Colorado.....	260	260	21.0	24.0	5,460	6,240	78	73	4,259	4,555
New Mexico.....	30	26	19.0	22.0	570	572	97	90	553	515
Arizona.....		2		28.0		56		110		62
Utah.....	65	76	28.0	29.2	1,820	2,219	73	75	1,329	1,664
Nevada.....	23	24	31.0	30.2	713	725	82	100	585	725
Idaho.....	209	175	28.0	28.3	5,600	4,952	63	66	3,528	3,268
Washington.....	1,100	1,297	19.0	20.4	20,900	26,459	73	68	15,257	17,992
Oregon.....	175	212	19.5	19.5	3,412	4,134	75	72	2,559	2,976
United States.	18,485	19,243	13.0	17.2	239,819	330,348	73.4	70.1	176,127	231,708

TABLE 15.—*Wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	3	3	25.5	23.5	76	70	101	103	77	72
Vermont.....	1	1	24.5	25.0	24	25	100	98	24	24
New York.....	340	335	20.0	16.0	6,800	5,360	93	99	6,324	5,306
New Jersey.....	80	79	17.6	18.5	1,408	1,462	96	98	1,352	1,433
Pennsylvania.....	1,286	1,240	17.0	18.0	21,862	22,320	91	95	19,594	21,204
Delaware.....	113	111	14.5	17.5	1,638	1,942	88	96	1,441	1,864
Maryland.....	610	599	13.3	15.0	8,113	8,955	89	95	7,221	8,536
Virginia.....	780	741	13.6	11.6	10,608	8,596	96	101	10,184	8,682
West Virginia.....	235	233	13.0	14.5	3,055	3,378	100	101	3,055	3,412
North Carolina.....	605	598	11.7	8.9	7,078	5,322	106	111	7,503	5,907
South Carolina.....	79	79	12.3	9.2	972	727	130	119	1,264	865
Georgia.....	140	132	12.2	9.3	1,708	1,228	120	122	2,050	1,498
Ohio.....	1,950	1,220	18.0	8.0	35,100	9,760	90	98	31,590	9,565
Indiana.....	2,150	1,260	18.5	8.0	39,775	10,080	88	93	35,002	9,374
Illinois.....	2,240	1,183	18.7	8.3	41,888	9,819	86	88	36,024	8,641
Michigan.....	835	700	15.3	10.0	12,776	7,000	89	96	11,371	6,720
Wisconsin.....	190	188	19.3	19.0	3,665	3,564	82	83	3,005	2,958
Minnesota.....	4,200	4,325	16.2	15.5	68,040	67,038	76	73	51,711	48,938
Iowa.....	795	650	20.6	19.8	16,395	12,850	76	78	12,460	10,023
Missouri.....	2,315	1,900	17.1	12.5	39,586	23,750	84	90	33,252	21,375
North Dakota.....	7,510	7,990	10.5	18.0	78,855	143,820	73	69	57,564	99,236
South Dakota.....	3,775	3,675	9.0	14.2	33,975	52,185	71	69	24,122	36,008
Nebraska.....	3,475	3,123	17.9	17.6	62,325	55,052	71	69	44,251	37,955
Kansas.....	6,710	5,956	13.0	15.5	86,983	92,290	79	74	68,717	68,295
Kentucky.....	725	686	13.6	10.0	9,860	6,860	96	99	9,466	6,791
Tennessee.....	700	674	12.0	10.5	8,400	7,077	98	100	8,232	7,077
Alabama.....	32	30	11.7	10.6	374	318	115	113	430	359
Mississippi.....	1	8	14.0	12.0	14	96	95	97	13	93
Texas.....	780	735	17.5	15.0	13,650	11,025	94	93	12,831	10,253
Oklahoma.....	1,750	1,570	10.0	12.8	17,500	20,096	82	75	14,350	15,072
Arkansas.....	101	94	13.0	10.0	1,313	940	90	94	1,182	884
Montana.....	870	803	23.8	24.1	20,673	19,346	66	64	13,644	12,381
Wyoming.....	90	76	25.0	28.7	2,250	2,181	72	80	1,620	1,745
Colorado.....	460	453	21.0	24.2	9,680	10,968	78	73	7,551	8,006
New Mexico.....	65	59	18.8	20.9	1,221	1,232	97	90	1,184	1,109
Arizona.....	29	23	32.0	30.7	928	707	110	110	1,021	778
Utah.....	265	236	24.2	25.7	6,420	6,059	73	75	4,687	4,544
Nevada.....	39	39	27.7	29.2	1,081	1,137	82	100	887	1,137
Idaho.....	510	510	27.6	28.6	14,094	14,566	63	66	8,879	9,613
Washington.....	2,300	2,285	23.2	23.5	53,300	53,728	73	68	38,909	36,535
Oregon.....	750	842	21.0	23.0	15,717	21,018	75	72	11,788	15,132
California.....	300	370	14.0	17.0	4,200	6,290	95	93	3,990	5,850
United States.	50,184	45,814	15.2	15.9	763,380	730,267	79.9	76.0	610,122	555,280

TABLE 16.—Oats: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	140	133	40	35	5,600	4,602	55	51	3,080	2,347
New Hampshire..	12	12	35	39	420	468	56	48	225	225
Vermont.....	79	77	39	43	3,081	3,311	52	48	1,602	1,569
Massachusetts....	9	8	35	34	315	272	54	47	170	128
Rhode Island.....	2	2	26	29	52	57	50	45	26	26
Connecticut.....	11	11	28	31	308	338	55	49	169	166
New York.....	1,275	1,192	34	31	42,712	36,714	47	42	20,075	15,420
New Jersey.....	70	67	29	28	2,030	1,849	47	44	954	814
Pennsylvania.....	1,154	1,099	31	33	35,774	36,377	46	41	16,456	14,915
Delaware.....	4	4	30	30	122	122	51	45	62	55
Maryland.....	45	45	28	30	1,260	1,350	48	45	605	608
Virginia.....	195	175	22	22	4,192	3,885	52	52	2,180	2,020
West Virginia....	115	111	24	28	2,760	3,108	51	47	1,408	1,461
North Carolina....	230	204	20	19	4,485	3,794	61	62	2,736	2,352
South Carolina....	360	324	24	22	8,460	6,966	71	66	6,007	4,598
Georgia.....	420	364	22	21	9,240	7,571	68	65	6,283	4,921
Florida.....	50	43	18	17	900	740	70	70	630	518
Ohio.....	1,800	2,120	30	44	54,360	93,280	40	33	21,744	30,782
Indiana.....	1,700	1,990	21	40	36,380	79,799	38	30	13,824	23,940
Illinois.....	4,375	4,220	24	43	104,125	182,726	38	30	39,568	54,818
Michigan.....	1,500	1,485	30	35	45,000	51,823	39	33	17,550	17,103
Wisconsin.....	2,275	2,272	36	37	83,038	84,746	37	32	30,724	27,119
Minnesota.....	2,980	2,948	38	42	112,644	122,932	32	26	36,046	31,962
Iowa.....	4,880	4,928	34	44	168,360	217,818	34	27	57,242	58,811
Missouri.....	1,250	1,125	21	33	26,500	37,125	45	35	11,925	12,994
North Dakota.....	2,250	2,300	26	41	57,825	95,220	30	22	17,348	20,948
South Dakota.....	1,590	1,550	26	34	42,135	52,390	34	25	14,326	13,098
Nebraska.....	2,250	2,275	26	24	59,625	55,510	38	30	22,658	16,653
Kansas.....	1,760	1,720	20	32	34,320	55,040	45	35	15,444	19,264
Kentucky.....	160	150	20	27	3,168	4,035	52	44	1,647	1,775
Tennessee.....	360	258	21	22	6,300	5,599	53	47	3,339	2,632
Alabama.....	325	260	20	20	6,662	5,200	69	62	4,597	3,224
Mississippi.....	140	113	20	17	2,800	1,966	63	60	1,764	1,180
Louisiana.....	45	34	22	21	990	707	57	51	564	361
Texas.....	1,000	865	32	36	32,500	31,140	51	43	16,575	13,390
Oklahoma.....	1,030	936	18	25	18,540	23,494	45	34	8,343	7,968
Arkansas.....	240	175	26	20	6,360	3,482	53	50	3,371	1,741
Montana.....	500	476	44	48	21,750	22,848	32	35	6,960	7,997
Wyoming.....	220	205	38	42	8,360	8,569	40	37	3,344	3,171
Colorado.....	305	290	35	43	10,675	12,412	44	38	4,697	4,717
New Mexico.....	50	53	30	35	1,500	1,839	60	45	900	828
Arizona.....	7	6	43	45	301	268	50	70	150	188
Utah.....	90	91	46	46	4,140	4,222	40	49	1,656	2,069
Nevada.....	11	10	43	40	473	400	65	52	307	208
Idaho.....	325	348	46	49	15,112	17,017	32	35	4,836	5,956
Washington.....	300	284	48	48	14,250	13,689	40	40	5,700	5,476
Oregon.....	360	359	42	38	15,228	13,714	38	41	5,787	5,623
California.....	210	200	32	39	6,636	7,800	60	55	3,982	4,290
United States.	33,399	37,917	29.2	37.4	1,121,768	1,418,337	39.2	31.9	439,596	452,469

TABLE 17.—Potatoes: *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	128	117	220	198	28,160	23,166	53	55	14,925	12,741
New Hampshire.....	17	17	122	140	2,074	2,380	83	61	1,721	1,452
Vermont.....	25	26	127	140	3,175	3,640	72	55	2,286	2,002
Massachusetts.....	27	26	105	130	2,835	3,380	85	75	2,410	2,535
Rhode Island.....	5	5	130	113	650	565	90	77	585	435
Connecticut.....	24	23	92	107	2,208	2,461	87	78	1,921	1,920
New York.....	360	360	74	106	26,640	38,160	80	58	21,312	22,133
New Jersey.....	94	92	95	108	8,930	9,936	82	66	7,323	6,558
Pennsylvania.....	265	265	88	109	23,320	28,585	80	57	18,656	16,464
Delaware.....	11	11	87	100	957	1,100	75	70	718	770
Maryland.....	43	37	87	112	3,741	4,144	67	58	2,506	2,404
Virginia.....	105	95	94	87	9,870	8,265	80	65	7,895	5,372
West Virginia.....	48	47	83	112	3,984	5,264	90	62	3,586	3,264
North Carolina.....	30	30	80	85	2,400	2,550	82	76	1,968	1,938
South Carolina.....	10	10	80	90	800	900	130	112	1,040	1,008
Georgia.....	12	12	81	78	972	936	105	87	1,021	814
Florida.....	12	11	76	93	912	1,023	117	110	1,067	1,125
Ohio.....	160	186	64	112	10,240	20,852	85	53	8,704	11,041
Indiana.....	75	87	53	114	3,975	9,918	84	50	3,339	4,959
Illinois.....	125	137	46	101	5,750	13,837	89	60	5,118	8,302
Michigan.....	350	350	96	105	33,600	36,750	53	41	17,808	15,068
Wisconsin.....	295	291	109	120	32,155	34,920	54	34	17,364	11,873
Minnesota.....	275	245	110	135	30,250	33,075	52	28	15,730	9,261
Iowa.....	150	174	48	109	7,200	18,966	82	46	5,904	8,724
Missouri.....	85	95	38	84	3,230	7,980	93	69	3,004	5,506
North Dakota.....	60	52	85	128	5,100	6,656	56	28	2,856	1,864
South Dakota.....	60	62	78	105	4,680	6,510	63	36	2,948	2,344
Nebraska.....	118	118	48	80	5,664	9,440	78	51	4,418	4,814
Kansas.....	73	70	40	82	2,920	5,740	91	73	2,657	4,190
Kentucky.....	50	51	49	101	2,450	5,151	102	67	2,499	3,451
Tennessee.....	38	38	64	88	2,432	3,344	97	70	2,359	2,341
Alabama.....	18	15	84	81	1,512	1,215	105	90	1,588	1,094
Mississippi.....	12	10	80	89	960	890	100	90	960	801
Louisiana.....	25	20	70	73	1,750	1,460	96	83	1,680	1,212
Texas.....	45	52	52	63	2,340	3,276	112	105	2,621	3,440
Oklahoma.....	32	29	60	60	1,920	1,740	105	93	2,016	1,618
Arkansas.....	25	25	72	70	1,800	1,750	100	92	1,800	1,610
Montana.....	36	37	140	165	5,040	6,105	67	40	3,377	2,442
Wyoming.....	12	11	140	140	1,680	1,540	65	60	1,092	924
Colorado.....	80	85	115	95	9,200	8,075	65	41	5,980	3,311
New Mexico.....	9	9	68	100	612	900	140	65	857	585
Arizona.....	1	1	75	125	75	125	135	125	101	156
Utah.....	20	19	180	185	3,600	3,515	58	49	2,088	1,722
Nevada.....	11	12	160	178	1,760	2,136	68	60	1,197	1,282
Idaho.....	34	35	170	185	5,780	6,475	50	29	2,890	1,878
Washington.....	60	68	123	167	7,380	11,356	60	36	4,428	4,088
Oregon.....	50	65	135	155	6,750	10,075	58	31	3,915	3,123
California.....	68	78	119	130	8,082	10,140	70	65	5,664	6,591
United States	3,668	3,711	90.4	113.4	331,525	420,647	68.7	50.5	227,903	212,550

TABLE 18.—**Cotton:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912:*

[All 1913 figures are preliminary. Figures of acreage in 1913 are estimates made in December, 1913, and subject to revision in May, 1914.]

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per pound Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bales.¹</i>	<i>Bales.¹</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Virginia.....	48	47	250	250	25	24	13.1	12.0	1,562	1,397
North Carolina.....	1,526	1,545	239	287	765	865	12.6	12.2	45,959	50,373
South Carolina.....	2,701	2,695	235	209	1,330	1,182	12.7	12.4	80,631	69,963
Georgia.....	5,328	5,335	204	159	2,275	1,776	12.8	12.4	139,135	105,266
Florida.....	218	224	150	113	68	52	17.0	15.7	5,564	3,980
Missouri.....	111	103	286	260	66	55	11.5	11.3	3,636	3,014
Tennessee.....	872	783	206	169	375	276	12.7	12.4	22,803	16,416
Alabama.....	3,800	3,730	190	172	1,510	1,342	12.7	12.1	91,704	77,681
Mississippi.....	2,963	2,889	193	173	1,195	1,046	12.6	12.3	72,048	61,637
Louisiana.....	1,126	929	170	193	400	376	11.7	11.5	22,389	20,678
Texas.....	12,072	11,338	156	206	3,930	4,880	11.5	11.5	216,574	268,883
Oklahoma.....	3,019	2,665	130	183	820	1,021	11.4	11.3	44,740	55,241
Arkansas.....	2,210	1,991	195	190	900	792	11.6	12.3	49,987	46,627
California.....	17	9	500	-----	18	-----	13.0	-----	1,119	-----
United States.	36,011	34,283	182	191	13,677	2 13,703	12.2	11.9	797,841	2 781,806

¹ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.² Includes "All other."TABLE 19.—**Tobacco:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per pound Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
New Hampshire.....	100	100	1,650	1,700	165	170	18.0	18.5	30	31
Vermont.....	100	100	1,550	1,700	155	170	18.0	18.5	28	31
Massachusetts.....	6,100	5,800	1,550	1,700	9,455	9,860	21.0	23.9	1,986	2,357
Connecticut.....	18,400	17,500	1,530	1,700	28,520	29,750	21.0	24.1	5,989	7,170
New York.....	4,300	4,000	1,020	1,300	4,386	5,200	12.2	12.6	535	655
Pennsylvania.....	38,000	44,200	1,200	1,450	46,680	64,080	7.5	8.5	3,501	5,448
Maryland.....	25,000	26,000	740	660	18,500	17,160	9.3	8.0	1,720	1,373
Virginia.....	200,000	187,000	770	600	154,000	112,200	13.9	12.0	21,406	13,464
West Virginia.....	15,000	15,800	680	760	10,200	12,008	12.0	11.0	1,224	1,321
North Carolina.....	250,000	179,000	670	620	167,500	110,980	18.5	16.0	30,938	17,757
South Carolina.....	43,800	35,000	760	700	33,288	24,500	13.8	10.9	4,594	2,670
Georgia.....	1,800	1,400	1,000	830	1,800	1,162	31.0	30.0	558	349
Florida.....	4,000	3,100	1,000	840	4,000	2,604	31.0	30.0	1,240	781
Ohio.....	81,900	86,200	750	920	61,425	79,304	11.4	9.1	7,002	7,217
Indiana.....	15,900	18,700	750	800	11,925	14,960	11.0	9.0	1,312	1,346
Illinois.....	800	900	700	760	560	684	11.5	9.0	64	62
Wisconsin.....	43,000	42,200	1,180	1,290	50,740	54,438	12.0	11.0	6,089	5,938
Missouri.....	5,100	6,000	650	1,000	3,315	6,000	12.7	12.0	421	720
Kentucky.....	370,000	441,000	760	780	281,200	343,980	10.0	8.7	28,120	29,926
Tennessee.....	90,000	110,000	720	660	64,800	72,600	8.4	7.1	5,443	5,155
Alabama.....	300	300	700	750	210	225	25.0	35.0	52	79
Louisiana.....	600	500	450	300	270	150	25.0	30.0	68	45
Texas.....	200	200	600	700	120	140	22.0	17.5	26	24
Arkansas.....	800	800	650	650	520	520	16.4	18.0	85	94
United States	1,216,100	1,225,800	784.3	785.5	953,734	962,855	12.8	10.8	122,481	104,063

TABLE 20.—**Rye:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage ('000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production ('000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers ('000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Vermont.....	1	1	18.0	20.0	18	20	90	90	16	18
Massachusetts.....	3	3	18.5	18.5	56	56	98	100	55	56
Connecticut.....	7	7	19.3	17.5	135	122	92	92	124	112
New York.....	133	128	17.2	16.5	2,288	2,112	75	76	1,716	1,605
New Jersey.....	70	72	18.0	17.5	1,260	1,260	80	79	1,008	995
Pennsylvania.....	280	282	17.5	17.5	4,900	4,935	74	77	3,626	3,800
Delaware.....	1	1	14.0	14.0	14	14	79	81	11	11
Maryland.....	27	27	14.4	15.5	389	418	76	80	296	334
Virginia.....	58	48	12.3	12.5	713	600	81	85	578	510
West Virginia.....	17	17	13.5	13.0	230	221	87	84	200	186
North Carolina.....	46	44	10.3	9.3	474	409	98	105	465	429
South Carolina.....	3	3	10.5	9.5	32	28	150	145	48	41
Georgia.....	13	11	9.5	9.2	124	101	135	140	167	141
Ohio.....	97	57	16.5	15.5	1,600	884	69	75	1,104	663
Indiana.....	103	64	15.2	14.5	1,566	928	62	68	971	631
Illinois.....	49	48	16.5	16.0	808	768	65	70	525	538
Michigan.....	375	370	14.3	13.3	5,362	4,921	62	65	3,324	3,199
Wisconsin.....	425	341	17.5	18.3	7,438	6,240	57	61	4,240	3,806
Minnesota.....	300	262	19.0	23.0	5,700	6,026	48	50	2,736	3,013
Iowa.....	60	35	18.2	19.0	1,092	665	60	62	655	412
Missouri.....	16	15	15.0	14.8	240	222	75	80	180	178
North Dakota.....	125	48	14.4	18.0	1,800	864	45	47	810	406
South Dakota.....	50	16	13.2	19.5	660	312	50	52	330	162
Nebraska.....	120	55	14.5	16.0	1,740	880	60	56	1,044	493
Kansas.....	45	30	14.0	15.9	630	477	75	68	472	321
Kentucky.....	22	21	12.4	13.0	273	273	87	88	238	240
Tennessee.....	17	17	12.0	11.5	204	196	99	98	202	192
Alabama.....	1	1	11.0	11.5	11	12	140	134	15	16
Texas.....	2	2	15.0	16.6	30	33	101	110	30	36
Oklahoma.....	5	4	9.5	12.0	48	48	86	87	41	42
Arkansas.....	1	1	11.5	10.5	12	10	95	105	11	10
Montana.....	10	10	21.0	23.5	210	235	55	60	116	141
Wyoming.....	4	3	19.0	19.0	76	57	64	65	49	37
Colorado.....	20	25	17.0	19.5	340	488	60	55	204	288
Utah.....	12	6	17.0	15.0	204	90	60	68	122	61
Idaho.....	3	3	22.0	22.0	66	66	58	60	38	40
Washington.....	8	9	21.0	20.0	168	180	60	65	101	117
Oregon.....	20	22	17.5	16.0	350	352	75	70	262	246
California.....	8	8	15.0	17.6	120	141	75	90	90	127
United States.....	2,557	2,117	16.2	16.8	41,381	35,664	63.4	66.3	26,220	23,636

TABLE 21.—**Barley:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	5	4	28	26	140	105	80	77	112	81
New Hampshire..	1	1	28	28	28	28	80	84	22	24
Vermont.....	12	13	32	35	384	455	80	80	307	364
New York.....	77	82	27	26	2,056	2,132	69	68	1,419	1,450
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	26	28	182	192	71	68	129	131
Maryland.....	5	4	29	27	145	108	64	68	93	73
Virginia.....	11	10	26	25	286	250	70	75	200	188
Ohio.....	40	20	24	31	960	620	58	55	557	341
Indiana.....	8	9	25	30	200	266	50	60	100	160
Illinois.....	54	57	26	32	1,404	1,796	57	53	800	952
Michigan.....	85	87	25	26	2,108	2,262	60	65	1,265	1,470
Wisconsin.....	725	845	25	29	18,125	24,843	60	55	10,875	13,664
Minnesota.....	1,450	1,490	24	28	34,800	42,018	48	41	16,704	17,227
Iowa.....	400	470	25	31	10,000	14,570	55	52	5,500	7,576
Missouri.....	5	6	22	25	110	149	60	66	66	98
North Dakota.....	1,275	1,176	20	30	25,500	35,162	40	35	10,200	12,307
South Dakota.....	958	887	18	26	16,765	23,062	46	42	7,712	9,686
Nebraska.....	110	113	16	22	1,760	2,486	49	42	862	1,044
Kansas.....	240	176	8	24	1,944	4,136	55	40	1,069	1,654
Kentucky.....	3	3	27	26	80	78	78	75	62	58
Tennessee.....	2	2	25	26	50	52	70	80	35	42
Texas.....	7	6	24	29	168	176	81	78	136	137
Oklahoma.....	7	8	9	20	63	160	80	50	50	80
Montana.....	60	39	31	36	1,860	1,424	48	53	893	755
Wyoming.....	13	11	30	34	396	374	61	62	242	232
Colorado.....	100	76	32	39	3,250	2,964	56	50	1,820	1,482
New Mexico.....	4	2	24	35	96	70	72	71	69	50
Arizona.....	38	36	39	40	1,482	1,440	73	87	1,082	1,253
Utah.....	30	25	38	45	1,155	1,125	55	59	635	664
Nevada.....	12	12	41	41	492	492	90	87	443	428
Idaho.....	180	159	42	44	7,560	6,916	48	51	3,629	3,527
Washington.....	180	183	40	43	7,290	7,869	52	53	3,791	4,171
Oregon.....	120	119	35	36	4,200	4,284	55	55	2,310	2,356
California.....	1,275	1,392	26	30	33,150	41,700	68	70	22,542	29,232
United States.....	7,499	7,530	23.8	29.7	178,189	223,824	53.7	50.5	95,731	112,957

TABLE 22.—**Rice:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
North-Carolina....	300	400	24	25	7	10	80	90	6	9
South Carolina....	4,900	8,000	30	25	147	200	90	93	132	186
Georgia.....	500	900	32	30	16	27	83	90	13	24
Florida.....	400	600	25	25	10	15	60	90	6	14
Alabama.....	200	300	22	30	4	9	60	90	2	8
Mississippi.....	1,500	2,200	28	35	42	77	70	90	29	69
Louisiana.....	405,500	352,600	29	34	11,760	11,812	84	93	9,878	10,985
Texas.....	303,000	265,600	32	36	9,696	9,429	86	94	8,339	8,863
Arkansas.....	104,700	90,800	36	38	3,769	3,405	90	94	3,392	3,201
California.....	6,100	1,400	48	50	293	70	100	91	293	64
United States.....	827,100	722,800	31.1	34.7	25,744	25,054	85.8	93.5	22,090	23,423

TABLE 23.—Sweet potatoes: *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
New Jersey.....	23	23	138	120	3,174	2,760	78	84	2,476	2,318
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	110	120	110	120	90	75	99	90
Delaware.....	5	5	135	120	675	600	60	68	405	408
Maryland.....	8	8	141	125	1,128	1,000	60	63	677	630
Virginia.....	33	33	108	90	3,564	2,970	70	75	2,495	2,228
West Virginia.....	2	2	91	115	182	230	100	90	182	207
North Carolina.....	80	75	100	90	8,000	6,750	61	62	4,880	4,185
South Carolina.....	50	48	92	105	4,600	5,040	75	68	3,450	3,427
Georgia.....	83	81	87	90	7,221	7,290	68	66	4,910	4,811
Florida.....	21	21	110	112	2,310	2,352	75	73	1,732	1,717
Ohio.....	1	1	90	118	90	118	106	87	95	103
Indiana.....	1	1	78	116	78	116	103	89	80	103
Illinois.....	8	8	70	98	560	784	106	95	594	745
Iowa.....	2	2	80	90	160	180	150	108	240	194
Missouri.....	6	6	56	88	336	528	105	95	353	502
Kansas.....	5	5	50	99	250	495	110	103	275	510
Kentucky.....	9	9	75	90	675	810	94	85	634	688
Tennessee.....	20	20	80	90	1,600	1,800	80	72	1,280	1,296
Alabama.....	70	62	95	109	6,650	6,200	67	71	4,456	4,402
Mississippi.....	55	52	98	97	5,390	5,044	62	62	3,342	3,127
Louisiana.....	60	56	85	84	5,100	4,704	70	65	3,570	3,058
Texas.....	50	36	80	75	4,000	2,700	95	104	3,800	2,808
Oklahoma.....	6	4	64	92	384	368	104	109	399	401
Arkansas.....	20	18	90	88	1,800	1,584	80	90	1,440	1,426
California.....	6	6	170	156	1,020	936	100	94	1,020	880
United States.....	625	583	92.5	95.2	59,057	55,479	72.6	72.6	42,584	40,264

TABLE 24.—Flaxseed: *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Wisconsin.....	9	10	14.0	12.5	126	125	1.23	1.27	155	159
Minnesota.....	350	404	9.0	10.2	3,150	4,121	1.23	1.20	3,874	4,945
Iowa.....	28	35	9.4	11.5	263	402	1.23	1.24	323	498
Missouri.....	10	12	5.0	6.0	50	72	1.15	1.10	58	79
North Dakota.....	1,000	1,246	7.2	9.7	7,200	12,086	1.21	1.14	8,712	13,778
South Dakota.....	425	619	7.2	8.6	3,060	5,323	1.20	1.13	3,672	6,015
Nebraska.....	9	2	6.0	9.5	54	19	1.10	1.28	59	21
Kansas.....	50	50	6.0	6.0	300	300	1.16	1.30	348	390
Oklahoma.....	1	1	9.0	9.0	9	9	1.38	1.38	12	12
Montana.....	400	460	9.0	12.0	3,600	5,520	1.15	1.12	4,140	6,132
Colorado.....	10	12	5.0	8.0	50	96	1.15	1.25	58	120
United States.....	2,291	2,851	7.8	9.8	17,853	28,073	1.20	1.15	21,399	32,202

TABLE 25.—**Buckwheat:** *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1913 and 1912.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1 to producers.		Value based on prices Dec. 1 to producers (000 omitted).	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
	Acres.	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	13	14	32.0	29.4	416	412	56	70	233	238
New Hampshire..	1	1	31.0	31.0	31	31	66	72	20	22
Vermont.....	8	8	25.0	30.0	200	240	80	72	160	173
Massachusetts.....	2	2	17.0	21.0	34	42	80	85	27	36
Connecticut.....	3	3	17.0	20.5	51	62	95	88	48	55
New York.....	280	277	14.3	23.8	4,004	6,593	81	64	3,243	4,220
New Jersey.....	10	12	22.0	22.0	220	264	76	72	167	190
Pennsylvania.....	280	306	18.5	24.2	5,180	7,405	73	64	3,781	4,739
Delaware.....	3	4	17.0	16.0	51	64	69	66	35	42
Maryland.....	11	12	16.5	17.5	182	210	75	71	136	149
Virginia.....	23	24	23.1	21.5	531	516	80	75	425	387
West Virginia.....	38	37	21.0	24.0	798	888	78	75	622	666
North Carolina.....	9	10	19.3	17.5	174	175	78	85	136	149
Ohio.....	18	21	18.0	19.5	324	410	76	70	246	287
Indiana.....	5	5	18.5	19.0	92	95	75	73	69	69
Illinois.....	4	4	17.0	22.0	68	88	80	80	54	70
Michigan.....	60	64	15.0	17.0	900	1,088	70	65	630	707
Wisconsin.....	18	17	16.5	17.0	297	289	69	66	205	191
Minnesota.....	6	6	16.5	21.0	99	126	64	65	63	82
Iowa.....	6	7	14.0	19.0	84	133	81	75	68	100
Missouri.....	2	2	11.0	15.0	22	30	85	95	19	28
Nebraska.....	1	1	20.0	18.0	20	18	79	90	16	16
Kansas.....	1	1	10.0	16.0	10	16	80	78	8	12
Tennessee.....	3	3	15.0	18.0	45	54	75	78	34	42
United States.....	805	841	17.2	22.9	13,833	19,249	75.5	66.1	10,445	12,720

TABLE 26.—**Winter wheat and rye:** *Estimates of acreage planted autumn, 1913, and condition Dec. 1, with comparisons.*

States.	Winter wheat.						Rye.					
	Area sown.			Condition Dec. 1.			Area sown.			Condition Dec. 1.		
	Autumn 1913.		Total preliminary (000 omitted).	1913	1912	10-year average.	Autumn 1913.		Total preliminary (000 omitted).	1913	1912	10-year average.
	Autumn 1912, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1912.					Autumn 1912, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1912.				
	Acres.	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Vermont.....							1	101	1	92	99	95
Massachusetts.....							4	101	4	98	97	96
Connecticut.....							8	102	8	98	98	96
New York.....	347	105	364	98	94	95	140	100	140	97	96	95
New Jersey.....	83	100	83	95	98	93	78	101	79	96	97	95
Pennsylvania.....	1,326	101	1,339	97	95	91	292	100	292	97	97	92
Delaware.....	116	100	116	95	94	90	1	99	1	96	95	92
Maryland.....	621	100	621	95	93	89	28	100	28	95	93	90
Virginia.....	794	100	794	95	92	87	68	100	68	97	91	88
West Virginia.....	243	99	241	95	91	87	18	99	18	94	89	89
North Carolina.....	621	101	627	95	92	89	54	102	55	97	93	90
South Carolina.....	82	100	82	95	94	91	3	103	3	97	96	93
Georgia.....	144	100	144	92	94	92	14	100	14	93	95	94
Ohio.....	2,017	105	2,118	99	95	86	103	92	95	97	93	89
Indiana.....	2,228	113	2,513	98	93	87	110	95	104	97	94	92

TABLE 26.—Winter wheat and rye: *Estimates of acreage planted autumn, 1913, and condition Dec. 1, with comparisons—Continued.*

States.	Winter wheat.						Rye.					
	Area sown.			Condition Dec. 1.			Area sown.			Condition Dec. 1.		
	Autumn 1913.		1913	1912	10-year average.		Autumn 1913.		1913	1912	10-year average.	
	Autumn 1912, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1912.					Autumn 1912, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1912.				
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	
Illinois.....	2,286	115	2,629	99	94	87	53	99	52	97	95	93
Michigan.....	874	103	900	95	90	89	399	95	379	96	91	91
Wisconsin.....	91	98	89	94	93	94	447	100	447	96	95	95
Minnesota.....	50	90	45	92			312	95	296	93	92	92
Iowa.....	466	105	489	96	93	93	62	99	61	97	95	96
Missouri.....	2,350	110	2,585	98	95	89	18	115	21	99	94	92
North Dakota.....							132	108	143	91	86	90
South Dakota.....	100	80	80	80			54	105	57	87	89	91
Nebraska.....	3,189	102	3,253	86	96	94	124	95	118	86	95	93
Kansas.....	7,500	111	8,325	100	92	89	48	115	55	99	95	91
Kentucky.....	763	100	763	98	85	87	31	100	31	99	85	87
Tennessee.....	723	100	723	96	89	88	24	105	25	97	83	90
Alabama.....	33	103	34	92	88	92	2	105	2	95	90	91
Mississippi.....	1	100	1	91	85	90						
Texas.....	876	130	1,139	102	83	86	2	102	2	101	81	87
Oklahoma.....	1,882	135	2,541	103	92	85	6	150	9	105	90	88
Arkansas.....	103	105	108	99	91	86	1	105	1	100	94	86
Montana.....	516	98	506	91	95	96	11	95	10	95	95	95
Wyoming.....	42	102	43	97	95	96	4	108	4	98	98	97
Colorado.....	211	100	211	91	97	92	22	96	21	89	91	93
New Mexico.....	41	110	45	98	88							
Arizona.....	31	105	33	96	99							
Utah.....	219	105	230	96	96	95	13	110	14	97	97	98
Nevada.....	18	105	19	99	99	97						
Idaho.....	326	106	346	97	96	97	3	98	3	96	98	97
Washington.....	1,271	99	1,253	93	100	94	9	101	9	97	99	97
Oregon.....	605	105	635	100	97	96	21	100	21	100	99	97
California.....	429	100	429	100	91	91	11	96	11	100	93	94
United States	33,618	108.6	36,506	97.2	93.2	89.2	2,731	98.9	2,702	95.3	93.5	92.7

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

575

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

LIVE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

INTRODUCTION.

The contents of this bulletin relate principally to estimates of the supply of live stock of specified classes on farms in the United States on January 1, 1914, the average farm price per head, and the estimated total value of each class. These estimates are based upon reports and estimates from 22 special field agents, 47 State statistical agents, 1,867 county correspondents, 15,542 township correspondents, and 1,782 special live stock correspondents. The results of these estimates have in every case been compared with the estimates by this bureau for the past three years, with the census of 1910, and with the totals shown by the records of tax assessors in the various States so far as they are available for the past three years. While the totals and averages set forth herein are purely estimates, it is believed that they are as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them without an actual enumeration, such as was made by the Bureau of the Census in 1910. The statistics of farm animals and animal products are admittedly most unsatisfactory. A mass of statistics are available as to receipts and shipments of live stock at some of the great central markets of the West and Middle West, as to the number of animals exported and imported, and as to the average weights and prices quoted at central markets; but aside from the census no accurate statistics as to the number, sex, age, weight, annual increase or decrease, or cost of production, are available from year to year in the United States. Accurate statistics do not exist for the present year as to the number of local slaughtering houses in the United States, the number of meat animals slaughtered therein, cost of slaughtering, or the quantity of meat and by-products pro-

NOTE.—The next regular report of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) will relate to corn, wheat, oats, and barley, and will be issued at 2.15 p. m., March 7, 1914.

duced; nor are statistics to be had yearly of the cost involved in handling meat animals at the great central slaughtering and packing establishments of the West and Middle West. The best information obtainable on the numbers and values of live stock, including meat animals, is that collected decennially by the Bureau of the Census and the annual estimates of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the Department of Agriculture.

An analysis of the yearly estimates of numbers of live stock in former years by this bureau indicated that there was a tendency to underestimate the correct number, which became apparent when such estimates were checked against the actual enumerations made by the census. This year certain improvements and checks were used in making the estimates, which it is believed will correct this tendency to underestimate.

The estimates for January 1, 1914, indicate that there are 20,962,000 horses and 4,449,000 mules in the United States, an average annual increase of about 1.4 per cent over the number shown by the census of 1910. It is estimated that the average farm price of horses has increased from \$108.63 in the census year to \$109.32 in January, 1914, and in the case of mules from \$120.20 to \$123.85 in the same period. On this basis the total farm value of horses is \$2,291,638,000 and of mules \$551,017,000. The total estimated farm value of these animals is therefore \$2,842,655,000, which is an increase of \$194,082,000 over the census year and represents an annual increase of wealth from these sources of \$48,520,000.

The estimates indicate a slight increase in the number of milch cows since the census year, equivalent to an increase of about one-half of 1 per cent, the estimated number now being 20,737,000. On the other hand, the average farm price of milch cows has increased from \$35.29 in the census year to \$53.94 in January, 1914, or an increase of 50.7 per cent. On this basis the farm value of milch cows now in the United States is estimated at \$1,118,487,000 as compared with their estimated value in the census year of \$727,802,000, which is an increase of \$390,685,000, or an average annual increase for four years of \$97,671,000.

With regard to meat animals, that is, "other cattle," sheep, and swine, the estimates indicate a steady and fairly uniform decrease in the number of cattle and sheep, a slight increase in the number of swine, and a considerable increase in the average farm price of cattle and swine since the census year of 1910. In the case of cattle the number has decreased from 41,178,000 in the census year to 35,855,000 in January, 1914, which is an average annual decrease of 1,330,000, or about 3.3 per cent. In the case of sheep the number is estimated to have decreased from 52,448,000 in the census year to

49,719,000 in January, 1914, which is an average annual decrease of 682,000, or about 1.3 per cent. In the case of swine, the Bureau of the Census reported 58,186,000 on April 15, 1910; on January 1, 1914, it is estimated that there were 58,933,000 in the United States, which is an increase of approximately 747,000, or 1.3 per cent, for the four years.

As compared with the census year of 1910 it is estimated that the farm price of cattle other than milch cows has increased from \$19.07 to \$31.13, or 63.2 per cent, which is an average annual increase of over 15 per cent. The price of sheep has decreased from an estimated average farm value of \$4.12 in 1910 to \$4.04 in 1914; swine increased from \$9.17 to \$10.40 per head in the same period, or 13.4 per cent.

The estimated total number of these three classes of meat animals on January 1, 1914, is 144,507,000 as compared with 151,812,000 in the census year of 1910, or a decrease of 7,305,000 animals; but because of the higher prices the present farm value of these animals is estimated at \$1,930,087,000 as compared with \$1,534,600,000 in the census year, or an increase in valuation of \$395,487,000.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

The report of the last census shows a total population in 1910 of 91,972,000, and estimates an annual increase subsequent to 1910 that would make the population in 1914 equal to 98,646,000. This would indicate that the per capita number of farm animals has decreased since 1910. Relatively to the population there is an accumulated shortage in the four years of 3.5 per cent in the number of horses and 9.8 in the number of mules, or approximately 740,000 horses and 483,000 mules. In the case of milch cows the accumulated shortage amounts to 965,000, or about 4.4 per cent; that is, in order to have the same number of milch cows for every 100 inhabitants in January, 1914, as there were in the last census year would require a total of 21,702,000, which is 965,000 more than the returns from the various correspondents throughout the United States indicate.

With regard to meat animals, our estimates indicate an accumulated shortage since the census year of approximately 19.2 per cent, or 8,536,000 head, of cattle; 11.6 per cent, or 6,509,000 head, of sheep; and 5.2 per cent, or 3,214,000 head, of swine. The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is therefore approximately 18,259,000 head, or nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the total estimated population in January, 1914. Notwithstanding this tremendous shortage in the number of meat animals in the past four years, a shortage of over 7,000,000 animals, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep, and swine, on farms on January 1 was \$395,487,000 greater than the estimated value of these animals in the census year of 1910.

SOME CAUSES OF THE SHORTAGE OF MEAT ANIMALS AND INCREASE IN THEIR VALUE.

The shortage of meat animals is probably due to a number of contributing causes, such as the encroachment of farms upon the range territory; absence of a proper range-leasing law permitting economical management and utilization of ranges; the shortage in the corn and forage crop due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused the farmers in those States to dispose of their meat animals; the increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed, resulting in greatly increasing the cost of production; the decline in stock raising on farms in the East and South because of poor marketing facilities resulting from many local slaughtering establishments having been driven out of business by the competition of the great central slaughtering establishments of the West and Central West; the temptation to sell live stock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high-priced stock feed, possible loss from disease or accident, and uncertain prices the following year; increased tendency to operate farms under short-term leases, with no incentive to maintain soil fertility through stock raising; possession of leased farms changed at wrong season of year for handling stock economically; enormous losses from cholera in swine; and the competition of higher prices for other farm products. These are some of the causes which are mentioned to account for the apparent shortage in meat animals; but the extent of their influence, singly or combined, is not definitely known. They will undoubtedly be considered by the committee which was recently appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the economics of the present meat situation, of which Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is chairman, and Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, director Iowa Agricultural College; H. W. Mumford, professor animal husbandry, Urbana, Ill.; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. T. N. Carver, director Rural Organization Service, are members.

The large increase in the value of meat animals on farms is probably accounted for by the increased cost of production and the increased consumption or demand arising from the fact that production has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in the case of cattle and sheep has actually declined. This unprecedented increase in the average value of meat animals does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more, if any, profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of live stock. It is well known that producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are prompt to increase

production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns. The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910 indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers; otherwise every farmer and stock raiser in the country would have increased his herds of meat animals.

It should also be borne in mind that the estimated average value of meat animals shown in this bulletin is their value on the farm, and not the wholesale or retail value. The farm value, or average price received on farms, is much less than the wholesale prices, which in turn are considerably less than the retail prices to consumers. Just what the difference is between the price at the farm and the cost to the ultimate consumer is not definitely known, partly because the animals sold from the farm lose their identity in the process of manufacture into meat which is purchased by the consumer. The total cost to the consumer is made up of the cost of production of the live stock (farm price), the cost of marketing and transportation of the live animals, the cost of manufacture into various kinds of meats, and the cost of marketing and distributing the manufactured products to the consumer. This is an immense business in itself and the indications are that the profits are correspondingly large to every one concerned, between the original producer and the ultimate consumer.

LEON M. ESTABROOK,

Chief, Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

ESTIMATES OF FARM ANIMALS.

CATTLE OTHER THAN MILCH COWS.

NUMBER.

The estimated number of cattle on farms other than milch cows January 1, 1914 was 35,855,000. The number enumerated in the census of 1910 for April 15 was 41,178,000, from which number there was an unbroken decline year by year to 1914. The decline from the census number is 12.9 per cent, and from the number for 1913, 0.5 of 1 per cent.

VALUE.

In estimated average farm value per head, cattle other than milch cows have made an enormous gain since 1910. The average for January 1, 1914, is \$31.13, all ages being included in this average. The average for January 1, 1910, as established by this bureau, was \$19.07; for the same month 1912 it was \$21.20; and for 1913, \$26.36. The increase for 1914 is \$4.77, or 18.1 per cent, over the average price for 1913, and \$12.06, or 63.2 per cent, over the average price for the census year 1910.

In consequence of the extraordinary increase in the farm value per head of cattle other than milch cows, the total value of this class of animals has increased in a large degree from 1910 in spite of a diminished number. The total value of this class of animals for 1910, established by multiplying the number of animals as determined by the census by the average value per head as determined by this bureau, was \$785,261,000; the total value for January 1, 1912, as established entirely by this bureau, was \$790,064,000; for 1913, the total estimated value was \$949,645,000, a gain of 20.9 per cent over 1910; and the value for January 1, 1914, is \$1,116,333,000, a gain of 42.2 per cent over 1910, of 41.3 per cent over 1912, and of 17.6 per cent over 1913.

A tabular statement of the number of cattle on farms other than milch cows and their value per head and total value, with details for the States, may be found in Table 12.

CAUSES OF DIMINUTION OF NUMBER.

The diminution of cattle other than milch cows on the farms of the United States in 1914 as compared with 1913 was caused mainly by the high prices of feed, the drought of the summer of 1913 extending from New England westward to the Rocky Mountains, and by the high prices at which the cattle of this class, bad as well as good, could be sold. West of the Missouri River so deficient were the corn crop and summer forage that a large portion of the cattle were hurriedly and prematurely sold at prices much lower than farmers paid for cattle in the following autumn when they began to restock their pastures. The price of corn rose so high in the autumn of 1913 as to make the profitable feeding of cattle for beef unpromising. In some parts of the drought area, bankers who had advanced money to farmers for feeding beef cattle were afraid that feeding would be unprofitable and forced farmers to sell prematurely. In March, 1913, a blizzard killed many thousands of cattle in Nebraska. In the Gulf States from Florida to Louisiana, in the autumn of 1913, buyers from Texas and parts of the region to the north bought all of the cows that they could obtain, even scrubs, for stocking and restocking pastures on farms and ranges, for breeding purposes. In a part of Mississippi the poor cotton crop compelled farmers to sell cows to pay debts.

For several years the number of cattle other than milch cows had decreased in Texas, until the droughts of recent years stopped the sale of cattle ranges in the western portion of the State for use as farms, which had been the main cause of the former reduction in number of cattle. The increase of cattle in 1914 was caused by importations from Mexico since the new tariff act went into effect October 4, 1913, permitting the entry of cattle duty free. While it

is true that a large fraction of the cattle imported from Mexico goes directly to the slaughterhouses, it is also true that considerable numbers of them have been sent to pastures in the western portion of Texas, where the grazing, because of abundant rains, has for several months been as fine as was ever known. In other parts of the State some of these cattle are pastured on winter wheat and oats.

In California the day of stock cattle is rapidly passing. The ranges are becoming smaller, and the number of range cattle becomes less every year.

The cattle on farms, other than milch cows, are now about three times their number in 1850. The census of that year reported 11,394,000. The number increased to 17,034,000 in 1860, but the losses of the Civil War had not been replaced by 1870, in which year the census disclosed a decline to 14,885,000. Then followed the great extension of settlement on new public and railroad lands west of the Mississippi River, north and south, and this caused an enormous expansion of the raising of cattle for beef. By 1890 the number of these cattle had increased to 34,852,000, and the culmination of the increase was reached at about the time when the census of 1900 was taken, when the number of these cattle was 50,584,000.

Then followed the exhaustion of the supply of public and railroad lands for grazing purposes, the encroachment of settlers upon the ranges, the "no-fence law," the practice of dry farming, and the upward movement of the general price level in which farm animals, products, and land moved upward in price in greater degree than most other products and property did. The upward movement of prices, especially of corn and land, greatly increased the cost of making beef; and, although farmers received high prices for beef cattle, these prices often brought little or no profit.

Farmers have never regarded themselves as having a mission to supply the public with beef at a low price. They have naturally treated this industry purely from an economic viewpoint and whenever they have found that they could make more profit or prevent loss by premature selling of cattle, or by selling some of their production stock, or by selling calves, they have done so. The raising of beef cattle on old-time ranges, on cheap pastures, and on low-priced corn has ceased, and well-informed men perceive that the raising of beef cattle must be established largely on new foundations.

From the highest point reached in number of cattle on farms other than milch cows about 1900, when the number was over 50,000,000, the number declined to 41,178,000 in 1910, and to 35,855,000 in 1914.

COMPARISON WITH POPULATION.

It will help to understand the import of these numbers if they are compared with the population of the years mentioned. The animals

under consideration are cattle on farms other than milch cows. There was 0.49 of 1 animal per capita of the population in 1850, and 0.54 of 1 animal in 1860. This average was not surpassed until 1890, when the per capita ratio was 0.55 of 1 animal. The highest point reached, as far as is known, is 0.67 of 1 animal per capita of the population in 1900, from which time the ratio declined rapidly and strikingly to 0.45 of 1 animal per capita in 1910, and 0.36 of 1 animal in 1914, or but little more than half as much as the ratio of 1900. The figures may be found in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Number and per capita number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine on farms, according to the census June 1, 1840 to 1900, and April 15, 1910, and Department of Agriculture estimates, January 1, 1914.*

Year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.			Sheep (not including spring lambs 1840 to 1890).	Swine.
			Total cattle.	Milch (dairy) cows.	Other cattle.		
1840.....	¹ 4,335,669	(²)	14,971,586	(³)	(³)	19,311,374	26,301,293
1850.....	4,336,719	559,331	17,778,907	6,385,094	11,393,813	21,723,220	30,354,213
1860.....	6,249,174	1,151,148	25,620,019	8,585,735	17,034,284	22,471,275	33,512,867
1870.....	7,145,370	1,125,415	23,820,608	8,935,332	14,885,276	23,477,951	25,134,569
1880.....	10,357,488	1,812,808	35,925,511	12,443,120	23,482,391	35,192,074	47,681,700
1890.....	14,960,467	2,295,532	51,363,572	16,511,950	34,851,622	35,935,364	57,409,583
1900.....	18,267,020	3,264,615	67,719,410	17,135,633	50,583,777	61,503,713	62,868,041
1910.....	19,833,113	4,209,769	61,803,866	20,625,432	41,178,434	52,447,861	58,185,676
1914.....	20,962,000	4,449,000	56,592,000	20,737,000	35,855,000	49,719,000	58,933,000

PER CAPITA NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

1840.....	¹ 0.25	(²)	0.88	(³)	(³)	1.13	1.54
1850.....	.19	0.62	.77	0.28	0.49	.94	1.31
1860.....	.20	.04	.81	.27	.54	.71	1.07
1870.....	.19	.03	.62	.23	.39	.74	.65
1880.....	.21	.04	.72	.25	.47	.70	.95
1890.....	.24	.04	.82	.26	.55	.57	.91
1900.....	.24	.04	.89	.23	.67	.81	.83
1910.....	.22	.05	.67	.22	.45	.57	.63
1914.....	.21	.05	.57	.21	.36	.50	.60

¹ Including mules.

² Included with "Horses."

³ Not given separately.

GEOGRAPHIC REDISTRIBUTION.

The westward movement of the industry of raising beef cattle gave predominance to the South Central States west of the Mississippi River as the leading geographic division in this industry as early as 1860, and this relative position was not lost until 1880, when it passed to the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, which, as a group, still hold the leading place in this industry among the nine geographic divisions into which the United States is now commonly divided by the Bureau of the Census and by the Department of Agriculture.

From 1850 to 1910 the fraction of the Nation's cattle on farms other than milch cows possessed by New England continuously declined

from 7.6 to 1.2 per cent, but slight evidence of recovery appears in 1914, when New England's fraction appears to be 1.4 per cent.

In the Middle Atlantic States the relative position of cattle on farms other than milch cows, in comparison with other geographic divisions, is nearly the same as in New England, except that the Middle Atlantic States have always had a larger number of animals than New England. In 1850 the Middle Atlantic States had 14.6 per cent of the Nation's cattle on farms other than milch cows, and the fraction declined to 4.0 per cent in 1910, followed by a perceptible increase to 4.4 per cent in 1914.

The fractions are of similar import for the South Atlantic States, which had 25.7 per cent of these cattle in 1850, followed by a decline to 6.0 per cent in 1900, after which there was a gain to 8.1 per cent in 1914. This group of States had more of these cattle than any other in 1850.

In the North Central States east of the Mississippi River these cattle were 18.9 per cent of the national total in 1850, and the fraction increased to 21.3 per cent in 1870, after which the decline was steady to 12.1 per cent in 1910. A perceptible tendency toward recovery is indicated for 1914, for which year the percentage is 12.8.

The South Central States east of the Mississippi River had a larger percentage of the Nation's total cattle on farms and ranges other than milch cows in 1850 than they have since possessed. Their percentage for 1850 was 17.8, from which there was a steady decline to 4.8 per cent in 1900, followed by a rise to 5.6 per cent for both 1910 and 1914.

The year 1850 practically antedated the settlement of the Mountain States by white people, and at that time the farm and range cattle other than milch cows were only 0.3 of 1 per cent of the national total. After 1870 the fraction increased rapidly to 11.0 per cent in 1900 and continued to increase in 1910 and 1914, being for the latter year 14.1 per cent.

The Pacific States have remained in nearly a stationary position relatively during the last 50 years. Their fraction of the national total of these cattle in 1850 was 2.5 per cent. It rose quickly to 6.4 per cent in 1860, from which figure it fell to 3.8 per cent in 1870. Subsequently the increase has been slow and has reached the fraction of 5.8 per cent in 1914, somewhat less than that of 1860.

At the present time the North Central States west of the Mississippi River possess 27.7 per cent of the farm and range cattle other than milch cows and the South Central States west of the Mississippi River 20.1 per cent. The States next in order are the Mountain States with 14.1 per cent, slightly below which is the fraction of 12.8 per cent for the North Central States east of the Mississippi River, 8.1 per cent for the South Atlantic States, 5.8 per cent for the Pacific

States, 5.6 per cent for the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, 4.4 per cent for the Middle Atlantic States, and 1.4 per cent for New England.

The Atlantic States, altogether, possess 13.9 per cent of the national total; the Central States east of the Mississippi River possess 18.4 per cent, the Mountain and Pacific States possess 19.9 per cent, and the Central States west of the Mississippi River possess 47.8 per cent, or nearly half of the entire number.

The estimates of the number of these animals in the nine geographic divisions for 1914 indicate that a redistribution of relative numbers has begun geographically. All geographic divisions east of the Mississippi River have begun to increase their fraction of the national total except the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, where the fraction appears to be stationary since 1910. The Mountain States are increasing their fraction, and the Pacific States are apparently holding a stationary position relatively. The prominent beef-cattle producing region for many years, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, has begun to lose its relative standing in favor of less prominent geographic groups of States. These changes in relative standing, however, are due to beef-cattle reductions in the great cattle region above mentioned more than to gains in beef cattle elsewhere.

An analysis of the relative distribution of the farm and range cattle, not including milch cows, throughout the geographic divisions of the country may be found in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of live stock in each geographic division of the United States.

MILCH COWS.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
1840 ¹									
1850.....	9.5	24.8	19.5	20.2	4.3	14.7	6.5	0.3	0.2
1860.....	7.9	22.6	14.4	22.7	7.1	11.1	10.5	.6	3.1
1870.....	7.2	24.5	11.2	25.2	11.7	9.3	7.4	.9	2.6
1880.....	6.0	19.6	10.3	24.0	19.4	9.2	8.1	1.0	2.4
1890.....	5.0	15.3	8.3	22.7	27.2	8.0	9.2	1.3	3.0
1900.....	5.2	15.2	8.1	23.1	26.4	7.4	9.6	1.9	3.1
1910.....	4.1	12.6	8.8	23.4	25.8	7.9	10.9	2.5	4.0
1914.....	4.0	12.3	8.7	23.6	25.7	7.4	10.6	3.1	4.6

OTHER CATTLE.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
1840 ²	10.3	22.1	23.4	17.9	3.1	19.4	3.8		
1850.....	7.6	14.6	25.7	18.9	5.7	17.8	6.9	0.3	2.5
1860.....	5.3	10.0	15.9	19.6	7.9	12.6	21.8	.5	6.4
1870.....	4.8	9.4	13.0	21.3	12.7	10.1	23.7	1.2	3.8
1880.....	3.2	7.9	11.0	19.8	22.5	8.3	18.1	5.3	3.9
1890.....	1.7	4.4	7.2	15.2	31.7	7.2	18.3	9.6	4.7
1900.....	1.4	4.2	6.0	13.0	30.8	4.8	24.8	11.0	4.0
1910.....	1.2	4.0	7.3	12.1	29.9	5.6	20.6	13.5	5.8
1914.....	1.4	4.4	8.1	12.8	27.7	5.6	20.1	14.1	5.8

¹ Not separately stated.

² Total cattle.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of live stock in each geographic division of the United States—Continued.

SWINE.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Moun- tain.	Pacific.
1840.....	2.9	13.9	25.0	21.2	5.2	29.1	2.7	.....	.....
1850.....	1.2	7.6	24.7	21.5	6.7	31.2	7.0	0.0	0.1
1860.....	1.0	6.5	21.5	25.5	10.6	23.7	9.5	0.1	1.6
1870.....	1.0	6.1	15.3	28.8	16.2	20.7	9.5	0.1	2.3
1880.....	0.8	4.5	11.9	28.5	29.5	14.2	8.7	0.2	1.7
1890.....	0.7	4.1	8.9	26.1	39.4	11.4	7.6	0.3	1.5
1900.....	0.6	3.1	8.8	25.5	38.9	10.6	10.2	0.6	1.7
1910.....	0.7	3.1	10.2	24.9	36.6	9.3	12.1	1.1	2.0
1914.....	0.7	3.5	11.2	25.7	33.4	9.9	11.7	1.5	2.4

SHEEP.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Moun- tain.	Pacific.
1840.....	19.8	36.8	13.6	16.6	1.9	10.6	0.7	.....	.....
1850.....	10.4	25.0	13.7	31.4	4.2	11.9	1.4	1.8	0.2
1860.....	7.9	19.5	11.3	30.7	5.5	10.8	5.1	3.9	5.3
1870.....	5.1	14.4	7.4	39.2	8.7	7.8	3.5	2.9	11.0
1880.....	3.9	10.3	7.2	30.0	8.1	6.6	7.9	10.3	15.7
1890.....	2.6	8.9	6.8	26.3	8.0	6.4	10.9	17.5	12.6
1900.....	1.4	5.0	4.3	17.3	7.9	3.7	4.6	45.1	10.7
1910.....	0.8	3.2	3.9	16.5	8.9	3.8	4.2	49.2	9.5
1914.....	0.8	3.5	4.5	16.9	10.0	4.6	4.9	43.3	11.5

COMMERCIAL MARKETINGS.

The commercial marketings of cattle remain to be considered. The receipts of cattle, including dairy cows but not including calves, have been aggregated for Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, for each year from 1900 to 1913. The cattle received in these seven great markets in the calendar year 1900 numbered 7,179,000, and the number steadily increased to its highest point, 9,591,000, in 1907. In the three years following 1907 the marketings of cattle averaged more than 9,000,000, but in 1911 the decline became sharp, and in 1913 the marketings had the total of only 7,905,000 cattle.

If the high average marketings of the 10 years 1901-1910 are regarded as 100, the marketings for 1907 reached the high point of 107.6, from which, with fluctuations, the relative number declined to 88.7. The marketings for 1900 and 1901 were lower than this.

The marketings of beef cattle, as above mentioned, are to be understood in the light of the attendant circumstances. From 1900 to the present time there has been, more or less, a marketing of breeding stock of beef cattle as well as of steers, calves, and aged cows. For the marketing of calves a separate statement can be made for five of the great markets above mentioned. In 1902, 518,000 calves were received at these markets, and the number increased to 981,000, or nearly double, in 1910, and subsequently sharply declined to 741,000 in 1913. From 1905 to the last year the marketing of calves has largely represented the sale of production stock.

For the results of the compilations of the marketings of cattle and calves, see Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Yearly marketings of live stock.*

[Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.				Index (100=yearly average, 1901-1910).			
	Cattle.	Calves. ¹	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Calves. ¹	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900.....	7,179,344	2 304,310	18,573,177	7,061,466	80.6	2 43.4	100.4	70.6
1901.....	7,708,839	2 356,952	20,339,864	7,798,359	86.5	2 51.0	110.0	77.9
1902.....	8,375,408	517,702	17,289,427	9,177,050	94.0	73.9	93.5	91.7
1903.....	8,878,789	550,559	16,780,250	9,680,692	99.6	78.6	90.7	96.7
1904.....	8,690,699	513,034	17,778,827	9,604,812	97.5	73.2	96.1	96.0
1905.....	9,202,083	730,639	18,988,933	10,572,259	103.3	104.3	102.6	105.6
1906.....	9,373,825	796,793	18,682,370	10,864,327	105.2	113.7	101.0	108.6
1907.....	9,590,710	834,781	19,029,775	9,857,877	107.6	119.2	102.9	98.5
1908.....	8,827,360	854,687	22,334,445	9,833,640	99.1	122.0	120.7	98.3
1909.....	9,189,312	868,564	18,420,012	10,284,853	103.1	124.0	99.6	102.8
1910.....	9,265,408	981,309	15,347,791	12,407,418	104.0	140.1	83.0	124.0
1911.....	8,768,456	975,176	20,453,530	13,556,107	98.4	139.2	110.6	135.5
1912.....	8,159,888	909,526	20,265,667	13,755,579	91.6	129.8	109.5	137.4
1913.....	7,904,552	740,662	19,924,331	14,037,830	88.7	105.7	107.7	140.3

¹ Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.

² No data for Sioux City.

MILCH (DAIRY) COWS.

NUMBER.

According to the estimate of this bureau, the number of milch cows on farms January 1, 1914, was 20,737,000. This is a slight increase, 0.5 of 1 per cent, over the number as enumerated in the census of 1910, and is 1.2 per cent above the estimate of this bureau for 1913.

Various causes contributed during 1913 to prevent a larger increase in the number of milch cows on farms than is indicated. In New England and westward across the principal dairying States, the work of cow-testing associations has resulted in eliminating many cows that were kept at a loss and these cows were slaughtered. Along the Gulf States from Florida to Louisiana many cows were bought for transportation to pastures in Texas and States to the north to take the place to some extent of cows sold during the severe drought of the summer, because of shortage of pasture and forage. The high prices paid by slaughterers for beef animals of any description, bad as well as good, induced the sale of many dairy cows, for the reason that the prices offered were often much beyond the values of these cows for dairy purposes. The more exacting requirements of city health officers, which have the effect of increasing the cost of producing milk, have also operated to reduce the number of cows on farms. The short supply of feeding stuffs in some sections on account of the prolonged drought, the low production of corn and its high

price, and the high prices of feeding stuffs counted against the profitability of dairying and consequently the milch cows were sold.

On the other hand, causes were in operation to increase the number of dairy cows. Farmers are more inclined to improve their systems of farming than before, and the dependence of the fertility of the soil upon a system of which dairying is a part has caused many farmers to begin or to resume dairying or to enlarge their herds.

The most marked increase in dairying is found in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where dairying has been extended into new areas.

VALUE.

A most remarkable increase in the value of milch cows per head has occurred since 1910. The average of that year, as ascertained by this bureau, was \$35.29; for 1913 it was \$45.02; and for 1914, \$53.94, an increase of 19.8 per cent over 1913 and of 52.8 per cent over 1910.

The present price is partly the result of a demand that has increased faster than the supply. It is also largely due to the fact that the quality of dairy cows has improved through the weeding out of the unprofitable ones and it is very considerably the result of the greater prevalence of improved breeds.

As the preceding figures indicate, the total value of the milch cows of the United States has increased enormously since the census year 1910. Their total value in that year, as computed by multiplying the census number of animals by the average value per head as determined by this bureau, was \$727,802,000. The total value, as determined by this bureau for 1913, was \$922,783,000, and the amount for 1914 is \$1,118,487,000.

The details concerning the number of dairy cows in 1914, 1913, and 1910 and average value per head and total values for the same years may be found for the various States in Table 13.

PER CAPITA RATIOS.

Dairy cows relative to population were more common than they are now as far back as the first census for them in 1850. At the present time there is 0.21 of 1 dairy cow per capita of the population. In 1910 the ratio was 0.22 of 1 cow and the percentage increased backwards to 1890, when the ratio was 0.26 of 1 dairy cow. Back of that year there was a decline to 0.23 of 1 dairy cow in 1870, preceding which there was an increase to 0.28 of 1 dairy cow per capita of the population in 1850.

It may not be inferred from the trend of the foregoing averages that the quantity of butter fat produced by dairy cows per capita of the population has decreased in the same degrees indicated by the

averages for the census years, nor indeed that it has decreased at all. The improvement in both the average quantity and the quality of the milk since 1850 has very likely been sufficient to counteract the diminishing per capita ratios of dairy cows to population.

Details concerning the per capita number of milch cows may be found in Table 1.

GEOGRAPHIC REDISTRIBUTION.

The geographic redistribution of the nation's milch cows as time has advanced is of much interest. At the present time the North Central States west of the Mississippi River contain 25.7 per cent of the entire number of milch cows on the farms of this country and no other division of States has as large a fraction. Next below is the North Central States east of the Mississippi River with 23.6 per cent. Following this is the percentage for the Middle Atlantic States, 12.3, after which follow in order 10.6 per cent for the South Central States west of the Mississippi River, 8.7 per cent for the South Atlantic States, 7.4 per cent for the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, 4.6 per cent for the Pacific States, 4 per cent for New England, and 3.1 per cent for the Mountain States.

New England has steadily lost in the fraction of the nation's milch cows possessed in that region since 1850 and so have the Middle Atlantic and East South Central States; but the South Atlantic States had a diminishing percentage until 1900, after which there was an increase to 8.8 per cent in 1910, followed by the trace of a decline in 1914.

The East North Central States in 1850 had about one-fifth of the milch cows of the United States and the Middle Atlantic States more than one-fourth, but the East North Central States took the lead in 1860 and kept it until 1880, when the leading place was taken by the West North Central States. From 1850 to the present time the East North Central States have held either first or second place in the possession of number of milch cows, in comparison with other geographic divisions.

The West North Central States had but 4.3 per cent of the milch cows on farms in 1850 and the percentage rapidly increased to 27.2 in 1890, from which it declined to 25.7 per cent in 1914.

The West South Central States now have about the same fraction of the nation's dairy cows on farms that they had in 1860, which was slightly more than 10 per cent. The lowest fraction for an intermediate census year was 7.4 per cent in 1870. The Mountain States have slightly increased their fraction of the nation's dairy cows on farms from 1850 to the present time; but the Pacific States had the same fraction in 1900 that they had in 1860, 3.1 per cent; but since 1900 the fraction has increased to 4.6 per cent at the present time.

BUTTER.

Under the new tariff of October 4, 1913, all cattle may be imported free of duty. Previous to that time dairy cows were subject to a duty of 27.5 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff reduces the duty on butter from 6 to 2 cents per pound. Substantially no dairy cows are imported into the United States, except so far as pure-bred cows imported for breeding purposes may be regarded as dairy cows.

The high price of butter during the autumn of 1913 and the present winter and the reduction of the duty have made an opening for the increased importation of butter. These importations have come from New Zealand, Australia, Siberia, and Canada. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 1,025,668 pounds of butter were imported; in the fiscal year 1913, 1,162,253 pounds of butter; and during the five months, July to November, 1913, 1,984,891 pounds were imported. This looks like a small quantity compared with the production of 1,700,000,000 pounds of butter in this country in 1909 as ascertained by the census.

Much of the butter imported last autumn was of low grade, and more or less of this was reworked, or at any rate repacked, and sold as domestic butter, according to commercial reports.

SHEEP.

NUMBER.

A very considerable decline in the number of sheep has taken place since 1910. In that year the number on farms as ascertained by the census was 52,448,000; the estimate for January 1, 1914, is 49,719,000, a decline of 3.4 per cent from 1913 and of 5.2 per cent from 1910.

Among the causes that have contributed to the diminution of number of sheep is the scarcity of labor required for their care, the high prices of sheep and lambs for slaughter, the displacement of sheep by expanding dairying, deficient pasturage and forage on account of drought, destruction by dogs, the settlement of range land previously occupied by sheep, and the low price of wool; also the increasing value of land.

According to the reports of correspondents the low price of wool is the most prominent cause. In view of the general agreement of correspondents with regard to this, the accompanying Table 4 has been prepared to show the range of wholesale prices of wool per pound in the Boston market from 1899 to December, 1913. The highest prices for Ohio fine unwashed wool since 1899 ranged from 23 to 30 cents from 1905 to 1909; for 1913 the range was 20 to 24 cents. Similar declines are observable in the cases of the other wools included in the table.

During 1913 the price of Ohio fine unwashed wool declined from 24 cents in January to 20–21 cents in December; of Ohio XX washed from 32 cents in January to 25½–26 cents in December; for Ohio Delaine washed from 34 cents in January to 26–27 cents in December; for selected Territory staple scoured, from 66–67 cents in January to 51–53 cents in December; for fine medium Territory clothing scoured, from 57–59 cents in January to 46–48 cents in December; and for fine free fall Texas scoured, from 47–50 cents in January to 41–43 cents in December.

TABLE 4.—Range of wholesale prices of wool per pound in Boston, 1899–1913.

Date.	Ohio fine, unwashed.		Ohio XX, washed.		Ohio Delaine, washed.		Fine selected Territory, staple scoured.		Fine medium Territory, clothing scoured.		Fine free fall, Texas scoured.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1899.....	16	26	25½	38	27	40	42	75	38	62	30	52
1900.....	18	26	27	38	27½	40	49	74	45	62	40	55
1901.....	16½	19½	26	28	27½	30	43	50	35	44	36	42
1902.....	19	23	27	32	28	35	48	59	42	50	38	48
1903.....	20	25	30	35	33½	37	52	60	50	58	44	48
1904.....	21	25	32	36	34	38	50	70	50	68	44	56
1905.....	23	30	34	37	36	40	65	78	60	72	54	63
1906.....	24	28	33½	36	35½	37½	70	78	65	70	58	63
1907.....	25	28	33	35	36	39	70	75	66	73	50	62
1908.....	19	27	30	35	31	39	53	72	43	62	42	53
1909.....	23	28	34	38	37	42	62	80	60	72	45	62
1910.....	20	28	30	38	34	40	60	80	54	68	48	62
1911.....	18	22	27	32	29	34	53	62	51	60	41	50
1912.....	21	25	28	33	30	35	60	67	48	59	42	48
1913.....												
January.....	24	24	32	32	34	34	66	67	57	59	47	50
February.....	24	24	32	32	33	34	63	65	57	58	49	50
March.....	23	24	29	32	30	34	57	65	54	58	47	50
April.....	21	23½	27	29	29	31	55	60	51	55	45	48
May.....	20	21	27	28	27	30	55	56	49	53	45	46
June.....	20	21	27	27	27	28	55	56	49	50	45	46
July.....	20	21	27	30	27	28	55	56	49	50	45	46
August.....	20	21	26	30	27	28	54	55	49	50	45	46
September.....	20	21	25	26	27	28	53	55	48	50	45	46
October.....	20	21	25½	26	27	28	53	54	46	50	43	46
November.....	20	21	25½	26	26½	28	53	54	46	48	41	45
December.....	20	21	25½	26	26	27	51	53	46	48	41	43
The year.....	20	24	25	32	26	34	51	67	46	59	41	50

VALUE.

In spite of the decline in the number of sheep, their value per head has increased 10 cents within a year and was \$4.04 January 1, 1914. This, however, is a decline of 1.9 per cent from the price of January 1, 1910.

The total value of all sheep on farms January 1, 1914, was \$200,803,-000, a decline of 1 per cent from 1913 because of the decline in the number of sheep, and a decline of 7 per cent from the total for 1910 because of a decline in both number of sheep and value per head.

Details for number and value of sheep in the various States may be found in Table 14.

Since 1900 sheep keeping has been declining in this country to a very marked degree. The number of sheep in that year was 61,500,000, while the present number is 19.2 per cent less, with a prospect of further diminution unless sheep are to be raised primarily for meat with wool as a by-product.

PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION.

The number of sheep in this country per capita of the population was 1.13 according to the census of 1840. The number diminished to 0.57 of 1 sheep in 1890. During this period the census excluded spring lambs from enumeration. These were included in 1900 and subsequently. In 1900 the ratio per capita of population was 0.81 of 1 sheep and the ratio declined to 0.50 of 1 sheep in 1914. Details of figures may be found in Table 1.

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGES.

The most striking geographic redistribution of a class of farm animals from the earliest census to the present time is perhaps afforded by sheep. In 1840 the Middle Atlantic States had 36.8 per cent of all sheep on farms and New England was second with 19.8 per cent. The third place was held by the east North Central States with 16.6 per cent, while next in order were the South Atlantic States with 13.6 per cent, the east South Central States with 10.6 per cent; the west North Central States with 1.9 per cent, the west South Central States with 0.7 of 1 per cent, and no sheep at all, as far as the census ascertained, in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Now New England and New York occupy the lowest and next to the lowest place, respectively, in the possession of sheep on farms, and a little less than 5 per cent of the national total is possessed by each of the South Atlantic, east South Central, and west South Central States. The west North Central States have 10 per cent of the total, the Pacific States 11.5 per cent, while nearly one-half of the sheep of the Nation, or 43.3 per cent, are in the Mountain States, where sheep raising is a range industry. Particulars with regard to the geographic distribution of sheep may be found in Table 2.

SHEEP MARKETING.

The receipts of sheep at seven principal marketing centers have been compiled for 1900 to 1913, with results that may be found in Table 3. The record shows a marked increase in the number of sheep received for slaughter at these places after 1909, leading up to the highest number ever received, 14,000,000, in 1913. Here is clearly a case of the slaughtering of production stock kept for wool production.

HAVE SHEEP A PLACE ON AMERICAN FARMS?

The following paragraphs by George M. Rommel, Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry, are included here as of interest in the discussion of sheep:

The estimates of the department for the number of sheep on farms in the United States on January 1, 1914, show a decided decrease as compared with 1913. The apparent tendency toward a decline in the number of sheep on farms has been noted for some time and has caused sheep raising on farms to be referred to as a waning industry. A word here concerning the economy of sheep and their place in agricultural practice may not be out of place.

As a farm animal per se, the sheep has many distinct advantages.

(1) The sheep is a much more economical animal to feed than the steer, returning a larger amount of gain per 100 pounds of feed eaten. When his capacity to consume roughage is considered, he is more economical than the hog.

(2) The sheep yields a double return—meat at an economical cost, and wool as a by-product—which will go far toward defraying the cost of keep.

(3) Sheep are prolific. A farm flock which does not yield at least 100 per cent increase is very poor indeed.

(4) A flock of sheep on a farm will, in time, clear it of weeds, without expense to the owner, if allowed to range the lanes, the stubble fields after grain is cut, and the cornfields after the corn is full grown. As a scavenger, even a goat is not more useful than a sheep.

As meat-food animals sheep have never been sufficiently appreciated in the United States. They are, however, of very great value. They must be classed with hogs and poultry as the most available animals to supply meat for home use on the average farm. They are readily slaughtered, the meat can be kept without difficulty; it cuts up without waste in sizes which are convenient for the average family, and the meat is nutritious, wholesome, and palatable when properly cooked. The healthfulness of the sheep alone gives it front rank as a meat-food animal. Sheep rarely have tuberculosis or other diseases communicable to man.

The foregoing statements are axiomatic. If the sheep industry is so inviting, why do our farmers seem to be showing a tendency to curtail sheep raising? In my opinion there are three principal causes.

First. Intestinal parasites, principally stomach worms, cause serious losses in farm flocks over the whole country, and almost entire lamb crops are sometimes exterminated. In no farming sections are sheep free from this danger, and no breed of sheep is immune, although some breeds—the Merinos, for example—are less susceptible than others. No infallible cure for stomach worms is known, but it is possible to control them economically by keeping the lambs away from the ewes except when nursing, and by a system of pasture rotation. Unless a farmer is willing to take precautions in the management of the flock he should not raise sheep.

Second. Cur dogs are almost as great a hindrance to the sheep industry as parasites. The only protection against them is to keep the flock during the day where it can be watched and to put it into a dog-proof inclosure at night. An authentic case has recently been reported from Michigan where a flock of more than 200 head were all run to death in one night by two cur dogs. Dog-tight night folds can be built of woven wire at small expense.¹

Third. Farmers have not generally recognized the proper place of the sheep in agriculture in the settled regions. Too much importance is placed on wool. Except on the range, where land is cheap, the wool should be regarded as an incidental—a side line to help defray the cost of handling. Raising sheep for wool alone does

¹ See Bull. 20, U. S. Dept. Agr., for details of sheep management.

not pay on farms, and the attempts of farmers to make it pay is undoubtedly largely responsible for the prevailing opinion that sheep are not profitable on expensive land. Sheep are raised in England on some of the most expensive land in the Kingdom, but they are raised as meat animals and not as wool producers; the wool is a by-product, as it should be in farm flocks.

If only 25 per cent of the farms on which there are now no sheep should have a flock of not over 25 or 30 ewes, managed with reasonable care and protected against dogs, not only would farm revenues be materially increased but a decided step in advance would be taken toward the solution of our meat-supply problem.

SWINE.

NUMBER.

Although the estimated number of swine on farms January 1, 1914, 58,933,000, was 1.3 per cent more than the census number for 1910, the decline from 1913 was 3.7 per cent. This decline is partly accounted for by the extensive prevalence of hog cholera, by high-priced corn, by the deficient production of 1913 because of a severe long-continued and extensive drought and because of the high prices of swine for slaughter. Notwithstanding the high price of hogs for slaughter, farmers found that they could not profitably feed the high-priced corn. At the same time, the price of hogs per hundred pounds was high relatively, although not as high as corn. In this situation hogs were often sent to market undersized.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF HOGS ON THE FARM.

The average size of hogs on the farm January 1 has never been directly ascertained, but it may be computed from the average price per head divided by the average price per hundred pounds, as ascertained by this bureau. As a result of this operation, the average weight of a hog on the farm January 1, 1914, was 145 pounds; in 1913 it was 144 pounds; in 1912, 140 pounds; and in 1911, 131 pounds. The marketing of low-weight hogs, which has been frequently commented upon in live-stock and commercial papers during the last three years, is apparent in the foregoing average weights, which are apparently high because the lighter hogs have been sold off.

VALUE.

The average value of swine on farms per head January 1, 1914, was \$10.40, or 5.5 per cent above the average value of January 1, 1913, and 13.4 per cent above that of 1910. In consequence of the increased value of swine per head, the total value of all swine on farms is estimated at \$612,951,000, or a gain of 1.6 per cent over 1913 and 14.9 per cent over 1910. The diminution of swine January 1, 1914, was more than counterbalanced by the increased price per head of those that were on hand.

Particulars for the number and value of swine are presented in Table 15 for the various States.

RELATION TO POPULATION.

Swine are quite as conspicuous as sheep in exhibiting a declining per capita ratio. At the time of the census of 1840, the number of swine per capita of population was 1.54. Steadily the ratio declined to 0.65 of 1 animal in 1870, but from that low average there was recovery to 0.95 of 1 animal in 1880. After that year the decline was steady to 0.60 to 1 animal per capita of population in 1914. These figures may be found in Table 1.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE.

Great changes have taken place in the geographic redistribution of swine since 1840, when the East South Central States led the geographic divisions of the country in the possession of number of swine. The fraction of the national total in that division was then 29.1 per cent. Next in order at that time was the South Atlantic group with 25.0 per cent; so that the South, east of the Mississippi River, possessed 54.1 per cent of the swine of the country at that date.

In 1914 the leading division is the West North Central States, while the division second in importance is the East North Central States. Altogether, these divisions have 59.1 per cent of the Nation's swine, or a little more than the South east of the Mississippi River possessed in 1840 as a fraction of the Nation's total. In 1914 the division that is third in importance in the possession of swine is the West South Central, with the fraction of 11.7 per cent of the Nation's swine. After this follow in order the South Atlantic States with 11.2 per cent, the East South Central States with 9.9 per cent, the Middle Atlantic States with 3.5 per cent, the Pacific States with 2.4 per cent, the Mountain States with 1.5 per cent, and New England with 0.7 of 1 per cent. Details of the geographic distribution may be found in Table 2.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

Hogs are more prolific than any other farm animal and consequently contribute a larger number to slaughter than any other class. In seven markets the receipts of hogs from 1900 to 1913 may be found expressed in Table 3. Swine have the ability to recuperate in numbers after extraordinary losses more quickly than any other class of animals. For illustration, it may be observed that in 1908 an extremely large number of hogs were received at these seven principal markets, and that was the year when there was a large slaughter of production stock. The marketing of the two following years indicate as much, but in the third year thereafter there had been recuperation. In 1913 the hogs received at these markets numbered 19,924,331, which was somewhat under the 20,265,667 received in 1912. The receipts in 1913 at these seven markets have been exceeded in 1901, 1908, 1911, and 1912.

HORSES.

NUMBER MAINTAINED AGAINST OBSTACLES.

In the days of the bicycle's rapid increase in popularity, it was supposed that the horse would be considerably displaced by that machine. Then came the use of electric power for urban and suburban street cars, and this was in turn followed by the automobile, which, in popular belief, is pushing the horse toward extinction. A little-noticed competition to the horse is the increasing use of farm tractors, most of which receive their power from gasoline.

In spite of everything that has been threatening, the horses of the census of 1910, which numbered 19,833,000, have increased to 20,962,000 January 1, 1914, or 5.7 per cent. The increase over 1913 is 1.9 per cent.

Although the horses are maintaining their numbers and, indeed, are increasing, the relative importance of breeds is changing. The automobile is having the effect of diminishing the number of light driving horses, and, notwithstanding the increased use of autotrucks, the number of heavy draft horses has much increased in importance. The old-time prairie ponies have been substantially pushed aside by the better-bred horse. In Texas, for instance, these ponies have been mostly eliminated with the disappearance of ranches and the development of agriculture, which demands horses of better blood and higher value.

On the other hand, there is a decline in the number of horses in California, owing to an unusually extensive and general use of autotrucks and traction engines.

VALUE.

The value of horses per head January 1, 1914, is \$109.32, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from 1913, but an increase of 1.2 per cent over 1910. As a result of a larger number of horses in 1914 than in 1913, although the value per head is lower, the total value of all horses on farms January 1, 1914, is \$2,291,638,000, or an increase of 0.6 per cent over 1913 and of 7 per cent over 1910. The value and number of horses on farms January 1, 1914, was the highest ever reached in this country.

Details for number and value of horses in the separate States may be found in Table 16.

The average value of horses per head is based on horses of all ages and breeds. In connection with this average, in recent years, it may be mentioned that this bureau recently ascertained that the cost of raising a horse until 3 years old, as a general average for the United States, was \$104.05, from which should be subtracted the average value of the work done, \$7.52, leaving the net cost at \$96.53, which, at the time when the cost was determined, was 70.9 per cent of the

farm value of a 3-year old. The most important element in the cost of raising a horse was the cost of feed, which amounted to 54.1 per cent of the total cost.

PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

The number of horses on farms can be better understood if they are compared with population. In 1850 there was 0.19 of 1 horse per capita of population, and the ratio remained about the same until about 1890 and 1900, when the ratio was 0.24 of 1 horse. After 1900 the ratio declined to 0.21 of 1 horse in 1914, or to as high a ratio as existed before 1890 and to a higher one than existed before 1880. For figures relating to the per capita ratios, Table 1 may be examined.

MULES.

NUMBER AND VALUE.

Mules as well as horses have been more than maintained in number. From the census number of mules in 1910, the increase is to 4,449,000, the number for January 1, 1914, or 5.7 per cent, and the increase in 1914 over 1913 is 1.4 per cent.

There has been a slight falling off in the average value of farm mules per head January 1, 1914, as compared with the preceding year, and the latter value, \$123.85, is 0.4 of 1 per cent lower than the former, but the increase over 1910 is 3 per cent. In consequence of the increased number, in spite of the diminished value per head the total value of all mules on farms reached the heretofore unequalled total of \$551,017,000 January 1, 1914, which was an increase of 11 per cent over 1913 and of 8.9 per cent over 1910.

State details of number and value of mules are given in Table 17.

The mule is the only farm animal covered by this report which has increased per capita of population. The ratio in 1850 was 0.02 of 1 mule per capita of population and the ratio remained substantially at 0.04 of 1 mule from 1860 to 1900, after which it rose to 0.05 of 1 mule per capita of the population. The increased use of mules has followed the expansion of cotton growing and perhaps this fact more than anything else has caused the increase of number and of per capita number of mules.

SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE.

It remains now to aggregate the farm animals for number and total value. The cattle of January 1, 1914, according to the estimates, had a total of 56,592,000 head, and this was an increase of 0.1 per cent from 1913 and a decrease of 8.4 per cent from 1910. The aggregate value, however, on account of the great increase in the average value per head, became \$2,234,820,000 for January 1, 1914, for all cattle, or an increase of 19.4 per cent over 1913 and 47.7 per cent over 1910.

Although differing widely in the uses and values per head, the farm animals covered by this report, namely, horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine, are aggregated for several years for the purpose of a rough comparison. The total aggregate number of these six classes of animals, as determined by the census of 1910, was 196,480,000 head. In 1913 the number was estimated by this bureau at 194,140,000, and the estimate of January 1, 1914, is 190,655,000 head, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from 1913 and of 3 per cent from 1910. On the other hand increases, are found in aggregate values. For 1910 the value of these six classes of farm animals was \$4,910,975,000; for 1913, \$5,501,783,000; and for 1914, \$5,891,229,000, or an increase of 7.1 per cent over 1913 and of 20 per cent over 1910.

BREEDING FEMALES.

An important change occurred in the relative number of the breeding females in the case of cattle and sheep from 1900 to 1910. In 1900 the cows and heifers were 53 per cent of all cattle, but the percentage increased to 65 in 1910, showing how much more closely the other members of the herds had been sold off. The computation for ewes shows that they were 52 per cent of all sheep in 1900, but had become 60 per cent in 1910. The explanation is doubtless the same as the one for cattle.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Four distinctive classes of meat animals supply nearly the entire meat production of this country. These are milch cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine. Milch cows have maintained a substantially uniform number since the census of 1910 and then declined relative to population. There has been a decided absolute decline in the number of other cattle and a considerable decline of sheep, with the prospect of continued decline until the sheep industry can be established primarily on a meat basis with wool as a by-product. Swine have declined during the last three years, but still the number is absolutely larger than in 1910, although the per capita number is diminishing. In view of these circumstances, a statement of what is known with regard to the production and consumption of meat in this country must be of national interest.

AMOUNTS EXPRESSED IN DRESSED WEIGHT.

It has been estimated by this bureau that the production of meat in 1900 amounted to 16,052,000,000 pounds, as customarily expressed in dressed weight, but including lard. This does not include the extra edible parts, such as heart, liver, tongue, etc.

Of this production, 2,433,000,000 pounds were exported, so that the consumption amounted to 13,619,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. The consumption of beef in 1900 disposed of 5,853,000,000 pounds; of veal, 758,000,000 pounds; total beef and veal, 6,611,000,000 pounds; of mutton and lamb, 587,000,000 pounds; of pork excluding lard, 5,405,000,000 pounds; of lard, 1,017,000,000 pounds; total pork, including lard, 6,422,000,000 pounds.

An estimate of the production of meat in 1909, partly resting on the method previously adopted by this bureau, but taking advantage of additional information provided by the census, was made by Mr. John Roberts, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and published in the annual report of that bureau for 1911. In this estimate the production of meat in 1909, on the basis of dressed weight, including lard, was 16,863,000,000 pounds, or 811,000,000 pounds more than in 1900.

The exports, however, declined to 1,263,000,000 pounds, or almost exactly one-half the exports of 1900, and the meat remaining for consumption, as expressed in dressed weight, was 15,600,000,000 pounds, or 1,981,000,000 pounds more than in 1900.

The consumption of beef increased during the nine years to 7,276,000,000 pounds, or 1,423,000,000 pounds more than in 1900, but the consumption of veal fell to 683,000,000 pounds, or 75,000,000 below the amount of 1900.

The mutton and lamb consumption in 1909 is estimated at 596,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 9,000,000 pounds above the consumption of 1900.

The pork and lard consumption for 1909 presents an increase of 612,000,000 pounds for 1909, as compared with 1900, and amounted to 7,034,000,000 pounds. An estimate of the consumption of goat meat in 1909 results in 11,773,000 pounds.

PER CAPITA RATIOS.

Still bearing in mind that the foregoing figures stand for dressed meat weight and exclude the many extra edible parts that go into consumption, a comparison of 1909 with 1900 may be made with regard to per capita production and consumption of meat that is embraced in the description "dressed weight."

By a rough and very imperfect computation, the production and consumption of meat in 1914 are estimated and these estimates in per capita form of expression are introduced for expanding the comparison.

The per capita production of dressed weight meat declined from 211.2 pounds in 1900 to 186.2 pounds in 1909 and to 160.6 pounds for 1914, and the per capita exports of meat declined from 32 pounds in 1900 to 14 pounds in 1909, and to 8.7 pounds in the fiscal year 1913.

The consumption of meat, dressed weight, per capita, declined from 179.2 pounds in 1900 to 172.3 pounds in 1909, and then to 151.9 pounds for 1914.

Comparison of 1909 with 1900 with regard to different kinds of meat is not extended to 1914. For beef there was an increase of per capita consumption from 77 to 80.3 pounds, but the consumption of veal declined from 10 to 7.6 pounds, so that the per capita consumption of beef and veal increased almost 1 pound, or from 87 to 87.9 pounds.

The per capita consumption of mutton and lamb fell from 7.7 pounds to 6.6 pounds from 1900 to 1909, and the per capita consumption of pork, including lard, declined from 84.5 to 77.7 pounds. Goat meat was consumed to the extent of 0.13 of 1 pound per capita in 1909.

DRESSED WEIGHT AND EXTRA EDIBLE PARTS.

The foregoing numbers refer to meat production and consumption in terms of dressed weight and are fairly comparable with similar numbers for foreign countries. The dressed weight basis is the one commonly adopted. There is a large production of meat, however, which has been termed "extra edible parts." These are not included in dressed weight. This bureau has estimated the production of meat embraced within the description of "extra edible parts" for 1900, and a similar estimate has been made by Mr. Roberts, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for 1909; a very rough and imperfect calculation of this production has been added for 1914.

The years 1900, 1909, and 1914 may now be compared with one another with regard to the production and consumption of all meat; that is, the dressed-weight meat, plus the extra edible parts. The extra edible parts contributed 2,601,000,000 pounds of meat to the dressed weight in 1900 and 2,366,000,000 pounds in 1909, so that the per capita consumption of meat in dressed weight was increased on this account by 34.2 pounds in 1900 and by 26.1 pounds in 1909. The per capita consumption of meat, including extra edible parts, was 213.4 pounds in 1900, 198.4 pounds in 1909, 160.3 pounds for 1914; and the total consumption was 16,220,000,000 pounds in 1900, 17,966,000,000 pounds in 1909, and, as roughly estimated, of 15,810,000,000 pounds of meat in 1914.

The total production of meat, including extra edible parts, was 18,653,000,000 pounds in 1900, or 245.5 pounds per capita; it was 19,229,000,000 pounds in 1909, or 212.3 pounds per capita; and the estimate for 1914 is 16,675,000,000 pounds, or 169 pounds per capita.

During the nine years from 1900 to 1909 the total meat production, including extra edible parts, increased 576,000,000 pounds, or 3.1 per cent; but from 1900 to 1914 the meat production decreased 1,978,000,000 pounds, or 10.6 per cent. The total meat consump-

tion, including extra edible parts, increased 1,746,000,000 pounds, or 10.8 per cent, from 1900 to 1909; but from 1900 to 1914 the estimate indicates a decrease of 410,000,000 pounds, or 2.5 per cent.

The exports of meat decreased 1,170,000,000 pounds, or 48.1 per cent, from 1900 to 1909, and the decrease from 1900 to the fiscal year 1913 was 1,568,146,000 pounds, or 64.5 per cent.

The population increased 19.2 per cent from 1900 to 1909, and the estimate of increase for 1914 over 1900 is 29.8 per cent.

Finally, it may be stated that the per capita consumption of meat, including the extra edible parts, decreased 7 per cent from 1900 to 1909, and 24.9 per cent from 1900 to 1914. The production and consumption of dressed-weight meat are expressed in tabular form in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated total and per capita production and consumption of meat, 1900 and 1909.*

[Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) and Bureau of Animal Industry. Computed on the basis of dressed weights; approximately comparable with estimates for foreign countries.]

Kind of meat.	Total pounds.		Per capita pounds.	
	1900	1909	1909	1909
PRODUCTION.				
Production (consumption and exports).....	16,032,487,000	16,862,987,000	211.2	186.2
Exports.....	2,433,035,000	1,263,033,000	32.0	14.0
CONSUMPTION.				
Beef.....	5,852,815,000	7,275,632,000	77.0	80.3
Veal.....	758,030,000	682,826,000	10.0	7.6
Total.....	6,610,845,000	7,958,458,000	87.0	87.9
Mutton and Lamb ¹	586,972,000	595,888,000	7.7	6.6
Pork (excluding lard).....	5,404,624,000	6,122,796,000	71.1	67.6
Lard.....	1,017,011,000	911,039,000	13.4	10.1
Total.....	6,421,635,000	7,033,835,000	84.5	77.7
Goat meat.....		11,773,000		.1
Total meat (including lard.).....	13,619,452,000	15,599,954,000	179.2	172.3

¹ A former estimate of mutton and lamb production for 1900 made by the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) has been reduced to place it on the census basis for 1909 and especially to make it conform to the smaller number of animals on April 15, the date of the census for 1910, instead of to the number on June 1, the date of the census for 1900.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND MEAT ANIMALS.

A statement of quantities of imports of meat and meat animals for the fiscal years 1912 and 1913, and the first five or six months of the fiscal year 1914 may be found in Table 6. In this table it appears that the total number of cattle, including a few introduced for breeding purposes, imported in 1912 was 318,372; in 1913, 421,649; and in the first five months of 1914, 404,313. The imports of the five months are almost entirely from Mexico and Canada.

The imported sheep of 1912 number 23,588; of 1913, 15,428; and for the first five months of 1914, 75,620, mostly from Canada.

During the first six months of the fiscal year 1914, the imports of beef and veal had a total of 33,645,364 pounds; of mutton and lamb, 439,065 pounds; of pork, 286,871 pounds; of bacon and hams, 116,130 pounds. The imports for previous years were so small that they were not separately designated in the reports of the Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—Imports, 1912, 1913, and total for 5 months, July–November, 1913.

Commodity.	Quantity.		
	Year ending June 30—		5 months, July–November, 1913.
	1912	1913	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Cattle.. {Dutiable, July–September.....			150,016
{All, October–November.....			253,757
Canada.....	1,350		181,617
Mexico.....	315,227	391,477	221,813
United Kingdom.....	1,795	981	878
Total.....	318,372	421,649	401,313
Sheep.. {Dutiable, July–September.....			1,883
{All, October–November.....			73,030
Canada.....	17,629		
Mexico.....	5,152		
United Kingdom.....	802		
Total.....	23,588	15,428	75,620
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Beef and veal (July–December).....			¹ 33,645,364
Mutton and lamb (August–December).....			¹ 439,065
Pork (August–December).....			¹ 286,871
Bacon and hams (October–November).....			¹ 116,130
Sausages, bologna:			
Denmark.....	34,023		
France.....	11,015		
Germany.....	619,310		
Italy.....	6,120		
Netherlands.....	33,832		
Mexico.....	263,852		
Total (July–December).....	971,775	728,469	¹ 410,563

¹ Total, six months, July to December. July to November, from Department of Commerce; December, from Bureau of Animal Industry inspected meat report.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEATS.

The new tariff act provides that imported meats and meat products shall be inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry of this department before being allowed to enter this country for consumption. The quantities of inspected meats and meat products imported from October 4 to December 31, 1913, are expressed in tabular form in Table 7, with specification of the countries from which the imports were consigned. The meats are expressed as fresh and frozen beef and veal, mutton, and pork; canned beef and veal, and other meats; cured beef and pork; sausage; oleo-stearin, and other meat products.

The total number of pounds of meat and meat products imported and not condemned in October, 1913, was 6,000,735; in November, 11,820,889; in December, 16,074,520 pounds; total, three months, 33,896,144 pounds. The condemned meat of the three months weighed 17,493 pounds.

The principal countries contributing to the total were, in order of magnitude of contributions, Argentina, Canada, and Australia. Table 7 may be examined for further details.

TABLE 7.—*Imported meat and principal meat products from principal countries, inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry, October to December, 1913.*

Month and country from which consigned.	Total not condemned.	Fresh and frozen.			Canned.	
		Beef and veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef and veal.	Other meats.
October: 1913.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	2,115,864	2,069,794				
Australia.....	807,604	653,145	2,179		152,280	
Canada.....	2,501,108	2,337,272	958	5,942	25,338	
Mexico.....	15,272	5,357	9,915			
Uruguay.....	559,813	559,843				
Other countries.....	1,044				30	
Total.....	6,000,735	5,625,411	13,052	5,942	177,648	
November:						
Argentina.....	4,093,836	3,988,898	10,204		31,025	
Australia.....	1,917,538	1,681,156			230,571	5,811
Canada.....	5,625,402	4,811,998	5,708	174,019	36,778	2,376
Mexico.....	40,858	27,073	13,755			
Other countries.....	143,255	179	1,000		1,499	175
Total.....	11,820,889	10,509,304	30,697	174,019	299,873	8,362
December:						
Argentina.....	10,354,674	9,440,488	237,422		130,176	
Australia.....	1,854,895	1,289,143	80,918		483,894	880
Canada.....	2,601,273	2,057,481	8,254	132,243	8,366	1,644
France.....	477,266					
Germany.....	129,279	293			545	
Mexico.....	25,417	25,417				
Uruguay.....	194,454	494,454				
Other countries.....	137,262		51		13,360	4,673
Total.....	16,074,520	13,307,276	326,648	132,243	636,341	7,197
Cured.						
Month and country from which consigned.			Sausage.	Oleo stearin.	Other meat products.	Condemned.
	Beef.	Pork.				
October: 1913.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....				46,070		
Australia.....						795
Canada.....	8,575	114,214	3		8,806	3,870
Mexico.....			764			25
Other countries.....		250				
Total.....	8,575	114,464	767	46,070	8,806	4,690
November:						
Argentina.....				63,709		462
Australia.....						658
Canada.....	114,130	458,417	998		21,068	13,049
Other countries.....	170	16,191	13,371	110,670		18
Total.....	114,300	474,608	14,279	174,379	21,068	14,187
December:						
Argentina.....				546,588		816
Australia.....			60			
Canada.....	149,004	198,164	2,545		43,572	11,723
France.....	929			476,337		
Germany.....	70	24,638	103,733			21
Mexico.....						4,953
Uruguay.....						
Other countries.....	7,300	53,163	36,265	22,000	507	
Total.....	157,303	275,965	142,543	1,044,925	44,079	17,493

OLD AND NEW TARIFF RATES.

For its bearing on the supply of meat and meat products from other countries a concise statement of the old and new tariff rates on meat animals and some of their products and on dairy products has been prepared and may be found in Table 8. It will be observed that the meat animals may be imported free of duty and also all meats, whereas formerly rates of duty were provided.

TABLE 8.—*Old and new tariff rates on meat animals and on principal meat and meat-animal products.*

Commodity.	Before Oct. 4, 1913.	Oct. 4, 1913, and after.
Animals:		
Asses.....	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 20 per cent ad valorem.	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Cattle.....	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other: Less than 1 year, \$2 per head; all other, worth not over \$14, \$3.75 per head; worth over \$14, 27½ per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Goats.....	20 per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Horses.....	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other: Worth \$150 or less per head, \$30; worth over \$150, 25 per cent ad valorem.	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Mules.....	Same as horses.	Same as horses.
Sheep.....	Breeding purposes, free; all other: Less than 1 year old, 75 cents per head; 1 year old and over, \$1.50.	Free.
Swine.....	Breeding purposes, free; all other, \$1.50 per head.	Free.
Dairy products:		
Butter.....	6 cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.
Cheese.....	do.	20 per cent ad valorem.
Cream.....	5 cents per gallon.	Free.
Milk.....	Fresh, 2 cents per gallon; condensed and evaporated, 2 cents per pound.	Free.
Hides and skins, raw	Free.	Free.
Meat:		
Beef and veal.....	Fresh beef, 1½ cents per pound; other beef, 25 per cent ad valorem; veal, 1½ cents per pound.	Free.
Mutton and lamb.....	1½ cents per pound.	Free.
Pork.....	Fresh, 1½ cents per pound; bacon and hams, 4 cents per pound; other pork, 25 per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Sausage.....	Bologna, or frankfurter, free; other sausage, 25 per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Wool.....	Class 1, clothing, etc., wools: Unwashed, 11 cents per pound; washed, 22 cents; scoured, 33 cents. Class 2, combing, etc., wools: Unwashed, 12 cents per pound; washed, 12 cents; scoured, 36 cents. Class 3: Value not over 12 cents per pound, 12 cents; over 12 cents, 21 cents.	Free on and after Dec. 1, 1913.

STOCKS OF POTATOES, JANUARY 1, 1914.

COMPARISON WITH PRICES.

The yearly estimates of the amount of potatoes remaining in the growers' hands and the stocks in dealers' hands on January 1 in the important potato States indicate that a larger proportion of the marketable crop of potatoes was still in the hands of farmers on January 1, 1914, than had been the case for four years past. The proportion estimated to be in dealers' hands was smaller than for any year of the last four except January 1, 1912. The figures showed that the total estimated potato production of 1913 was below normal,

but owing to the slow movement of the crop up to January 1 the supply for the remainder of the year will be almost normal. Distribution, however, seems to be unusually uneven. The holdings of potatoes are relatively large in the important producing States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and relatively small in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, which are important both as potato-producing and potato-consuming States.

In consequence of the firm holding by farmers, the price early in the season has been unusually high, being on December 1 about $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel higher than a year ago and $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher than three years ago, but $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower than two years ago, when potatoes on January 1 were selling for $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel and the supply was unusually short, owing to the drought of the previous year.

Present conditions do not seem to forecast material, if any, advance in prices in the important producing States this year; in 1911, when supplies were but moderately larger than now, and in 1913 the price movement after January 1 was downward instead of upward. The only other factor which may enter to change the experience of 1911 and 1913 is the somewhat different distribution of the crop which exists this year.

Southern growers who plant in the spring for the early market would seem to be justified from present conditions in putting out a normal acreage, but should not expect the big advance in prices which prevailed two years ago.

The estimates indicate that about 42.1 per cent of the marketable supply of potatoes of the 1913 crop remained in the hands of farmers and 9.5 per cent in the hands of dealers on January 1, in the important potato-growing States. These figures compare with 39.8 and 9.8 per cent similarly estimated a year ago; 33.1 and 8.6 per cent two years ago; 40.2 and 10.9 per cent three years ago; and 41.2 and 9.9 per cent four years ago. If, for the purpose of comparison, these percentages were applied to the estimates of total production, it would show total stocks of 123,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1914 (in the 19 States of Table 18), compared with 150,000,000 a year ago, 91,000,000 two years ago, 133,000,000 three years ago, and 142,000,000 four years ago. These figures would indicate that the quantity to be carried toward the close of the season will not be sufficient to cause depressed prices, as was the case particularly four years ago (in some States last year also), nor, on the other hand, will they be so scant as to cause so high prices as prevailed in the spring of 1912.

To show the relation between supplies and prices, Table 18 is given, showing for the past four years the production, stock on hand January 1, and the prices paid to producers on December 1 and the following March 1, in the important potato-growing States.

COMPARISON WITH IMPORTS.

The relation between imports of potatoes and production in this country may be observed in Table 9. In this table it appears at a glance that the extraordinary importation of nearly 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes, in the year beginning July 1, 1911, was in consequence of the extraordinary low production of that year. When an unusually large crop was harvested in the following year, the imports fell to only 337,230 bushels. It is apparent, also, that the imports of potatoes already received in this fiscal year are unusually large in comparison with the crop of 1913, which may be rated as low medium.

TABLE 9.—*Imports of potatoes.*

Year beginning July 1—	Imports.		United States production in calendar year.
	Bushels.	Value.	
1909.....	353,208	\$306,815	<i>Bushels.</i> 389,195,000
1910.....	218,984	235,847	349,032,000
1911.....	13,734,695	7,168,627	292,737,000
1912 (preliminary).....	337,230	303,214	420,647,000
1913.....			331,525,000
MONTH, 1913.			
July.....	5,310	4,314	
August.....	10,411	7,768	
September.....	8,106	5,616	
October.....	472,052	202,356	
November.....	764,829	346,679	

WHEAT CROP OF THE "WORLD."

NOW EXCEEDS 4,000,000,000 BUSHELS.

A full statement of the estimated area and production of wheat for 1913 and also for the preceding two years, for all countries of the world for which information is obtainable, may be found in Table 19. Estimates of this sort have been made by the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) for many years. The numbers expressing total production for these years have been assembled in Table 10. It appears that the world's production of wheat, as far as ascertainable, was 2,432,000,000 bushels in 1891; that the number reached 3,000,000,000 in 1902, when the total was 3,090,000,000 bushels; and that 4,000,000,000 was reached in 1913, when the total was 4,126,000,000 bushels.

TABLE 10.—*Total production of wheat in countries named in Table 19.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1891.....	2,432,322,000	1903.....	3,189,813,000
1892.....	2,481,805,000	1904.....	3,163,542,000
1893.....	2,559,174,000	1905.....	3,327,084,000
1894.....	2,660,557,000	1906.....	3,434,354,000
1895.....	2,593,312,000	1907.....	3,133,965,000
1896.....	2,506,320,000	1908.....	3,182,105,000
1897.....	2,236,268,000	1909.....	3,581,519,000
1898.....	2,948,305,000	1910.....	3,575,055,000
1899.....	2,783,885,000	1911.....	3,538,794,000
1900.....	2,640,751,000	1912.....	3,877,087,000
1901.....	2,955,975,000	1913.....	4,125,658,000
1902.....	3,090,116,000		

CROP-VALUE COMPARISONS.

The estimated total value of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, and lint cotton are given in Table 11; values are farm values on December 1 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, except for cotton. For cotton, values for 1909 and 1911 are those given by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for lint from the crops ginned in 1909-10 and 1911-12, respectively; for 1912 and 1913 the December farm price for cotton was applied to the Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of the production of lint cotton in 1912-13 and 1913-14, respectively.

TABLE 11.—*Estimated value in 1913 of crops considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons.*

State.	Value of crops enumerated (000 omitted).				Value of all crops, 1909 (census). (000 omitted.)	Value of enumerated crops, 1909, compared with value of all crops.	Rank of State.			Value, 1913 compared with 1912.	Value, 1913 compared with 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1909 (census).			Enumerated crops.		All crops.		
							1913	1909		1909	
						<i>P. ct.</i>				<i>P. ct.</i>	
Texas.....	\$400,231	\$409,974	\$287,287	\$244,721	\$298,133	82	1	3	3	- 2.4	+13.5
Iowa.....	327,996	284,589	279,238	287,065	314,666	91	2	2	2	+15.3	+14.3
Illinois.....	295,046	200,071	318,000	342,861	372,270	92	3	1	1	+ 1.7	-13.9
Georgia.....	217,753	164,573	199,669	176,959	226,595	78	4	8	5	+32.3	+23.1
Ohio.....	212,434	190,821	215,866	197,288	230,338	86	5	4	4	+11.3	+ 7.7
Minnesota.....	194,178	160,615	176,759	168,706	193,451	87	6	10	11	+20.9	+15.1
Indiana.....	185,917	153,750	179,556	181,234	204,210	89	7	7	9	+20.9	+ 2.6
Missouri.....	174,520	197,470	187,302	188,524	220,664	85	8	6	6	-11.6	- 7.4
Pennsylvania.....	168,998	176,365	164,083	130,010	166,740	78	9	13	13	- 4.2	+30.0
Nebraska.....	162,078	141,634	153,335	173,512	196,126	88	10	9	10	+14.4	- 6.6
Alabama.....	156,175	132,752	135,083	108,095	144,287	75	11	20	18	+17.6	+44.5
Wisconsin.....	155,465	139,032	161,419	121,048	148,359	82	12	14	16	+11.8	+28.4
North Carolina.....	150,203	132,580	122,613	102,783	142,890	72	13	22	19	+13.3	+46.1
New York.....	148,767	152,533	161,785	132,620	209,168	63	14	12	8	- 2.5	+12.2
South Carolina.....	139,076	116,020	121,244	109,699	141,983	77	15	18	20	+19.9	+26.8

TABLE 11.—*Estimated value in 1913 of crops considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons—Continued.*

State.	Value of crops enumerated. (000 omitted.)				Value of all crops, 1909 (census). (000 omitted.)	Value of enumerated crops, 1909, compared with value of all crops.	Rank.			1913 compared with 1912.	1913 compared with 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1909 (census).			Enumerated crops.		All crops.		
							1913	1909			
						<i>P. ct.</i>				<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Mississippi.....	130,622	114,609	103,565	107,054	147,316	73	16	21	17	+14.0	+22.0
Kansas.....	124,136	182,873	156,713	189,091	214,860	88	17	5	7	-32.1	-34.4
Michigan.....	122,555	116,209	149,148	114,808	162,005	71	18	15	14	+5.5	+6.7
Tennessee.....	114,249	107,495	111,646	93,341	120,706	77	19	23	24	+6.3	+22.4
Oklahoma.....	111,532	125,733	88,674	112,344	133,454	84	20	17	22	-12.0	— .7
Kentucky.....	110,654	116,848	110,159	114,202	138,973	82	21	16	21	-5.3	-3.1
North Dakota.....	105,356	155,110	130,664	168,292	180,636	93	22	11	12	-32.1	-37.4
Arkansas.....	103,132	97,312	92,421	86,611	119,419	73	23	24	25	+6.0	+19.1
Virginia.....	100,807	81,476	75,613	71,153	100,531	71	24	26	26	+23.7	+41.7
South Dakota.....	94,397	99,660	60,659	109,353	125,507	87	25	19	23	-5.3	-13.7
California.....	88,897	101,609	105,304	71,994	153,111	47	26	25	15	-12.5	+23.5
Louisiana.....	73,335	64,658	58,091	47,577	77,336	62	27	28	28	+13.4	+51.1
Washington.....	73,246	68,279	75,458	64,340	78,927	82	28	27	27	+7.3	+13.8
Colorado.....	43,149	38,846	35,309	31,416	50,975	62	29	31	29	+11.1	+37.3
West Virginia.....	42,213	41,865	31,139	27,749	40,375	69	30	34	32	+0.8	+52.1
Montana.....	41,214	40,419	40,207	22,394	29,715	75	31	36	38	+2.6	+81.0
Oregon.....	40,069	41,377	40,691	33,140	49,041	68	32	29	30	-3.2	+20.9
Maine.....	35,553	35,573	39,670	27,836	39,318	71	33	33	34	+0.1	+27.7
Idaho.....	35,294	33,499	40,019	28,816	34,358	84	34	32	36	+5.4	+22.5
Maryland.....	35,089	35,837	34,569	31,454	43,920	72	35	30	31	-2.1	+11.6
New Jersey.....	30,337	29,782	28,193	23,396	40,341	58	36	35	33	+1.9	+29.7
Vermont.....	24,332	26,707	24,158	18,577	27,447	68	37	37	39	-8.9	+31.0
Florida.....	19,688	16,997	18,203	14,932	36,142	41	38	38	35	+15.8	+31.9
Connecticut.....	18,930	21,543	20,181	14,872	22,488	66	39	40	40	-12.1	+27.3
Massachusetts.....	18,432	19,555	17,771	14,916	31,948	47	40	39	37	-5.7	+23.6
Utah.....	17,698	17,446	15,959	13,682	18,485	74	41	41	41	+1.4	+29.4
Wyoming.....	12,851	13,732	14,669	7,508	10,023	75	42	43	43	-6.4	+71.2
New Hampshire.....	11,201	11,938	11,977	9,233	15,976	58	43	42	42	-6.2	+21.3
Nevada.....	9,980	9,009	9,257	4,082	5,924	69	44	46	46	+10.8	+141.5
New Mexico.....	9,017	7,840	11,138	5,591	8,922	63	45	45	45	+15.0	+61.3
Arizona.....	8,818	7,511	7,448	3,993	5,497	73	46	47	47	+17.4	+120.8
Delaware.....	7,810	7,971	8,357	6,543	9,122	72	47	44	44	-2.6	+19.4
Rhode Island.....	2,451	2,327	2,461	2,030	3,937	52	48	48	48	+5.3	+20.7
United States	4,905,881	4,735,425	4,632,740	4,357,595	5,486,615	79.4	.....	.....	.....	+3.0	+12.6

¹ Includes \$800,000 for cotton in Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico, not distributed by States.

² Includes \$150,000 for cotton in Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico, not distributed by States.

G. K. HOLMES,
Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

TABLE 12.—Cattle other than milch cows: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	101	100	99	100	\$23.40	\$21.20	\$16.90	\$2,340	\$2,099	\$1,690
New Hampshire.....	99	65	66	67	26.80	24.00	20.30	1,742	1,584	1,360
Vermont.....	98	165	168	165	21.10	18.30	14.40	3,482	3,074	2,376
Massachusetts.....	101	82	81	80	23.10	19.90	16.70	1,894	1,612	1,336
Rhode Island.....	100	11	11	11	28.10	20.60	17.50	309	227	192
Connecticut.....	101	72	71	72	27.90	22.50	19.10	2,009	1,598	1,375
New York.....	100	876	876	913	27.20	22.00	18.20	23,827	19,272	16,617
New Jersey.....	103	68	66	69	30.50	25.10	21.40	2,074	1,657	1,477
Pennsylvania.....	103	632	614	653	28.30	23.60	19.20	17,886	14,490	12,538
Delaware.....	101	19	19	19	29.20	23.80	21.00	555	452	390
Maryland.....	99	119	120	121	29.40	24.60	21.10	3,499	2,952	2,553
Virginia.....	98	450	459	503	27.60	23.20	19.40	12,420	10,649	9,758
West Virginia.....	100	331	331	380	35.90	29.00	22.50	11,883	9,599	8,550
North Carolina.....	98	365	372	392	17.30	14.90	12.50	6,314	5,543	4,900
South Carolina.....	98	211	215	209	14.90	14.20	12.00	3,144	3,053	2,508
Georgia.....	99	660	667	674	12.70	11.00	10.30	8,382	7,337	6,942
Florida.....	96	735	766	729	13.70	12.20	10.30	10,070	9,345	7,509
Ohio.....	103	838	814	933	35.40	29.80	24.10	29,665	24,257	22,485
Indiana.....	103	767	686	729	33.90	30.10	24.50	23,967	20,619	17,860
Illinois.....	99	1,216	1,228	1,391	35.90	31.50	26.40	43,654	38,682	36,722
Michigan.....	101	680	673	731	28.10	22.10	18.50	19,108	14,873	13,524
Wisconsin.....	102	1,153	1,135	1,207	27.10	21.70	16.40	31,382	24,630	19,795
Minnesota.....	103	1,173	1,139	1,262	24.30	20.00	14.30	28,504	22,780	18,047
Iowa.....	98	2,555	2,607	3,011	39.20	33.00	22.20	100,156	86,031	67,510
Missouri.....	96	1,386	1,444	1,705	36.10	31.10	22.60	50,035	44,908	38,533
North Dakota.....	107	468	437	485	34.60	27.20	20.50	16,193	11,886	9,942
South Dakota.....	102	912	894	1,165	39.50	32.30	21.50	36,024	28,876	25,048
Nebraska.....	99	1,883	1,902	2,318	38.10	32.40	21.90	71,742	61,625	50,764
Kansas.....	88	1,565	1,778	2,343	36.90	33.40	23.70	57,748	59,385	55,529
Kentucky.....	95	527	555	591	28.80	25.90	19.90	15,178	14,374	11,761
Tennessee.....	91	498	530	600	21.40	16.90	13.80	10,657	8,957	8,280
Alabama.....	96	514	535	540	12.00	10.10	9.00	6,168	5,404	4,860
Mississippi.....	94	490	521	583	13.50	10.40	8.40	6,615	5,418	4,897
Louisiana.....	101	448	444	526	15.30	12.00	10.30	6,854	5,328	5,418
Texas.....	103	5,173	5,022	5,921	26.50	22.60	15.30	137,084	113,497	90,591
Oklahoma.....	95	1,097	1,155	1,423	33.40	27.60	19.20	36,640	31,878	27,322
Arkansas.....	95	475	500	602	15.80	12.20	9.00	7,505	6,100	5,418
Montana.....	105	753	717	866	46.40	38.40	27.40	34,939	27,533	23,728
Wyoming.....	108	546	596	734	49.40	38.80	26.40	26,972	19,633	19,378
Colorado.....	103	949	921	983	40.00	34.10	23.00	37,960	31,406	22,609
New Mexico.....	103	918	891	1,031	32.70	29.00	17.40	30,019	25,839	17,939
Arizona.....	95	739	778	796	32.50	29.20	19.30	24,018	22,718	15,363
Utah.....	101	356	352	336	35.50	28.50	18.30	12,638	10,032	6,149
Nevada.....	101	437	433	433	38.90	33.30	20.70	16,999	14,419	8,963
Idaho.....	101	354	349	368	41.20	33.50	21.40	14,585	11,390	7,875
Washington.....	107	199	186	216	35.70	30.50	19.90	7,104	5,673	4,298
Oregon.....	101	470	452	552	38.00	32.00	18.50	17,890	14,464	10,212
California.....	97	1,410	1,454	1,610	33.00	29.20	20.10	46,530	42,457	32,361
United States.....	99.5	35,855	36,030	41,178	31.13	26.36	19.07	1,116,333	949,645	785,261

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 13.—*Milch cows: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen-sus).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	101	159	157	157	\$47.50	\$46.00	\$33.00	\$7,552	\$7,222	\$5,181
New Hampshire...	100	96	96	101	53.50	48.00	36.20	5,136	4,608	3,656
Vermont.....	100	265	265	265	47.50	44.50	34.20	12,588	11,792	9,063
Massachusetts.....	98	162	165	172	59.00	51.00	42.00	9,558	8,415	7,224
Rhode Island.....	99	23	23	23	70.00	52.50	43.80	1,610	1,208	1,007
Connecticut.....	102	120	118	123	58.00	51.70	41.00	6,960	6,101	5,043
New York.....	100	1,465	1,465	1,510	57.00	50.00	39.50	83,505	73,250	59,645
New Jersey.....	100	146	146	154	67.00	55.20	47.50	9,782	8,059	7,315
Pennsylvania.....	100	943	943	934	58.40	46.60	39.00	55,071	43,944	36,426
Delaware.....	103	39	38	36	52.00	42.20	38.00	2,028	1,604	1,368
Maryland.....	101	170	168	167	53.80	42.60	37.30	9,146	7,157	6,229
Virginia.....	99	342	345	356	42.00	34.00	29.70	14,364	11,736	10,573
West Virginia.....	101	232	230	240	50.00	42.00	35.00	11,600	9,660	8,400
North Carolina.....	99	309	312	309	35.10	30.10	25.50	10,846	9,391	7,880
South Carolina.....	100	185	185	181	34.20	32.50	28.90	6,327	6,012	5,231
Georgia.....	100	402	402	406	31.30	28.50	25.00	12,583	11,457	10,150
Florida.....	104	128	123	116	38.00	36.00	32.50	4,864	4,428	3,770
Ohio.....	102	886	869	905	60.00	50.00	42.80	53,160	43,450	38,734
Indiana.....	101	640	634	634	53.90	45.70	41.00	34,496	28,974	25,994
Illinois.....	101	1,017	1,007	1,050	58.20	51.00	42.80	59,189	51,357	44,940
Michigan.....	100	798	798	767	59.70	45.00	39.50	47,641	35,910	30,296
Wisconsin.....	103	1,549	1,504	1,473	59.90	47.70	36.60	92,785	71,741	53,912
Minnesota.....	103	1,163	1,129	1,085	55.00	45.00	33.00	63,965	50,805	35,805
Iowa.....	101	1,350	1,337	1,407	60.50	50.30	36.00	81,675	67,251	50,652
Missouri.....	100	789	789	856	54.00	45.30	34.80	42,606	35,742	29,789
North Dakota.....	110	305	277	259	59.00	47.00	33.90	17,995	13,019	8,780
South Dakota.....	109	419	384	370	61.00	48.00	33.00	25,559	18,432	12,210
Nebraska.....	101	613	607	614	60.70	49.60	35.00	37,209	30,107	21,490
Kansas.....	100	698	698	736	57.50	49.20	36.90	40,135	34,342	27,158
Kentucky.....	98	382	390	410	44.50	38.80	32.70	16,999	15,132	13,407
Tennessee.....	95	348	366	397	41.40	33.10	27.50	14,407	12,115	10,918
Alabama.....	98	288	396	392	32.40	27.00	23.00	12,571	10,692	9,016
Mississippi.....	97	421	434	430	34.00	27.70	23.50	14,314	12,022	10,105
Louisiana.....	97	263	271	279	34.00	29.00	24.30	8,942	7,859	6,780
Texas.....	103	1,065	1,034	1,014	45.60	39.90	29.50	48,564	41,257	29,913
Oklahoma.....	100	484	484	531	50.30	43.00	31.50	24,345	20,812	16,726
Arkansas.....	96	376	392	426	37.50	28.60	22.00	14,100	11,211	9,372
Montana.....	110	104	95	77	70.50	61.00	46.50	7,332	5,795	3,580
Wyoming.....	114	41	36	33	74.50	58.00	43.70	3,054	2,088	1,442
Colorado.....	108	186	172	145	63.00	53.80	41.00	11,718	9,254	5,945
New Mexico.....	110	62	56	51	55.00	47.80	38.80	3,410	2,677	1,979
Arizona.....	108	37	34	29	64.00	58.00	43.00	2,368	1,972	1,247
Utah.....	103	88	85	76	59.00	49.00	34.00	5,192	4,165	2,584
Nevada.....	108	22	20	17	65.10	52.00	44.00	1,432	1,040	748
Idaho.....	110	112	102	86	69.80	59.60	41.40	7,818	6,079	3,560
Washington.....	107	234	219	186	74.00	62.50	41.80	17,316	13,688	7,775
Oregon.....	105	196	187	173	65.00	56.00	39.60	12,740	10,472	6,851
California.....	101	515	510	467	62.00	53.50	38.40	31,930	27,285	17,933
United States.....	101.2	20,737	20,497	20,625	53.94	45.02	35.29	1,118,487	922,783	727,802

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 14.—*Sheep: Estimated number of farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1—			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.)		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.)	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	95	177	186	206	\$4.30	\$4.20	\$3.70	\$761	\$781	\$762
New Hampshire.....	92	39	42	44	4.40	4.90	3.70	172	206	163
Vermont.....	95	111	117	119	4.80	4.60	4.00	533	538	476
Massachusetts.....	90	31	34	33	5.30	4.80	4.20	164	163	139
Rhode Island.....	100	7	7	7	5.40	5.10	4.20	38	36	29
Connecticut.....	97	20	21	22	5.40	5.20	4.70	108	109	103
New York.....	100	875	875	930	5.40	5.00	5.00	4,725	4,375	4,650
New Jersey.....	99	31	31	31	5.60	5.30	5.20	174	164	161
Pennsylvania.....	97	839	865	883	4.90	5.00	4.80	4,111	4,325	4,238
Delaware.....	100	8	8	8	5.10	4.70	4.60	41	38	37
Maryland.....	99	223	225	237	5.00	4.60	4.70	1,115	1,035	1,114
Virginia.....	98	735	750	805	4.50	4.00	3.90	3,308	3,000	3,140
West Virginia.....	96	788	821	910	4.30	4.30	4.30	3,388	3,530	3,913
North Carolina.....	98	177	181	214	3.20	3.10	2.60	566	561	556
South Carolina.....	98	33	34	38	2.60	2.80	2.40	86	95	91
Georgia.....	98	166	169	188	2.10	1.90	2.20	349	321	414
Florida.....	99	118	119	114	1.90	2.10	2.00	224	250	228
Ohio.....	95	3,263	3,435	3,909	4.30	4.10	4.80	14,031	14,084	18,763
Indiana.....	94	1,238	1,317	1,337	4.90	4.60	5.20	6,066	6,058	6,952
Illinois.....	95	984	1,036	1,060	5.00	5.10	5.30	4,920	5,284	5,618
Michigan.....	99	2,118	2,139	2,306	4.60	4.30	4.70	9,743	9,198	10,838
Wisconsin.....	96	789	822	930	4.70	4.50	4.50	3,708	3,699	4,185
Minnesota.....	100	570	570	638	4.40	4.40	4.00	2,508	2,508	2,552
Iowa.....	100	1,249	1,249	1,146	5.30	5.10	5.30	6,620	6,370	6,074
Missouri.....	95	1,568	1,650	1,811	4.20	4.20	4.40	6,586	6,930	7,968
North Dakota.....	95	278	293	293	4.20	3.90	4.00	1,168	1,143	1,172
South Dakota.....	104	617	593	611	4.00	4.10	4.00	2,468	2,431	2,444
Nebraska.....	98	374	382	294	4.50	4.40	4.40	1,683	1,681	1,294
Kansas.....	100	316	316	272	4.50	4.60	4.70	1,422	1,454	1,278
Kentucky.....	96	1,267	1,320	1,363	4.20	4.00	4.00	5,321	5,280	5,452
Tennessee.....	95	688	724	795	3.40	3.10	3.40	2,339	2,244	2,703
Alabama.....	94	124	132	143	2.40	2.10	2.00	298	277	286
Mississippi.....	97	202	208	195	2.30	2.20	1.90	465	458	370
Louisiana.....	105	180	171	178	2.20	2.00	1.90	396	342	338
Texas.....	96	2,052	2,073	1,809	2.90	2.90	2.90	5,951	6,012	5,246
Oklahoma.....	105	75	71	62	4.00	3.60	3.30	300	256	205
Arkansas.....	95	124	130	144	2.60	2.40	2.30	322	312	331
Montana.....	84	4,293	5,111	5,381	3.70	3.70	4.20	15,884	18,911	22,600
Wyoming.....	100	4,472	4,472	5,397	4.10	4.10	4.40	18,335	18,335	23,747
Colorado.....	96	1,668	1,737	1,426	3.70	3.60	3.80	6,172	6,253	5,419
New Mexico.....	92	3,036	3,300	3,347	3.00	3.10	2.90	9,108	10,230	9,706
Arizona.....	102	1,601	1,570	1,227	3.60	3.70	3.70	5,764	5,809	4,540
Utah.....	99	1,970	1,990	1,827	3.90	4.10	4.10	7,683	8,159	7,491
Nevada.....	102	1,517	1,487	1,155	4.50	4.00	3.70	6,826	5,948	4,274
Idaho.....	101	2,981	2,951	3,011	4.20	4.00	4.70	12,520	11,804	14,152
Washington.....	101	506	501	476	4.40	4.20	3.90	2,226	2,104	1,856
Oregon.....	101	2,670	2,644	2,699	3.90	3.80	3.70	10,413	10,047	9,986
California.....	98	2,551	2,603	2,417	3.80	3.70	3.30	9,694	9,631	7,976
United States.....	96.6	49,719	51,482	52,448	4.04	3.94	4.12	200,803	202,779	216,030

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 15.—*Swine: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1—			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen-sus)	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per ct. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	96	97	101	87	\$15.80	\$12.90	\$11.50	\$1,533	\$1,303	\$1,000
New Hampshire.....	98	51	52	45	14.80	12.70	11.60	755	660	518
Vermont.....	99	106	107	95	14.10	12.20	10.00	1,495	1,305	950
Massachusetts.....	92	106	115	103	14.50	13.00	11.50	1,537	1,495	1,184
Rhode Island.....	100	14	14	14	15.20	14.50	12.50	213	203	175
Connecticut.....	99	57	58	52	16.30	14.00	12.50	929	812	650
New York.....	99	753	761	666	14.50	12.60	11.50	10,918	9,589	7,659
New Jersey.....	99	158	160	147	13.60	13.00	12.00	2,149	2,080	1,764
Pennsylvania.....	100	1,130	1,130	978	13.80	12.50	9.50	15,594	14,125	9,291
Delaware.....	100	58	58	49	10.30	11.20	8.70	597	650	426
Maryland.....	99	332	335	302	10.50	9.80	8.90	3,486	3,283	2,688
Virginia.....	104	869	836	798	8.30	7.00	6.50	7,213	5,852	5,187
West Virginia.....	103	367	356	328	10.10	9.00	7.70	3,707	3,204	2,526
North Carolina.....	102	1,362	1,335	1,228	9.00	7.70	7.20	12,258	10,250	8,842
South Carolina.....	102	780	765	665	9.10	8.50	7.20	7,098	6,502	4,788
Georgia.....	103	1,945	1,888	1,784	8.20	7.10	7.00	15,949	13,405	12,488
Florida.....	103	904	878	810	6.00	5.90	4.80	5,424	5,180	3,888
Ohio.....	102	3,467	3,399	3,106	11.30	10.80	10.70	39,177	36,709	33,234
Indiana.....	107	3,969	3,709	3,614	10.30	9.80	10.00	40,881	36,348	36,140
Illinois.....	101	4,358	4,315	4,686	10.80	10.50	10.90	47,066	45,308	51,077
Michigan.....	100	1,313	1,313	1,246	12.30	10.80	10.50	16,150	14,180	13,083
Wisconsin.....	101	2,050	2,030	1,809	13.00	11.60	11.80	26,650	23,548	21,346
Minnesota.....	84	1,430	1,702	1,520	14.00	12.70	11.50	20,020	21,615	17,480
Iowa.....	80	6,976	8,720	7,546	12.60	12.00	11.30	87,898	104,640	85,270
Missouri.....	104	4,250	4,087	4,438	8.50	8.50	7.90	36,125	34,740	35,060
North Dakota.....	117	428	366	332	13.20	13.70	11.00	5,650	5,014	3,652
South Dakota.....	88	1,039	1,181	1,010	11.30	11.00	11.10	11,741	12,991	11,211
Nebraska.....	85	3,228	3,798	3,436	11.80	11.40	11.00	38,090	43,297	37,796
Kansas.....	90	2,350	2,611	3,000	10.00	10.40	10.00	23,500	27,154	30,000
Kentucky.....	92	1,507	1,638	1,492	7.70	7.10	6.80	11,604	11,630	10,146
Tennessee.....	93	1,390	1,495	1,388	8.50	7.40	6.50	11,815	11,063	9,022
Alabama.....	102	1,485	1,456	1,267	8.50	6.80	6.00	12,622	9,901	7,602
Mississippi.....	99	1,467	1,482	1,292	8.10	6.90	5.50	11,883	10,226	7,106
Louisiana.....	99	1,398	1,412	1,328	8.00	7.00	5.50	11,184	9,884	7,304
Texas.....	105	2,618	2,493	2,336	8.60	8.40	6.60	22,515	20,941	15,418
Oklahoma.....	102	1,352	1,325	1,839	8.40	8.90	7.70	11,357	11,792	14,160
Arkansas.....	98	1,498	1,529	1,519	7.40	6.70	4.80	11,085	10,244	7,291
Montana.....	120	184	153	99	11.90	11.90	10.70	2,190	1,821	1,000
Wyoming.....	125	51	41	34	12.40	11.00	8.50	632	451	289
Colorado.....	100	205	205	179	10.50	11.00	9.50	2,152	2,255	1,700
New Mexico.....	108	56	52	46	10.10	9.60	8.50	566	499	391
Arizona.....	105	24	23	17	9.60	11.50	9.50	230	264	162
Utah.....	105	85	81	64	10.90	11.00	9.00	926	891	576
Nevada.....	104	33	32	23	12.60	11.00	9.00	416	352	207
Idaho.....	108	252	233	178	10.70	10.30	8.70	2,696	2,400	1,549
Washington.....	110	284	258	206	12.70	11.30	9.40	3,607	2,915	1,936
Oregon.....	112	300	268	218	11.00	9.50	8.20	3,300	2,546	1,788
California.....	97	797	822	767	10.50	9.20	8.20	8,368	7,562	6,289
United States.....	96.3	58,933	61,178	58,186	10.40	9.86	9.17	612,951	603,109	533,309

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 16.—Horses: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen-sus).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per ct.1	Total.								
Maine.....	111	111	110	108	\$150.00	\$139.00	\$125.00	\$16,650	\$15,290	\$13,500
New Hampshire.....	102	47	46	46	137.00	123.00	105.00	6,439	5,658	4,876
Vermont.....	105	88	84	81	129.00	127.00	106.00	11,352	10,668	8,586
Massachusetts.....	101	65	64	64	161.00	145.00	128.00	10,465	9,344	8,192
Rhode Island.....	103	10	10	9	156.00	144.00	129.00	1,560	1,440	1,161
Connecticut.....	100	47	47	46	153.00	141.00	125.00	7,191	6,627	5,796
New York.....	101	615	609	591	145.00	137.00	125.00	89,175	83,433	73,875
New Jersey.....	101	91	90	89	157.00	147.00	134.00	14,287	13,230	11,925
Pennsylvania.....	101	584	578	550	139.00	133.00	132.00	81,176	76,874	72,600
Delaware.....	102	35	34	33	106.00	102.00	106.00	3,710	3,468	3,498
Maryland.....	101	165	163	156	119.00	116.00	108.00	19,635	18,908	16,848
Virginia.....	103	350	340	330	114.00	106.00	107.00	39,900	36,040	35,310
West Virginia.....	103	190	184	180	122.00	116.00	112.00	23,180	21,344	20,160
North Carolina.....	102	180	176	166	139.00	128.00	121.00	25,020	22,528	20,086
South Carolina.....	102	85	83	80	144.00	140.00	127.00	12,240	11,620	10,160
Georgia.....	102	128	125	120	131.00	123.00	125.00	16,768	15,375	15,000
Florida.....	104	55	53	46	122.00	118.00	109.00	6,710	6,254	5,014
Ohio.....	101	901	892	910	132.00	130.00	129.00	118,932	115,960	117,390
Indiana.....	101	854	846	814	116.00	117.00	122.00	99,064	98,982	99,308
Illinois.....	101	1,497	1,482	1,453	113.00	120.00	124.00	169,161	177,840	180,172
Michigan.....	102	653	640	610	139.00	137.00	126.00	90,767	87,680	76,860
Wisconsin.....	102	678	665	615	136.00	131.00	121.00	92,208	87,115	74,415
Minnesota.....	103	847	822	753	125.00	123.00	111.00	105,875	101,106	83,583
Iowa.....	101	1,584	1,568	1,492	118.00	120.00	120.00	186,912	188,160	179,040
Missouri.....	101	1,095	1,084	1,073	98.00	101.00	103.00	107,310	109,484	110,519
North Dakota.....	105	748	712	651	112.00	124.00	114.00	83,776	88,288	74,214
South Dakota.....	104	730	702	669	96.00	105.00	105.00	70,080	73,710	70,245
Nebraska.....	102	1,048	1,027	1,008	94.00	101.00	108.00	98,512	103,727	108,864
Kansas.....	101	1,110	1,099	1,147	93.00	103.00	107.00	103,230	113,197	122,729
Kentucky.....	100	443	443	443	103.00	104.00	105.00	45,629	46,072	46,515
Tennessee.....	99	346	350	350	116.00	115.00	112.00	40,136	40,250	39,200
Alabama.....	102	149	146	136	113.00	106.00	95.00	16,837	15,476	12,920
Mississippi.....	102	241	236	216	95.00	92.00	85.00	22,895	21,712	18,360
Louisiana.....	102	191	187	181	85.00	87.00	79.00	16,235	16,269	14,299
Texas.....	103	1,216	1,181	1,170	80.00	82.00	73.00	97,280	96,842	85,410
Oklahoma.....	101	766	758	743	85.00	84.00	81.00	65,110	63,672	60,183
Arkansas.....	101	273	270	255	93.00	89.00	82.00	25,389	24,030	20,910
Montana.....	105	372	354	316	102.00	93.00	80.00	37,944	32,922	25,280
Wyoming.....	109	171	157	156	79.00	76.00	83.00	13,509	11,932	12,948
Colorado.....	105	340	324	294	83.00	87.00	85.00	28,220	28,188	24,990
New Mexico.....	103	197	191	179	55.00	58.00	47.00	10,835	11,078	8,413
Arizona.....	104	112	108	100	73.00	78.00	62.00	8,176	8,424	6,200
Utah.....	104	140	135	116	91.00	93.00	85.00	12,740	12,555	9,860
Nevada.....	102	76	75	68	78.00	87.00	78.00	5,928	6,525	5,304
Idaho.....	105	234	223	198	96.00	100.00	102.00	22,464	22,300	20,196
Washington.....	102	305	299	281	106.00	110.00	108.00	32,330	32,890	30,348
Oregon.....	103	301	292	272	96.00	99.00	103.00	28,896	28,908	28,016
California.....	99	498	503	469	100.00	109.00	105.00	49,800	54,827	49,245
United States.....	101.9	20,962	20,567	19,833	109.32	110.77	108.03	2,291,638	2,278,222	2,142,524

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on Census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 17.—*Mules: Estimated number on farms and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

States.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen- sus).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 ²
	Per ct. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....										
New Hampshire.....										
Vermont.....										
Massachusetts.....										
Rhode Island.....										
Connecticut.....										
New York.....	102	4	4	4	\$154.00	\$157.00	\$132.00	\$616	\$628	\$528
New Jersey.....	102	4	4	4	177.00	169.00	155.00	708	676	620
Pennsylvania.....	102	45	44	44	148.00	149.00	145.00	6,660	6,556	6,380
Delaware.....	103	6	6	6	126.00	125.00	125.00	756	750	750
Maryland.....	103	24	23	23	143.00	142.00	130.00	3,432	3,266	2,990
Virginia.....	102	61	60	60	136.00	128.00	130.00	8,296	7,680	7,800
West Virginia.....	100	12	12	12	131.00	126.00	120.00	1,572	1,512	1,440
North Carolina.....	103	192	186	175	160.00	148.00	137.00	30,720	27,528	23,975
South Carolina.....	102	171	168	156	167.00	171.00	158.00	28,557	28,728	24,648
Georgia.....	103	319	310	295	161.00	151.00	157.00	51,359	46,810	46,315
Florida.....	104	27	26	23	168.00	152.00	155.00	4,336	3,952	3,565
Ohio.....	100	24	24	23	132.00	131.00	125.00	3,168	3,144	2,875
Indiana.....	102	86	84	82	121.00	122.00	126.00	10,466	10,248	10,332
Illinois.....	99	148	149	148	121.00	131.00	131.00	17,908	19,519	19,388
Michigan.....	102	4	4	4	133.00	139.00	122.00	532	556	488
Wisconsin.....	100	3	3	3	135.00	131.00	115.00	405	393	345
Minnesota.....	102	6	6	6	134.00	128.00	114.00	804	768	684
Iowa.....	102	57	56	56	123.00	124.00	123.00	7,011	6,944	6,888
Missouri.....	100	326	326	343	112.00	117.00	119.00	36,512	38,142	40,817
North Dakota.....	103	8	8	8	130.00	141.00	130.00	1,040	1,128	1,040
South Dakota.....	102	14	14	12	110.00	118.00	121.00	1,540	1,652	1,452
Nebraska.....	100	84	84	83	105.00	112.00	119.00	8,820	9,408	9,877
Kansas.....	160	222	222	208	105.00	114.00	116.00	23,310	26,308	24,128
Kentucky.....	100	229	229	225	118.00	120.00	118.00	27,022	27,480	26,550
Tennessee.....	98	270	276	276	127.00	129.00	123.00	34,290	35,604	33,948
Alabama.....	103	278	270	247	135.00	131.00	122.00	37,530	35,370	30,134
Mississippi.....	102	286	289	256	115.00	114.00	113.00	32,890	31,920	28,928
Louisiana.....	99	132	133	132	128.00	127.00	116.00	16,896	16,891	15,312
Texas.....	104	753	724	676	109.00	110.00	99.00	82,077	79,640	66,924
Oklahoma.....	100	269	269	257	104.00	107.00	105.00	27,976	28,783	26,985
Arkansas.....	101	235	233	222	114.00	115.00	109.00	26,790	26,795	24,198
Montana.....	101	4	4	4	106.00	109.00	102.00	424	436	408
Wyoming.....	105	2	2	2	113.00	109.00	106.00	226	218	212
Colorado.....	102	17	17	15	101.00	104.00	105.00	1,717	1,768	1,575
New Mexico.....	100	15	15	15	92.00	90.00	79.00	1,380	1,350	1,185
Arizona.....	111	6	5	4	144.00	119.00	108.00	864	595	432
Utah.....	100	2	2	2	82.00	92.00	80.00	161	184	160
Nevada.....	110	3	3	3	79.00	95.00	79.00	237	285	237
Idaho.....	104	4	4	4	103.00	108.00	116.00	412	432	464
Washington.....	103	14	14	12	116.00	117.00	121.00	1,624	1,638	1,452
Oregon.....	104	10	10	10	107.00	107.00	108.00	1,070	1,070	1,080
California.....	100	73	73	70	120.00	130.00	122.00	8,760	9,490	8,540
United States.....	101.4	4,449	4,386	4,210	123.85	124.31	120.20	551,017	545,245	506,040

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.² Based on Census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 18.—Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1914.

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
New England:							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1913-14.....	39,102	46	17,874	11	4,388	22,262	61	.....
1912-13.....	35,592	48	17,084	7	2,491	19,575	59	54
1911-12.....	30,925	48	14,844	6	1,856	16,700	82	112
1910-11.....	41,870	52	21,772	12	5,024	26,796	47	43
1909-10.....	41,246	50	20,623	7	2,887	23,510	53	45
New York:								
1913-14.....	26,640	55	14,630	4	1,064	15,694	80	.....
1912-13.....	38,160	47	17,935	4	1,526	19,461	58	63
1911-12.....	27,759	35	9,712	5	1,388	11,100	90	109
1910-11.....	40,290	48	19,339	6	2,417	21,756	48	40
1909-10.....	48,598	43	20,897	7	3,402	24,299	50	50
Pennsylvania:								
1913-14.....	23,320	38	8,854	11	2,563	11,417	80	.....
1912-13.....	28,885	33	9,532	8	2,311	11,843	57	62
1911-12.....	15,120	23	3,478	5	756	4,234	93	115
1910-11.....	24,200	33	7,986	10	2,420	10,406	52	52
1909-10.....	21,741	30	6,522	8	1,739	8,261	65	60
New Jersey:								
1913-14.....	8,930	6	534	2	178	712	82	.....
1912-13.....	9,936	13	1,292	3	298	1,590	66	71
1911-12.....	6,132	6	368	4	245	613	105	114
1910-11.....	9,135	13	1,188	5	457	1,645	65	60
1909-10.....	8,057	29	1,611	6	483	2,094	82	78
Ohio:								
1913-14.....	10,240	26	2,652	10	1,020	3,672	85	.....
1912-13.....	20,832	31	6,459	12	2,500	8,959	53	58
1911-12.....	12,350	25	3,088	7	864	3,952	84	114
1910-11.....	17,220	36	6,199	14	2,411	8,610	51	49
1909-10.....	20,323	32	6,503	12	2,439	8,942	56	53
Indiana:								
1913-14.....	3,975	30	1,200	16	640	1,840	91	.....
1912-13.....	9,918	31	3,075	16	1,587	4,662	50	54
1911-12.....	5,162	22	1,136	10	516	1,652	87	116
1910-11.....	8,148	34	2,770	16	1,304	4,074	59	49
1909-10.....	8,906	35	3,117	16	1,425	4,542	52	53
Illinois:								
1913-14.....	5,759	21	1,218	5	290	1,508	89	.....
1912-13.....	13,837	17	2,352	11	1,522	3,874	60	62
1911-12.....	6,900	20	1,380	10	1,035	2,415	90	113
1910-11.....	10,950	28	3,066	12	1,533	4,599	59	62
1909-10.....	12,166	30	3,650	11	1,825	5,475	61	60
Michigan:								
1913-14.....	33,600	49	16,964	12	4,032	20,996	55	.....
1912-13.....	36,750	51	18,742	11	4,042	22,784	41	38
1911-12.....	31,029	41	12,718	10	3,102	15,820	71	89
1910-11.....	36,759	43	15,802	12	4,410	20,212	31	30
1909-10.....	38,244	51	19,604	11	4,207	23,811	35	29
Wisconsin:								
1913-14.....	32,155	53	17,066	10	3,220	20,286	54	.....
1912-13.....	34,920	51	14,809	11	3,841	18,650	34	32
1911-12.....	32,489	37	12,018	11	3,573	15,591	62	85
1910-11.....	26,600	48	12,768	11	2,926	15,694	38	35
1909-10.....	31,968	45	14,386	10	3,197	17,583	38	32
Minnesota:								
1913-14.....	30,250	37	11,174	13	3,926	15,100	52	.....
1912-13.....	33,075	41	13,561	15	5,161	18,722	28	28
1911-12.....	25,875	32	8,280	12	3,105	11,385	58	84
1910-11.....	3,420	34	4,563	15	2,013	6,576	64	59
1909-10.....	26,893	45	12,061	10	2,680	14,741	35	34
Iowa:								
1913-14.....	7,200	20	1,440	2	144	4,320	82	.....
1912-13.....	18,966	31	5,879	15	2,845	8,724	46	50
1911-12.....	12,876	15	1,931	10	1,288	3,219	73	110
1910-11.....	12,381	20	2,477	12	1,486	3,963	60	61
1909-10.....	14,710	31	4,560	15	2,206	6,766	55	56
Nebraska:								
1913-14.....	5,664	27	1,539	8	456	2,095	78	.....
1912-13.....	9,440	32	3,021	8	755	3,776	51	52
1911-12.....	6,032	25	1,508	10	603	2,111	92	124
1910-11.....	6,900	30	2,070	12	828	2,898	84	81
1909-10.....	8,118	33	2,679	15	1,218	3,897	60	65

TABLE 18.—*Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1914—Continued.*

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Kansas:							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1913-14.....	2,920	10	290	8	232	522	91	.....
1912-13.....	5,740	19	1,091	14	804	1,895	73	76
1911-12.....	1,760	11	194	7	123	317	106	132
1910-11.....	4,674	14	654	8	374	1,028	90	92
1909-10.....	5,617	20	1,129	13	734	1,863	79	85
Colorado:								
1913-14.....	9,200	55	5,060	7	644	5,704	65	.....
1912-13.....	8,075	60	4,845	6	484	5,329	41	43
1911-12.....	3,150	45	1,418	8	252	1,670	99	100
1910-11.....	8,600	50	4,300	10	860	5,160	55	61
1909-10.....	11,781	48	5,655	8	942	6,597	57	59
Total above:								
1913-14.....	238,946	42.1	100,495	9.5	22,797	123,292	66.2	.....
1912-13.....	304,126	39.8	119,678	9.8	167,149	149,845	48.6	47.7
1911-12.....	217,532	33.1	72,072	8.6	18,706	90,778	77.6	101.4
1910-11.....	261,141	40.2	104,954	10.9	28,457	133,411	49.5	46.9
1909-10.....	298,308	41.2	122,997	9.9	29,384	142,381	50.0	47.3

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911-1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.						
United States.....	<i>Acres.</i> 49,543,000	<i>Acres.</i> 45,814,000	<i>Acres.</i> 50,184,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 621,338,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 730,267,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 763,380,000
Canada:						
New Brunswick.....	13,000	.....	(¹)	270,000	.....	(¹)
Ontario.....	941,000	.....	(¹)	19,252,000	.....	(¹)
Manitoba.....	2,980,000	(¹)	2,804,000	60,275,000	(¹)	53,331,000
Saskatchewan.....	4,705,000	.....	5,720,000	97,665,000	.....	121,559,000
Alberta.....	1,617,000	.....	1,512,000	36,143,000	.....	34,372,000
Other.....	121,000	.....	979,000	2,313,000	.....	22,455,000
Total Canada.....	10,377,000	10,997,000	11,015,000	215,918,000	224,159,000	231,717,000
Mexico.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	849,256,000	966,426,000	1,005,037,000
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina.....	15,452,000	17,042,000	17,096,000	145,981,000	166,190,000	198,414,000
Chile.....	968,000	1,093,000	(¹)	18,184,000	22,468,000	21,000,000
Uruguay.....	637,000	799,000	(¹)	6,009,000	8,757,000	9,000,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	170,174,000	197,415,000	228,414,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	3,003,000	3,114,000	2,938,000	58,865,000	69,712,000	60,123,000
Hungary proper.....	8,354,000	8,748,000	7,813,000	174,889,000	173,328,000	149,774,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	808,000	833,000	837,000	15,188,000	11,814,000	16,899,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	218,000	247,000	(¹)	2,941,000	2,993,000	2,572,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	12,383,000	12,942,000	.....	251,883,000	257,347,000	229,368,000

¹ No data.

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911-1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
EUROPE—continued.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Belgium.....	399,000	(1)	(1)	15,745,000	15,348,000	15,042,000
Bulgaria.....	2,784,000	(1)	(1)	48,295,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Denmark.....	² 100,000	(1)	(1)	4,466,000	3,604,000	4,463,000
Finland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	125,000	130,000	130,000
France.....	15,897,000	16,235,000	16,169,000	315,126,000	336,284,000	321,571,000
Germany.....	4,878,000	4,759,000	4,878,000	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000
Greece.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Italy.....	11,741,000	11,751,000	11,842,000	192,395,000	165,720,000	214,405,000
Montenegro.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands.....	142,000	143,000	140,000	5,511,000	5,604,000	4,773,000
Norway.....	² 12,000	(1)	(1)	271,000	332,000	300,000
Portugal.....	1,211,000	(1)	(1)	11,850,000	7,560,000	5,500,000
Roumania.....	4,769,000	5,114,000	4,011,000	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000
Russia:						
Russia proper.....	52,557,000	-----	-----	346,372,000	-----	-----
Poland.....	1,255,000	-----	-----	24,129,000	-----	-----
Northern Caucasia	9,908,000	-----	-----	76,537,000	-----	-----
Total Russia (European)...	63,720,000	³ 71,302,000	³ 74,512,000	447,038,000	³ 805,255,000	³ 962,587,000
Servia.....	955,000	956,000	(1)	15,312,000	16,351,000	11,000,000
Spain.....	9,706,000	9,625,000	9,414,000	148,495,000	109,783,000	110,097,000
Sweden.....	251,000	(1)	(1)	7,945,000	7,832,000	7,800,000
Switzerland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,524,000	3,178,000	3,500,000
Turkey (European)...	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
United Kingdom:						
England.....	1,804,000	1,822,000	1,664,000	60,729,000	54,004,000	53,731,000
Wales.....	38,000	41,000	38,000	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000
Scotland.....	64,000	62,000	60,000	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000
Ireland.....	45,000	45,000	34,000	1,650,000	1,564,000	1,295,000
Total United Kingdom.....	1,951,000	1,970,000	1,796,000	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,436,000
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	1,805,605,000	2,112,778,000	2,273,483,000
ASIA.						
British India, including such native states as report.....	30,565,000	31,141,000	29,569,000	375,629,000	370,515,000	358,388,000
Cyprus.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000
Japanese Empire:						
Japan.....	1,223,000	1,216,000	1,226,000	25,645,000	26,514,000	27,000,000
Formosa.....	13,403	(1)	(1)	138,000	140,000	140,000
Total Japanese Empire.....	-----	-----	-----	25,783,000	26,654,000	27,140,000
Persia.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:						
Central Asia (4 governments of).....	3,616,000	-----	-----	52,557,000	-----	-----
Siberia (4 governments of).....	5,848,000	-----	-----	1,255,000	-----	-----
Transcaucasia (1 government of).....	11,000	-----	-----	9,908,000	-----	-----
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	9,515,000	(1)	(1)	63,720,000	(1)	(1)
Turkey (Asia Minor only).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	518,526,000	450,240,000	438,628,000

¹ No data.² Census of 1907.³ Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.⁴ Included under total Russia (European).

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911–1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
AFRICA.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Algeria.....	3,554,000	3,614,000	3,448,000	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000
Egypt.....	1,285,000	1,332,000	1,331,000	38,046,000	30,903,000	30,900,000
Tunis.....	1,401,000	1,263,000	1,235,000	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,500,000
Union of South Africa.	(1)	(1)	(1)	6,034,000	2 6,034,000	2 6,034,000
Total.....				88,589,000	68,334,000	79,282,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....	107,000	43,000	125,000	1,055,000	294,000	2,038,000
New South Wales.	2,129,000	2,381,000	2,231,000	28,793,000	25,879,000	33,499,000
Victoria.....	2,398,000	2,164,000	2,085,000	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000
South Australia..	2,105,000	2,191,000	2,080,000	25,112,000	20,994,000	22,174,000
Western Australia.	582,000	612,000	793,000	6,083,000	4,496,000	9,457,000
Tasmania.....	52,000	37,000	25,000	1,156,000	681,000	650,000
Total Australia..	7,373,000	7,428,000	7,339,000	98,109,000	73,894,000	94,868,000
New Zealand.....	322,000	215,000	190,000	8,535,000	8,000,000	5,886,000
Total Australasia.....	7,695,000	7,643,000	7,529,000	106,644,000	81,894,000	100,754,000
Grand total.....				3,538,794,000	3,877,087,000	4,125,658,000

¹ No date.² Census figures for the year 1911.

NOTE.—The above figures for European and Asiatic Russia include 72 governments only; the area and production in the whole Empire in 1911 were 80,080,000 acres and 593,485,000 bushels.

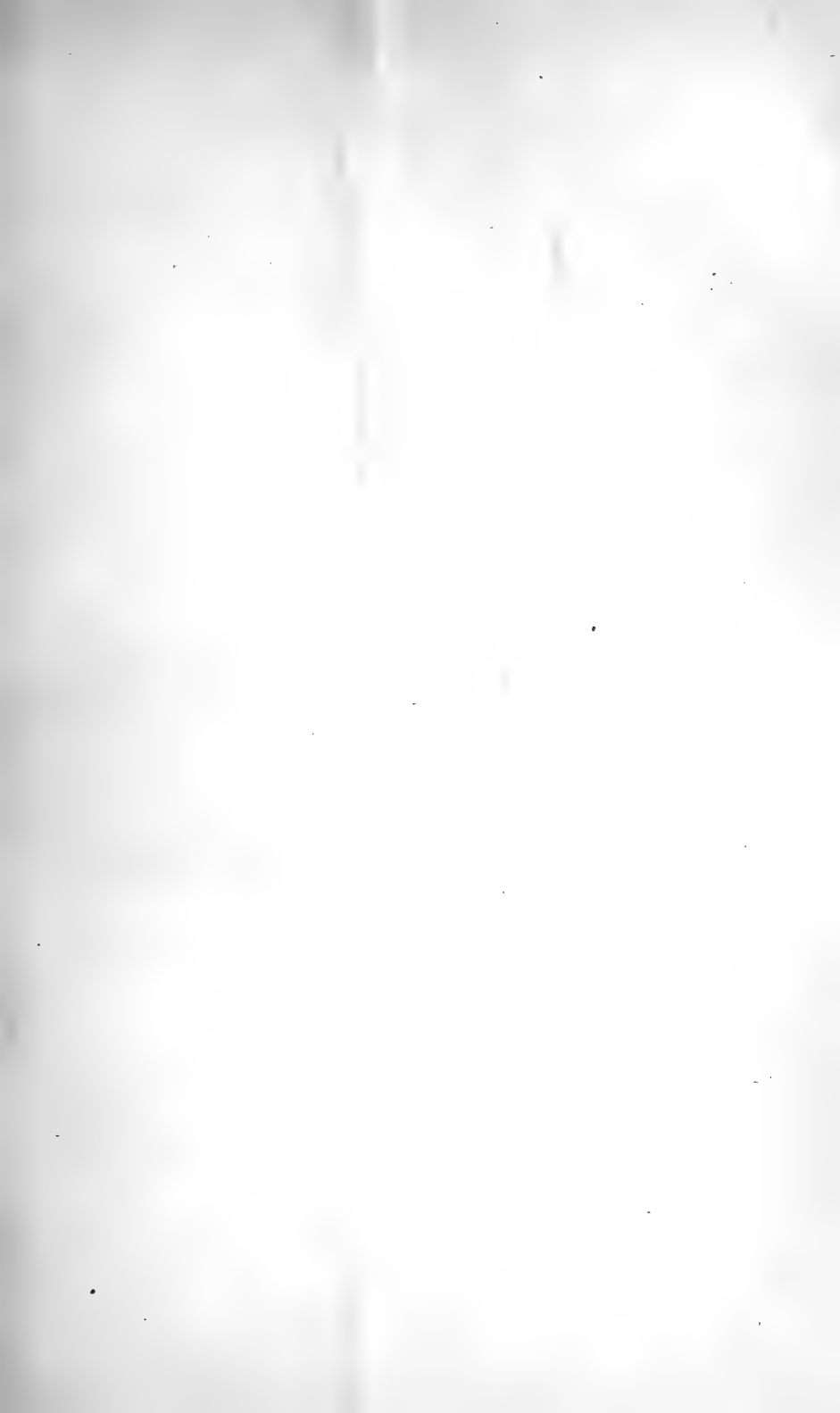
New wheat crop Southern Hemisphere.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, received by the United States Department of Agriculture February 3, contains the following statement of estimated wheat production of the crop of 1913–1914, harvested principally in December and January, of the two principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

Preliminary estimate of production of all wheat in Australia, 113,344,000 bushels.

Preliminary estimate of total production of all wheat in Argentina and Australia, 244,533,000 bushels.





THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CORN.—World acreage and production. Imports from Argentina.

OATS.—World acreage and production. Imports from Canada.

BARLEY, RYE, POTATOES, AND FLAX.—World acreage and production.

BEEF.—Imports from Argentina.

COTTON.—Recent developments in colonial production.

Crop Reporting Systems and Sources of Crop Information in Foreign Countries.

THE WORLD CORN CROP.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

Indian corn, or maize, although the last of the great cereals to be discovered, is now grown over a broader extent of the earth's surface than any other grain, excepting wheat. Originally merely the primitive food grain of the aborigines of tropical and semitropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, its cultivation has within a few centuries extended to all Continents; the exceptional productivity of the plant, in both corn and fodder, and the manifold uses made of grain, stalk, pith, leaves, and cob have won for it the fame of being America's most valuable contribution to agriculture.

In so far as can be determined from existing statistics, the world's recorded corn acreage amounts at present to approximately 170 million acres. As, however, no figures are extant respecting the area planted in many of the smaller producing States of Central and South America, Asia, Africa, and numerous islands, the recorded acreage doubtless falls short of the actual by several million acres.

The bulk of the world's crop, as is well known, is grown in America, where the plant is believed to have originated. Roundly 130 million acres are planted annually in the principal producing countries of America; of this upward of 105 million are in the United States, over 13 million in Mexico, 10 million in Argentina, and almost a million acres in Uruguay, Canada, and Chile combined. In the United States corn, measured by the surface devoted to its culture, is far and away the leading crop; the annual acreage is more extensive than the total surface under all other cereals. The annual yield

in good years surpasses in magnitude the combined wheat and barley crops of the whole of Europe. Doubtless the most striking feature of the crop, however, is that the enormous production is absorbed almost in entirety by the home demand. In spite of an increase since 1897 of 25 million acres in the area planted, exports, which in that year attained the maximum of 189 million bushels, have since almost steadily declined, and in 1913 amounted to only 45 million bushels. The tremendous increase in domestic consumption suggested by these facts is further emphasized by the incident that during 1913 over 5 million bushels were added to the home supply by imports from Argentina—a movement probably due in part to the coincidence of a change in fiscal regulations governing importation of corn into the United States with a heavy shortage in the domestic crop, the 1913 yield being only 2,445,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,125,000,000 bushels in the preceding year.

To compare the vast extent of land under corn in the United States with that in other countries serves little purpose other than to illustrate the heavy monopoly of this industry by the United States. Mexico is second among all corn-growing countries in point of acreage. The production (although the tortilla, a food made from parched corn, constitutes the chief subsistence of the masses) is insufficient for domestic needs, and several million bushels annually are imported from the United States. In Argentina corn culture has in recent years made great strides. From 3 million acres in 1900, plantings have been rapidly extended, and a recent estimate of the Argentine Department of Agriculture puts the land seeded for the crop maturing in the spring of 1914 at 10,250,000 acres. A distinctive feature of corn growing in Argentina is that the bulk of the crop is raised for export. Preeminently a pastoral country, the vast fields of alfalfa, and a mild climate that permits grazing in a great part of the pastoral zone practically the year round, minimize the demand for corn as an animal food; considerably less than 100 million bushels meets annual domestic requirements for all purposes. As during the past two years the production has amounted, respectively, to 296 million and 197 million bushels, Argentina has figured as the most important single source of supply for the great importing nations of Europe. Exports to all countries out of the banner crop of 1912 amounted to 190 million bushels. If the present rate of increase in culture be maintained, the Republic would doubtless be in a situation eventually to supply single handed the entire import demand of all European States. Much of the Argentine corn is of the flint variety.

In the Eastern hemisphere the principal maize-growing regions are southern Europe, Asia, the Mediterranean countries of Africa, and the Union of South Africa. In southern Europe the crop is grown for the grain on an expanse of territory extending from west to east

across the entire continent and reaching northward from the Mediterranean and Black Seas to latitudes including Switzerland and a small part of southern Germany. The value of the luxuriant semitropical foliage of the plant has, moreover, extended its cultivation for fodder into countries where the seasons of warm sunshine are too short for the grain to mature, and hence maize is grown for forage to a greater or less extent in many countries of northern Europe, even as far north as Scotland. In southern Europe the crop is cultivated for grain on an aggregate of about 30 million acres, the total annual production usually ranging between 600 million and 700 million bushels. The variety raised is for the most part the small-grained yellow flint, designated by English-speaking people as "round maize" in distinction from the "flat" or large-grained dent variety, consisting of white and yellow mixed, which reaches European markets from the United States. In Portugal, corn, known in the vernacular as milho, is cultivated on a much larger scale than any other cereal and constitutes, among other uses, the chief food of the peasant class. Spain and France have each over a million acres under maize. Concentrated in the northern part of the former country and southern part of the latter there are extensive districts where it is the chief grain cultivated and the principal reliance of the peasants for human food. Granoturco, the Italian name for corn, is grown annually in Italy on an extent of about 4 million acres, and in two provinces, Lombardy and Venetia, on a somewhat more extensive scale than is wheat; polenta, a dish prepared from corn, is in parts of the Kingdom the staff of life of the masses. Upward of a million bushels are raised annually in Greece, and in 1910 the annual output of European Turkey was officially returned at 22 million bushels. Corn culture in Europe, however, is largely centralized in a group of countries comprising Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and in the southern governments of Russia. In this territory upward of 20 million acres are planted annually and the normal yield is approximately 500 million bushels. The important position the crop occupies in the agriculture of these countries is indicated by the fact that in Hungary proper, the principal corn-growing country of Europe, and in Bulgaria the acreage is second only to that of wheat, while in Roumania, where the grain is known as "porumb," and in Servia, where it is called "cucurza," it is more extensive than that of any other cereal. Excepting Austria-Hungary, whose annual production is a few million bushels short of domestic requirements, corn is grown in the rest of this territory in surplus quantities. Aggregate exports usually ranging between 50 million and 80 million bushels a year, are made from Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Russia to Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and, chiefly, to the nonproducing States of north Europe.

Outside of America and Europe the most extensive corn-growing area in the world is in Asia, notably in Turkey, southern Asiatic Russia, British India, French Indo-China, the Philippines, China, and Japan. Although the crop in none of these countries attains the proportions of a principal one, there are localities in most of them where its culture is of great local importance. In Asiatic Turkey an official report indicated over 900,000 acres under cultivation in 1910, and in 1911 a small area of 150,000 acres was returned in Asiatic Russia—in Ferghana, Samarkand, and Syr-Daria. In British India, where in some districts food made from corn is the chief article of native diet, over 6 million acres are planted yearly. An annual area of over one million acres is grown in the Philippines and upward of 130,000 acres in Japan. Statistical record of the area and yield in China and Indo-China is nonexistent. It is known, however, that the grain is grown to a considerable extent in parts of China, and in the northern part its value as a human and animal food is supplemented by the general use of the stalks as fuel. In the French colony, Indo-China, the growing popularity of the culture is indicated by the fact that the annual imports into the mother country from this possession increased from 571,000 to 3,710,000 bushels during the period 1906 to 1911.

Corn is grown quite generally on the Continent of Africa, but, excepting that it is an important article of food among the native tribes of the central colonies, definite information respecting the extent of its culture is limited to the countries along the Mediterranean and to the Union of South Africa. In Egypt, the principal producing country, the area (about 1,900,000 acres) is more extensive than that of cotton; the grain constitutes the chief food of the Egyptian fellah and enters almost wholly into domestic consumption. Small areas are also cultivated in Tunis, Algeria, Tripoli, and Morocco. In the Union of South Africa the raising of "mealies," the local name for corn, has in late years been attracting much attention; the acreage, notably in Natal, has been much extended and, at the taking of the census of 1911, the total South African production was found to have increased to over 30 million bushels. In normal years a few million bushels are now available for export. Corn, it may be added, is grown on a small scale in the northern latitudes of Australia and New Zealand, and in many islands throughout the world for which few statistics are extant.

The world's corn production, in so far as accurate estimates are obtainable, is in magnitude practically equal to, and in one year at least has exceeded, that of wheat. The importance of the part taken by the United States in the industry is indicated by the fact that in 1911 the crop produced was upward of 72 and in 1912 over 71 per cent of the world's recorded production; in 1913, with a shortage of almost 678 million bushels in the domestic outturn, as compared with the previous

year, the domestic crop represents 68 per cent of the recorded crop of the world. Details, by countries, of the area and production of specified countries in 1913 and preceding years are given in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—*Corn crop of countries named, 1911-1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States.....	105,825,000	107,083,000	105,820,000	2,531,488,000	3,124,746,000	2,446,998,000
Canada:						
Ontario.....	298,000	279,000	260,000	18,467,000	16,466,000	16,182,000
Quebec.....	23,000	19,000	18,000	712,000	476,000	586,000
Other.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6,000	8,000	5,000
Total Canada.....	321,000	298,000	278,000	19,185,000	16,950,000	16,773,000
Mexico.....	2 13,375,000	(³)	(³)	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000
Total.....				2,740,673,000	3,331,696,000	2,653,771,000
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina.....	7,945,000	8,456,000	9,464,000	27,675,000	295,849,000	196,642,000
Chile.....	46,000	56,000	(³)	1,221,000	1,527,000	1,200,000
Uruguay.....	498,000	(³)	(³)	3,643,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Total.....				32,539,000	305,376,000	201,842,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	748,000	752,000	705,000	11,856,000	15,053,000	13,280,000
Hungary proper.....	6,090,000	6,022,000	6,422,000	137,423,000	176,694,000	194,299,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	1,024,000	1,065,000	(³)	24,006,000	24,166,000	24,000,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	510,000	549,000	(³)	8,416,000	8,555,000	7,480,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	8,372,000	8,388,000		181,701,000	224,468,000	239,059,000
Bulgaria.....	1,562,000	(³)	(³)	30,589,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
France.....	1,049,000	1,177,000	(³)	16,860,000	23,733,000	22,000,000
Italy.....	4,066,000	3,938,000	3,888,000	93,680,000	98,668,000	108,388,000
Portugal.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Roumania.....	3,153,000	5,138,000	5,305,000	110,712,000	103,921,000	118,104,000
Russia:						
Russia proper.....	3,177,000			67,842,000		
Northern Caucasias.....	759,000			14,087,000		
Total Russia.....	4 3,936,000	4 4,086,000	4 4,233,000	4 81,929,000	4 79,964,000	4 72,870,000
Servia.....	1,443,000	1,446,000	(³)	26,531,000	22,833,000	23,621,000
Spain.....	1,145,000	1,149,000	1,105,000	28,730,000	25,069,000	25,140,000
Total.....				585,732,000	623,656,000	654,182,000
ASIA.						
British India (including native States).....	6,312,000	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Japan.....	132,000	136,000	(³)	3,550,000	(³)	(³)
Philippine Islands.....	747,000	840,000	988,000	2 4,277,000	(³)	(³)
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	39,000	31,000	24,000	554,000	374,000	394,000
Egypt.....	1,810,000	1,903,000	(³)	67,903,000	60,857,000	57,500,000
Union of South Africa.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	30,830,000	30,830,000	30,830,000
Total.....				99,287,000	92,061,000	88,724,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....	181,000	154,000	(³)	4,601,000	3,752,000	(³)
New South Wales.....	213,000	168,000	(³)	7,833,000	4,649,000	(³)

¹ Less than 500 acres.

² Estimate for 1910.

³ No official statistics.

⁴ Includes Asiatic Russia (10 Governments of).

⁵ Census figures of 1911 repeated.

TABLE 1.—*Corn crop of countries named, 1911-1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
AUSTRALASIA—continued.						
Australia—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Victoria.....	20,000	18,000	(1)	1,013,000	818,000	(1)
Western Australia.....	.....	.....	(1)	1,000	.....	(1)
South Australia.....	1,000	(2)	(1)	7,000	2,000	(1)
Total Australia.....	415,000	340,000	315,000	13,455,000	9,221,000	8,620,000
New Zealand.....	13,000	6,000	5,000	478,000	278,000	220,000
Total Australasia.....	428,000	346,000	320,000	13,933,000	9,499,000	8,840,000
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,479,991,000	4,362,288,000	3,607,359,000

¹ No official statistics.² Less than 500 acres.TABLE 2.—*Total production of corn in countries named in Table 1, 1894-1913.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1894.....	1,671,307,000	1899.....	2,724,100,000	1904.....	3,109,252,000	1909.....	3,563,226,000
1895.....	2,834,750,000	1900.....	2,792,561,000	1905.....	3,461,181,000	1910.....	4,031,630,000
1896.....	2,964,435,000	1901.....	2,366,883,000	1906.....	3,963,645,000	1911.....	3,479,991,000
1897.....	2,587,206,000	1902.....	3,187,311,000	1907.....	3,420,321,000	1912.....	4,362,288,000
1898.....	2,682,619,000	1903.....	3,066,506,000	1908.....	3,606,931,000	1913.....	3,607,359,000

CORN FROM ARGENTINA.

By FRANK ANDREWS.

RECENT IMPORTS.

In September last a large increase occurred in the relatively small imports of corn into the United States, the new traffic coming chiefly from Argentina. Occasional imports had been made in former years. In the year ended June 30, 1909, the United States imported 258,000 bushels, of which 195,000 bushels came from Argentina. The imports declined to about 118,000 in the next fiscal year and to 52,000 in the year ending June 30, 1911, increasing to about 53,000 in the following year. The imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 903,000 bushels, of which 880,000 came from Argentina.

The imports in September, 1913, amounted to 522,000 bushels; in October, 473,000; in November, 1,633,000, and in December, 2,343,000 bushels. Of these amounts, Argentina furnished in September, 499,000 bushels; in October, 421,000; in November, 1,509,000, and in December, 2,173,000 bushels. Compared with the production of the United States these imports are relatively small. The entire crop of Argentina, ranging from 175,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels annually, is only about 10 per cent of the average consumption in the United States.

Corn production and exports of Argentina and the United States are shown in Table 3. Here is illustrated the fact that the Argentine crop goes chiefly to foreign countries, while the United States crop, in still greater proportions, is consumed at home.

TABLE 3.—*Comparison of Argentine and United States corn as to production, exports, and average value.*

Year.	Argentina.		United States.		Average value ¹ of corn imported into the United Kingdom from 1909-1913.	
	Production.	Exports. ²	Production.	Exports, ² year beginning July 1.	Argentina.	United States.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cents per bushel.</i>	<i>Cents per bushel.</i>
1909.....	177,155,000	89,499,359	2,772,376,000	38,128,498	74	77
1910.....	175,187,000	104,727,358	2,886,260,000	65,614,522	61	73
1911.....	³ 27,675,000	4,928,362	2,531,488,000	41,797,291	63	63
1912.....	295,849,000	190,459,100	3,124,746,000	50,780,143	71	83
1913.....	⁴ 196,642,000	⁴ 190,000,000	2,446,988,000	.....	68	68

¹ The values of articles imported into the United Kingdom include the value in the country of origin, plus all costs of delivery to the United Kingdom. Hence, the two columns are comparable, since both apply to values in same country of destination.

² Including corn meal reduced to terms of corn.

³ Crop failure, due to drought.

⁴ Preliminary.

CORN PRICES.

Comparing values of Argentine with United States corn in the British market for the past five years, it is found that in three years out of the five United States corn is valued considerably higher than Argentine. But in 1911 and in 1913 the average values of the consignments from each of these countries were the same in the British markets.

A considerable part of the corn imported into the United States from Argentina is received at New York, and it was sold in that city in November and December, 1913, at prices ranging from 73 to 80 cents a bushel, or several cents under the prices of the No. 2 yellow grade of United States corn in that market.

A comparison of prices of Argentine corn with other corn at New York, with the contract grade at Chicago, with the average farm price in the United States of all kinds of corn, and with the average export value in Argentina of the corn imported here from that country, is shown in Table 4.

It is to be understood that the imports for these last months of 1913 consisted of old corn, which was harvested in the winter or spring of 1912-13. Attention is invited also to the marked fluctuations in the import values of this Argentine corn, ranging from under 60 cents in September to over 80 cents a bushel in October; falling to 72 in November, and further to 62 cents a bushel in December.

TABLE 4.—Comparative cash prices in the United States of Argentine and domestic corn, September to December, 1913.

[Cents per bushel.]

Year and month.	Average import value of Argen- tine corn. ¹	Average farm price of corn in U. S. on 1st of month.	Wholesale price at New York, N. Y.				Wholesale prices at Chicago, Ill., "contract" grade corn.	
			No. 2 yellow corn.		Argentine corn.			
			Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
1913.	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
September.....	59.7	75.4	79.5	86.2	-----	-----	71.5	78.5
October.....	80.3	75.3	76.0	80.2	-----	-----	68.0	73.2
November.....	72.0	70.7	79.0	85.0	77.5	77.5	71.5	76.2
December.....	62.2	69.1	73.0	85.0	73.2	80.0	65.5	78.5

¹ Average declared wholesale value in Argentina of corn imported into the United States from that country.

OCEAN AND RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

During the last three months of 1913 the rates paid for full cargoes of corn from Argentina to New York were from 6 to 7½ cents per bushel when shipped from San Lorenzo, an upriver port on the River Plate, and from 5 to 5½ cents when shipped from Rosario, a port farther down that river. Rates to Galveston ranged from 5 to 7½ cents, and one rate was quoted to San Francisco from Buenos Aires at about 9½ cents per bushel.

The rates on corn to New York from Chicago, over the cheapest routes for a number of years, have not been far different from the rates of the last few months of 1913 to New York from San Lorenzo, and have been a cent or two higher a bushel than the rates from the lower River Plate. In fact, corn is shipped from Rosario, Argentina, to New York for about the same rate as is charged by rail from Buffalo to New York. However, the lake rate from Chicago to Buffalo is frequently as low as 1 cent per bushel, and rarely averages 2 cents for a season.

To Galveston the rates of the last few months of 1913 were considerably lower from the upriver ports of Argentina than from Kansas City. The rate from Kansas City to Galveston in 1913 was 9.8 cents per bushel, while 3 out of 4 rates from Argentina to Galveston were less than 7 cents, one of them being as low as 5.1 cents per bushel. The ocean rates quoted in this article apply to full cargoes; that is, where a ship is chartered to carry corn only. Regular lines of steamships, where smaller lots than full cargoes are carried, often charge lower rates than are paid on full cargoes of corn.

The freight rates on grain from the Atlantic coast of the United States westward are considerably higher than for the eastbound traffic, since relatively small lots of grain are shipped westward. Corn shipped by rail from New York to Chicago would be charged 14 cents per bushel. Hence it would cost from 19 to 21½ cents per bushel

to pay the freight on corn shipped from Argentina to Illinois, by way of New York, at the rates quoted at the close of 1913. This cost applies only to ocean freight from Argentina plus railroad freight in the United States and excludes any costs of transfer.

Ocean freight rates on corn to Liverpool from Buenos Aires were from 6 to 10 cents per bushel and from San Lorenzo from 8 to about 12½ cents a bushel for the last few months of 1913. Early in October, 1913, two vessels were chartered to carry corn from Rosario—one to New York and the other to Liverpool. The cargo for New York was charged at the rate of 5.4 cents per bushel and the cargo for Liverpool at the rate of 6 cents per bushel. The time from Buenos Aires to New York is about the same as from Buenos Aires to Liverpool. Fast steamers often make the voyage over either route in 24 days, while some of the slower ones require 10 to 15 days longer. Of 10 different vessels arriving at New York with corn in November and December, 1913, 3 vessels brought more than 260,000 bushels each and all but 2 brought more than 100,000 bushels each. The largest cargo of these 10 consisted of 285,200 bushels. The two smaller loads were brought by ships which carried a large assortment of other cargo. One of these ships, which arrived on December 6, brought about 61,000 bushels of corn in about 24,000 bags, and the cargo included also nearly 11,000 quarters of beef, 4,100 carcasses of mutton, besides wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, corned beef, miscellaneous meat products, etc.

ARGENTINE CORN.

By W. J. T. DUVEL, *Crop Technologist.*

Within the last few years increasing quantities of corn have been imported into the United States from the Argentine, most of which has been consigned to the Corn Products Refining Co., of New York, for manufacturing purposes. The importations, however, of the 1913 crop have exceeded those of former years, the total importations from July 1, 1913, to February 13, 1914, as reported by Bradstreet's, being 7,132,980 bushels, approximately 85 per cent of which was discharged at Atlantic ports, and the remainder at Gulf ports.

The Argentine being the corn belt of the Southern Hemisphere, the crop matures approximately six months in advance of corn in the United States, so that export shipments begin during the early part of June. The duration of the voyage from the Argentine to the United States under favorable conditions is approximately 30 days.

While the total production of corn in the Argentine under the most favorable conditions is considerably below the production in the State of Illinois, less than half of the Argentine crop is consumed within the Republic, so that the Argentine exports have greatly exceeded those of the United States during the past few years.

The Argentine corn is handled in burlap bags containing from 130 to 135 pounds, in contrast to the corn from the United States, which is exported mainly in bulk. The most common method of discharging cargoes at United States ports is to hoist with crane and tackle from 12 to 15 bags at a time and shift them to barges or lighters alongside the vessel, where the corn is inspected as the bags are opened. From 7 to 15 days are usually required to unload a cargo, depending largely on the condition and quantity of the corn and the weather.

QUALITY AND CONDITION OF ARGENTINE CORN.

Corn as grown in the Argentine consists almost exclusively of the hard, flinty varieties with medium to small kernels, mostly yellow in color. The character of the corn, having both small cobs and small kernels, results in a much lower moisture content in the Argentine shelled corn than is normally contained in the large dent varieties of the United States. As a result of the small size of the kernels, the Argentine corn can not carry, without increased danger of deterioration, as high a percentage of water as the larger dent corns of the United States. On the other hand, the hard and firm texture of the Argentine corn is such that it can be "conditioned" to much better advantage than our dent corns.

During the summer of 1912, through the courtesies of the Corn Products Refining Co. and the grain-inspection department of the New York Produce Exchange, several cargoes of corn from the Argentine were examined at the time of discharge at the port of New York. The average results of mechanical analyses on 157 samples from four of the cargoes, representing a total of 638,000 bushels, are contained in Table 5. The data shown in this table represents new corn of the crop of 1912.

TABLE 5.—Average quality and condition of four cargoes of Argentine corn, crop of 1912, as discharged at New York.

Steamship.	Date of arrival at New York.	Days in transit.	Number of samples taken.	Bushels in cargo.	Moisture content.	Weight per bushel.	Sound corn.	Dirt, chaff, cob, etc.
	1912				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
A.....	Oct. 19	35	55	180,000	14.55	60.87	93.84	0.10
B.....	July 8	27	48	280,000	14.80	60.10	95.28	.17
C.....	Aug. 4	45	28	66,000	17.02	57.75	63.74	.28
D.....	Aug. 5	34	26	132,000	15.43	60.01	90.02	.17
Total.....			157	638,000				
Average of 4 cargoes.....					15.10	60.05	90.50	.18

From Table 5 it will be seen that the average moisture content of the total 638,000 bushels was 15.1 per cent, the weight per bushel more than 60 pounds, the percentage of sound corn 90.5, and the dirt, chaff, cob, etc., approximately one-sixth of 1 per cent.

During the months of December, 1913, and January, 1914, samples to the number of 591 were secured from 16 different cargoes of Argentine corn as discharged at New York and at Gulf ports. The average moisture content of these samples (old corn of the 1913 crop) was 13.7 per cent, or 6.6 per cent less than the average moisture content of corn shipped from country stations in central Illinois during December, 1913, and January, 1914, the latter being new corn of the 1913 crop. From the standpoint of moisture content alone this represents a difference in value of approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel, based on a New York price of about 70 cents per bushel, not giving consideration to the increased danger of deterioration of high-moisture corn. While the average moisture content of the Argentine corn is low, a considerable quantity is damaged, musty, sour, and heating when discharged. This is evidenced by the fact that of the 591 samples previously referred to, the maximum moisture content was 41.6 per cent, the minimum being 9.2 per cent.

Attention is also called to the distinctly inferior quality and condition of the corn from steamer C as shown in Table 15. This ship was twice delayed during transit as the result of accident, and some of the corn was in the ship more than 60 days, and some of it had become sea damaged and ship damaged. Excluding three samples which showed a moisture content of 32.7, 34.8, and 37 per cent, the average for the cargo would be 14.9 per cent.

WEEVIL IN ARGENTINE CORN.

A considerable quantity of Argentine corn is likewise infested with weevil. Samples of screenings from practically all of the cargoes have been submitted to Dr. F. H. Chittenden, in charge of Truck-Crop and Stored-Product Insect Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology, but no new species have been found.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.

A wide diversity of opinion exists as to the chemical composition of Argentine corn as compared with the dent varieties of the United States. While the data available are not sufficient to justify the drawing of any definite conclusions, the results of the chemical analyses of a limited number of samples of Argentine corn as discharged at New York indicate that the Argentine corn is superior, from the standpoint of chemical composition, to our dent corn as loaded for export at our Atlantic and Gulf ports, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 shows the average results of the chemical analyses of 98 samples of Argentine corn, representing 4 cargoes with a total of 638,000 bushels of the crop of 1912, as discharged at New York, together with the average of the analyses of 129 samples of North American corn, representing two cargoes of the 1910 crop and two cargoes of the 1911 crop with a total of 910,146 bushels as loaded for export.

TABLE 6.—*Chemical composition of four cargoes of Argentine flint corn as discharged at New York and of four cargoes of North American dent corn as loaded for export, calculated to a water-free basis.*¹

Item.	Argentine corn crop of 1912 as imported at New York.	North American corn crops of 1910 and 1911 as loaded for export.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Ash.....	1.72	1.43
Ether extract (oil).....	5.52	4.07
Protein.....	11.01	9.81
Crude fiber.....	1.99	2.18
Pentosans.....	6.02	6.19
Invert sugar.....	.30	.38
Sucrose.....	1.08	1.13
Acid calculated as acetic.....	.33	.28
Undetermined.....	72.03	74.53

¹ Chemical analyses of the individual samples made by Cattle Food and Grain Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry.

From Table 6 it will be seen that the ether extract or oil was approximately 1.5 per cent greater in the Argentine corn than in the United States corn, while the protein was 1.2 per cent greater. In the consideration of these analyses it is necessary to note that they represent commercial corn and are therefore not comparable with the analyses shown in textbooks, which are based on selected, hand-shelled samples.

THE WORLD OATS CROP.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

The cultivation of oats on an extensive scale is an industry confined almost exclusively to the northern and central states of Europe, to the North Atlantic and North Central States of the United States, and to the Dominion of Canada. Of the 144 million acres which, as nearly as can be estimated, constitute the world's oats area, upward of 85 per cent is in the above-named territory. Elsewhere than in Europe and North America the cereal is not extensively produced. No statistical account exists of its culture in Asia, excepting in Asiatic Russia, where about 6 million acres a year are raised, and in Asiatic Turkey, where in 1910 about 300,000 acres were reported. In Africa, the crop flourishes only in Tunis, Algeria, and the Union of South Africa; in the two first-named colonies the total surface under this grain is only about a half million acres annually; in the last named, the census of 1911 returned an outturn of 9,661,000 bushels. In Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, the only South American states that report crop acreages, the yearly sowings cover an extent of little more than 3 million acres. In fact, no country of the Southern Hemisphere figures pre-eminently as an oats grower; the area in the Australasian colonies even, where conditions might seem favorable to the development of

the industry, aggregates little more than a million acres. It is noteworthy, however, that lately its exploitation has attracted unusual attention in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Since 1908 seedings have expanded from less than a million to over 3 million acres; production, from 33 million bushels to 69 million in 1912 and to 116 million in 1913. As the grain is raised almost solely for shipment abroad, this single Province has suddenly taken rank second only to Russia as an exporter, 61 million bushels having been embarked thence in 1912 and 59 million in 1913.

The distribution of the oat area of the two principal producing Continents is about 85 million acres annually in Europe, 38½ million in the United States, and 10½ million in Canada. In Europe the oats belt lies almost wholly in latitudes north of those of upper Hungary, farmers to the south as a whole paying little attention, comparatively, to the crop. Of the entire European acreage, over 75 million acres lie north of the parallels above referred to, while in the southern countries, i. e., Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, an annual total of less than 8 million acres is sown. Causes contributing to the partial centralization of the industry in north and central Europe are obvious. Summer oats, the principal variety sown, is peculiarly adapted to the shorter seasons of warm weather characteristic of northern latitudes. From time immemorial the grain has been in the more northerly parts of that Continent the favorite cereal food for animals, especially for horses. In addition to hay, barley, pulse, and the various root crops—swedes, turnips, mangolds, and potatoes—which are dug and fed there by millions of tons each year, oats has been, especially in winter, an indispensable article of provender. Increasing demand was a constant impulse to extension of native production. In modern times the animal ration has been modified, particularly in countries bordering on the English Channel, by extraordinarily heavy imports of oil-cake (including oil-seeds from which cake is manufactured), barley, locust beans, etc. Maize, though not so popular as an animal food, especially for swine, as in the United States, is also imported in great volume. Oats, however, has retained its traditional rank as a stock food and the tendency in many countries has been toward an expansion rather than a contraction of its culture. Moreover, the great European oat belt lies almost wholly in latitudes where maize will not mature, and hence the smaller grain occupies to some extent an economic position there as an indigenous live-stock food similar to that held by corn in the United States.

Of the 85 million acres of oats in Europe, about 43 million are in Russia, 11 million in Germany, 10 million in France, 5 million in Austria, 4 million in the United Kingdom, 3 million in the Scandinavian states—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark—and 1 million in

Belgium and Netherlands combined. Relative to other grain cultivation, the crop in each of these countries presents features suggestive of dietary, economic, and commercial customs of the people. In the United Kingdom, Scandinavian states, and Austria a wider extent of land is devoted to oat cultivation than to any other cereal. The short growing season, the universal use of porridge as a breakfast dish in countries north of the English Channel, and the marked preference for the grain and straw as a food for some species of animals, have all contributed to give its culture a preeminent place in the agriculture of these countries. Production in the United Kingdom even then does not suffice for domestic needs. From 50 million to 60 million bushels a year are drawn from foreign sources. The French, the greatest consumers of wheat per capita in Europe, in efforts to make native supplies meet domestic requirements, devote a larger area to wheat than to any other cereal, with oats second. In each of the great rye-consuming nations, Germany and Netherlands, the surface annually under oats ranks next in breadth to that of their great bread grain. The premier oat-producing country of the world, however, is Russia; though the area is much less extensive than that of rye or wheat, it represents annually about half the entire European acreage under this cereal. The production, enormous in volume, is consumed for the most part by the native live stock, as is the case in most countries. Annual exports during the past few years have ranged between 58 million and 96 million bushels, consigned in the order of their importance as purchasers to the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, France, and to other European countries.

On the North American Continent oats, measured by the extent cultivated, is the third cereal in importance in the United States and the second in Canada. Though the acreage in the United States is not so extensive as that of the Russian Empire, the total yield is superior, thereby giving the Republic rank by a small margin as the leading producer of the world; the normal annual output of each country is upward of a billion 32-pound bushels.

In late years the Canadian acreage has increased rapidly and is now almost equal to that of Germany; the increase, however, has been mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta; in the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba the industry has made but moderate progress. Almost the entire North American crop is consumed on that continent. Excepting exports of 33 million bushels in 1912 from the United States, the quantities annually shipped abroad have never exceeded from 1 to 2 million bushels and imports have been of like negligible proportions. The record exports from Canada were 10½ million bushels in 1912-13; imports are practically nil.

In 1913 the so-called world's crop amounted to 4,672 million bushels, over 53 million more than that of the preceding year and the

largest ever harvested. In every producing country of noteworthy importance as a producer, yields were heavier than in 1912, excepting a falling off of near 300 million bushels in the United States. Table 7 gives the details of area and production for the past three years in all countries for which estimates are available. In making comparisons between certain countries it might be noted that in the case of a few—notably Austria, Denmark, France, Roumania, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand—production is stated in bushels of measure, for other countries in 32-pound bushels. As the measured bushel of oats—particularly in northern Europe—weighs on an average 39 pounds, the crop of a country measured by that standard would not show its real magnitude when compared with that of another country estimated in bushels of 32 pounds. Original statistics, in units of weight, however, are not obtainable for all countries.

TABLE 7.—*Oat crop of countries named, 1911–1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.						
United States.....	<i>Acres.</i> 37,763,000	<i>Acres.</i> 37,917,000	<i>Acres.</i> 38,399,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 922,298,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,418,337,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,121,768,000
Canada:						
New Brunswick.....	208,000	195,000	195,000	5,986,000	5,607,000	5,946,000
Quebec.....	1,430,000	1,296,000	1,303,000	37,500,000	33,516,000	39,025,000
Ontario.....	2,806,000	2,785,000	2,814,000	84,860,000	97,053,000	105,159,000
Manitoba.....	1,308,000	1,348,000	1,398,000	60,037,000	57,151,000	56,759,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,333,000	2,556,000	2,755,000	107,594,000	117,537,000	114,112,000
Alberta.....	1,221,000	1,461,000	1,639,000	59,034,000	67,630,000	71,542,000
Other.....	325,000	325,000	330,000	10,168,000	13,132,000	12,126,000
Total Canada.....	9,631,000	9,966,000	10,434,000	365,179,000	391,629,000	404,669,000
Mexico.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17,000	17,000	17,000
Total.....				1,287,494,000	1,809,983,000	1,526,454,000
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina.....	1,980,000	2,548,000	2,946,000	47,192,000	69,169,000	115,879,000
Chile.....	58,000	69,000	(¹)	1,861,000	3,380,000	4,000,000
Uruguay.....	29,000	86,000	(¹)	590,000	1,825,000	2,000,000
Total.....				49,643,000	71,374,000	121,879,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	4,641,000	4,613,000	4,707,000	135,143,000	146,376,000	160,091,000
Hungary proper.....	2,653,000	2,473,000	2,866,000	89,656,000	76,768,000	96,634,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	247,000	239,000	256,000	5,554,000	3,311,000	6,163,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	229,000	203,000	(¹)	5,405,000	4,766,000	5,981,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	7,770,000	7,528,000		235,758,000	231,221,000	268,869,000
Belgium.....	639,000	(¹)	(¹)	43,249,000	38,000,000	39,000,000
Bulgaria.....	447,000	(¹)	(¹)	10,421,000	11,500,000	12,000,000
Denmark.....	2,996,000	(¹)	(¹)	41,188,000	42,395,000	43,300,000
Finland.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	22,642,000	26,618,000	27,219,000
France.....	9,863,000	9,840,000	9,881,000	303,328,000	313,656,000	322,131,000
Germany.....	10,694,000	10,841,000	10,967,000	530,764,000	586,987,000	669,231,000
Italy.....	1,270,000	1,254,000	1,251,000	40,973,000	28,306,000	43,469,000
Netherlands.....	342,000	341,000	342,000	17,724,000	16,317,000	20,000,000
Norway.....	2,264,000	(¹)	(¹)	8,593,000	11,607,000	11,734,000
Roumania.....	592,000	943,000	1,290,000	23,222,000	20,775,000	35,138,000

¹ No official statistics.² Area in 1907 (census).

TABLE 7.—*Oat crop of countries named, 1911-1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
EUROPE—continued.						
Russia:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia proper.....	38,398,000	.....	.....	690,753,000	.....	.....
Poland.....	2,894,000	.....	.....	78,465,000	.....	.....
Northern Caucasia.....	1,311,000	.....	.....	23,681,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (European).....	42,603,000	145,783,000	147,512,000	792,899,000	972,111,000	1,169,490,000
Servia.....	259,000	262,000	(2)	5,050,000	5,477,000	6,889,000
Spain.....	1,268,000	1,279,000	1,351,000	33,858,000	23,035,000	25,333,000
Sweden.....	1,952,000	(2)	(2)	63,462,000	75,900,000	86,000,000
United Kingdom:						
England.....	1,841,000	1,866,000	1,772,000	74,119,000	68,431,000	70,387,000
Wales.....	206,000	207,000	202,000	7,087,000	7,040,000	6,981,000
Scotland.....	964,000	956,000	938,000	36,751,000	37,928,000	37,148,000
Ireland.....	1,040,000	1,046,000	1,049,000	59,207,000	66,867,000	66,610,000
Total, United Kingdom.....	4,051,000	4,075,000	3,961,000	177,164,000	180,266,000	181,126,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,353,295,000	2,584,171,000	2,960,929,000
ASIA.						
Cyprus.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	466,000	419,000	500,000
Russia:						
Central Asia.....	1,024,000	.....	.....	12,197,000	.....	.....
Siberia.....	3,953,000	.....	.....	53,272,000	.....	.....
Trans-Caucasia.....	2,000	.....	.....	37,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	4,979,000	(2)	(2)	65,506,000	95,473,000	(2)
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	65,972,000	95,892,000	.....
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	434,000	476,000	539,000	11,520,000	12,351,000	17,973,000
Tunis.....	148,000	124,000	(2)	4,650,000	2,067,000	4,134,000
Union of South Africa.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,661,000	49,661,000	49,661,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	25,831,000	24,079,000	31,768,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....	2,000	1,000	4,000	52,000	6,000	85,000
New South Wales.....	78,000	71,000	(2)	1,756,000	1,191,000	(2)
Victoria.....	393,000	302,000	(2)	10,005,000	4,730,000	(2)
South Australia.....	78,000	108,000	156,000	1,172,000	1,392,000	1,726,000
Western Australia.....	62,000	84,000	(2)	801,000	992,000	(2)
Tasmania.....	64,000	51,000	(2)	2,128,000	1,552,000	(2)
Total Australia.....	677,000	617,000	874,000	15,914,000	9,863,000	16,625,000
New Zealand.....	303,000	404,000	387,000	10,412,000	20,282,000	14,013,000
Total Australasia.....	980,000	1,021,000	1,261,000	26,326,000	30,145,000	30,638,000
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808,561,000	4,618,644,000	4,672,168,000

¹ Includes Asiatic Russia (10 Governments of).² No official statistics.³ Included in European Russia.⁴ Repetition of 1911 census figures.TABLE 8.—*Total production of oats in countries named in Table 7, 1895-1913.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1895.....	3,008,154,000	1900.....	3,166,002,000	1905.....	3,510,167,000	1910.....	4,182,410,000
1896.....	2,847,115,000	1901.....	2,862,615,000	1906.....	3,544,961,000	1911.....	3,808,561,000
1897.....	2,633,971,000	1902.....	3,626,303,000	1907.....	3,603,893,000	1912.....	4,618,644,000
1898.....	2,903,974,000	1903.....	3,378,034,000	1908.....	3,591,012,000	1913.....	4,672,168,000
1899.....	3,256,256,000	1904.....	3,611,302,000	1909.....	4,312,882,000		

OATS FROM CANADA.

By FRANK ANDREWS.

The increased importation of corn from Argentina has been accompanied by an unusual importation of oats from Canada into the United States. Relatively small consignments were received in July, August, and September, 1913, and with October a larger movement began. In that month the total imports of oats into the United States amounted to about 2,525,000 bushels, in November to 5,132,000, in December to 5,578,000, and in January, 1914, 2,959,000. All but a very small proportion of these imports was received from Canada, the amounts from other countries being but a few hundred bushels at the most in a month. The total imports during the four months ending January, 1914, amounted to over 16,000,000 bushels, or more than the total imports during the seven years beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1913. The increased importation followed a short harvest. The oat crop of the United States in 1913 was 297,000,000 bushels under the crop of 1912, which, however, was the largest on record, and from which nearly 34,000,000 bushels were exported from the United States. In 1911 the short crop of 922,000,000 bushels was followed by an importation, chiefly from Canada, of 2,622,000 bushels. The crops, imports, and exports for a series of years are shown in Table 9.

The average farm price of oats in the United States on December 1, 1913, was 39.2 cents, or 7.3 cents per bushel above the corresponding price December 1, 1912. For the month of December, 1913, the cash prices of contract oats at Chicago ranged from 37½ cents to 40½ cents per bushel and in the corresponding month of 1912, 31½ to 33½ cents per bushel; the increase in price in December, 1913, was approximately the same both on the farms of the United States and at Chicago, the increase being not far from 7 cents per bushel. In 1910, when the crop was about 5 per cent greater than that of 1913, the price at Chicago in December ranged from 31 to 32½ cents per bushel for contract oats, or about the same as in 1912, and the average farm price for the United States December 1, 1910, was 34.4 cents, or 2.5 cents above 1912. The 1910 crop was not low enough to invite imports to any extent, the total receipts from foreign countries in the 12 months following July 1, 1910, being slightly over 107,000 bushels. In the following year, however, when production dropped below 1 billion bushels, the farm price on December 1 rose to 45 cents per bushel, or about one-third more than in the preceding year; and the Chicago prices were from 45¼ to 47¾ cents per bushel, while the imports in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, rose to 2,622,000 bushels, the highest figure for 3 years.

It is apparent, therefore, that the short crop and the large imports of oats for 1913 were not attended by a great increase of price in the United States.

TABLE 9.—*Production, exports, and imports of oats, for the United States, 1906-1913.*

Year.	Production.	Exports (domestic), 12 months beginning July 1.	Imports, 12 months beginning July 1.		
			From Canada.	From other countries.	Total.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1906.....	964,905,000	4,014,042	72,707	1,845	74,552
1907.....	754,443,000	1,158,622	273,826	90,481	364,307
1908.....	807,156,000	1,510,230	5,047,635	1,619,353	6,666,989
1909.....	1,007,129,000	1,685,474	946,479	88,032	1,034,511
1910.....	1,186,341,000	2,044,912	97,062	10,256	107,318
1911.....	922,298,000	2,171,503	2,609,307	13,050	2,622,357
1912.....	1,418,337,000	33,759,177	708,033	15,866	723,899
1913.....	1,121,768,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

The oat crop of Canada in 1908-1912 averaged 328,000,000 bushels a year, of which 2 per cent was exported. Hence the average yearly surplus of Canada was equal to only 0.6 of 1 per cent of the average crop of the United States. More than one-half of the Canadian production of 1908-1912 was harvested in the region extending from the crest of the Canadian Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior, and embraced in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The crops of the Province of Ontario also were large ones, usually exceeding those of any single province except Saskatchewan; hence, the principal oat-producing regions of Canada border on the United States from eastern New York to western Idaho, and are connected by convenient rail or water transportation with most of the leading grain markets of this country.

OTHER WORLD CROPS.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

THE WORLD BARLEY CROP.

Barley has a remarkable adaptability to different environments. It is a favorite grain in a number of subtropical regions; is the second most important grain in Japan, and continues to hold its place in the countries of the ancient civilizations in western Asia and bordering the Mediterranean. Its cultivation in western Asia is mentioned in very ancient writings, and a wild, two-rowed barley is still found in Palestine that has been claimed to be the parent of the cultivated variety. Notwithstanding its apparent southern origin, it is grown more successfully than any other grain in extreme northern latitudes, being often the leading grain crop in such regions,

particularly in northern Europe and in Iceland. It grows also at very high elevations.

While barley is used largely for malting purposes, it forms the principal dependence for stock feed in northern regions not suitable for the growing of crops more generally appreciated as food for live stock. Its excellence for this purpose also assists to maintain its importance in the more southern latitudes.

Similarly, its use as an important human food, which in ancient times was very general, still persists in Japan, in western Asia, and in north Africa, while in districts of the north of Europe, where climatic conditions are too rigorous for other cereal crops, barley becomes the main dependence for bread, as does rye in the less extreme northern latitudes. Its use elsewhere is general, but not large, being most commonly utilized in the form of "pearl" barley for soups, etc.

Though the production of barley in this country, excepting that grown in the Pacific Coast States, is at present important only in those States settled largely by farmers from the northern regions of Europe familiar with the cultivation of this grain in their former home lands, it is a crop suitable for a large portion of the country, including the Southern States.

The production in the United States is increasing more rapidly than any of the other leading cereals. From 1870 to the banner cereal year 1912 it increased ninefold, against fourfold for oats, threefold for corn and wheat, and twofold for rye.

The international trade in barley is nearly one-third as large as that in wheat, but is material only for a few countries, almost two-thirds of that exported coming from Russia, and considerably more than half of the total imports being taken by Germany. German imports in 1913 were close to 150 million bushels, and those into Great Britain over 50 million. Exports from both countries are insignificant. The Netherlands imported over 40 million bushels, which, coupled with exports almost as great, show the movement to have been largely through, rather than merely into, that country. Belgium imported over 17 million bushels. Imports into other countries are of little moment.

Russia's contribution of about 177 million bushels to the international trade, in 1913 was supplemented by exports of about 30 million from the Netherlands, 17 from Roumania, 14 from Canada, 12 from the United States, 12 from Hungary, and 10 from India, with relatively small exports from other countries.

TABLE 10.—*Barley crop of countries named, 1911-1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.						
United States	<i>Acres.</i> 7,627,000	<i>Acres.</i> 7,530,000	<i>Acres.</i> 7,499,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 160,240,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 223,824,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 178,189,000
Canada:						
New Brunswick.....	3,000	3,000	2,000	79,000	74,000	74,000
Quebec.....	100,000	94,000	89,000	2,271,000	2,226,000	2,263,000
Ontario.....	520,000	512,000	485,000	13,722,000	15,093,000	14,589,000
Manitoba.....	448,000	481,000	496,000	14,949,000	15,826,000	14,305,000
Saskatchewan.....	274,000	292,000	332,000	8,661,000	9,575,000	10,421,000
Alberta.....	164,000	187,000	197,000	4,356,000	6,179,000	6,334,000
Other.....	13,000	13,000	12,000	377,000	405,000	333,000
Total Canada.....	1,522,000	1,582,000	1,613,000	44,415,000	49,378,000	48,319,000
Mexico	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6,500,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Total.....				211,155,000	279,702,000	233,508,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	2,710,000	2,634,000	2,699,000	69,383,000	74,145,000	75,923,000
Hungary proper.....	2,736,000	2,603,000	2,866,000	73,596,000	70,140,000	75,845,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	158,000	156,000	158,000	2,640,000	1,978,000	2,956,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	180,000	220,000	(¹)	2,970,000	2,857,000	3,904,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	5,784,000	5,613,000	.....	148,589,000	149,120,000	158,628,000
Belgium	83,000	84,000	84,000	4,445,000	4,316,000	4,142,000
Bulgaria	621,000	(¹)	(¹)	12,390,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Denmark	2,578,000	(¹)	(¹)	21,016,000	22,872,000	23,000,000
Finland	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6,631,000	6,759,000	6,368,000
France	1,908,000	1,877,000	1,890,000	47,631,000	49,079,000	48,370,000
Germany	3,917,000	3,928,000	4,087,000	145,132,000	159,924,000	188,709,000
Italy	612,000	604,000	620,000	10,882,000	8,403,000	10,803,000
Netherlands	69,000	66,000	66,000	3,416,000	3,364,000	3,296,000
Norway	289,000	(¹)	(¹)	2,550,000	3,086,000	3,202,000
Roumania	1,253,000	1,235,000	1,390,000	26,157,000	21,295,000	27,339,000
Russia:						
Russia proper.....	23,013,000	.....	.....	320,959,000	.....	.....
Poland.....	1,240,000	.....	.....	27,938,000	.....	.....
Northern Caucasia.....	3,836,000	.....	.....	55,296,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (European) ³	28,089,000	428,873,000	431,197,000	404,193,000	446,420,000	454,118,000
Servia	255,000	257,000	(¹)	4,609,000	4,777,000	3,445,000
Spain	3,567,000	3,298,000	3,869,000	86,792,000	59,994,000	68,772,000
Sweden	446,000	(¹)	(¹)	13,725,000	13,660,000	17,000,000
United Kingdom:						
England.....	1,337,000	1,365,000	1,470,000	43,378,000	42,897,000	49,337,000
Wales.....	87,000	92,000	90,000	2,729,000	2,839,000	2,788,000
Scotland.....	174,000	192,000	198,000	6,489,000	7,117,000	7,598,000
Ireland.....	158,000	165,000	173,000	7,039,000	7,259,000	8,004,000
Total United Kingdom.....	1,756,000	1,814,000	1,931,000	59,695,000	60,112,000	67,727,000
Total.....				997,853,000	1,040,961,000	1,214,919,000
ASIA.						
British India	7,840,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Cyprus	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2,229,000	2,049,000	2,100,000
Japanese Empire:						
Japan.....	3,173,000	3,132,000	3,296,000	86,468,000	90,559,000	101,073,000
Formosa.....	3,000	(¹)	(¹)	40,000	45,000	46,000
Total Japanese Empire.....				86,514,000	90,604,000	101,119,000

¹ No official statistics.² Area in 1907 (Census).³ Exclusive of winter barley.⁴ Includes Asiatic Russia (10 Governments of).

TABLE 10.—*Barley crop of countries named, 1911-1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
ASIA—continued.						
Russia:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Central Asia.....	420,000	.....	.....	5,694,000	.....	.....
Siberia.....	451,000	.....	.....	4,300,000	.....	.....
Transcaucasia.....	2,000	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	873,000	(2)	(2)	10,021,000	12,263,000	(2)
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	98,764,000	104,916,000	103,219,000
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	3,320,000	3,430,000	3,152,000	47,588,000	32,887,000	50,031,000
Tunis.....	1,193,000	1,119,000	(3)	13,319,000	3,670,000	6,400,000
Union of South Africa.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,359,000	1,359,000	1,359,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	62,266,000	37,316,000	57,790,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....	6,000	2,000	9,000	86,000	16,000	151,000
New South Wales.....	7,000	11,000	(3)	85,000	133,000	133,000
Victoria.....	53,000	53,000	(3)	1,383,000	1,057,000	1,057,000
South Australia.....	34,000	41,000	69,000	562,000	725,000	1,360,000
Western Australia.....	3,000	4,000	(3)	35,000	38,000	38,000
Tasmania.....	5,000	6,000	(3)	147,000	153,000	153,000
Total Australia.....	108,000	117,000	.....	2,298,000	2,122,000	2,892,000
New Zealand.....	34,000	32,000	37,000	950,000	1,296,000	1,420,000
Total Australasia.....	142,000	149,000	.....	3,248,000	3,418,000	4,312,000
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373,286,000	1,466,313,000	1,613,748,000

1 Exclusive of winter barley.

4 Figures for 1911 repeated.

2 Included in European Russia.

5 Figures for 1912 repeated.

3 No official statistics.

TABLE 11.—*Total production of barley in countries named in Table 10, 1895-1913.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1895.....	915,504,000	1900.....	959,622,000	1905.....	1,180,053,000	1910.....	1,388,734,000
1896.....	932,100,000	1901.....	1,072,195,000	1906.....	1,296,579,000	1911.....	1,373,286,000
1897.....	864,605,000	1902.....	1,229,132,000	1907.....	1,271,237,000	1912.....	1,466,313,000
1898.....	1,030,581,000	1903.....	1,235,786,000	1908.....	1,274,897,000	1913.....	1,613,748,000
1899.....	965,720,000	1904.....	1,175,784,000	1909.....	1,458,263,000		

THE WORLD RYE CROP.

The surface annually sown to rye in the world amounts approximately to 108 million acres; of this the heavy proportion of 95 per cent, or 103 million acres, is in Europe, the continent where the plant is believed to have originated. Native to the territory between the Black and Caspian Seas, its cultivation has expanded, partly because of an exceptional power of resistance to the damaging effects of rigorous winters, over large areas of central and northern Europe. In Russia, Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands the grain is grown over a broader extent of land than any other cereal, and to the great mass of the population of these countries the "black bread" made

from rye flour is the chief article of food. Other States in the rye belt—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—though cultivating oats more than any other grain, give second place to rye. Rye cakes, especially in Sweden, are the great staple of consumption.

In the restriction of its culture on an important scale to a few European nations, rye is, among the great food grains, unique. In the countries mentioned above an aggregate of over 94 million acres are now sown annually, while in all other Europe the total area each year is less than 9 million. The cultivation on other continents is of small comparative importance. So far as statistics show, less than 3 million acres are grown in Asia, none in Africa, excepting about 20,000 acres in the Union of South Africa, only a few thousand acres in South America and Australia, and a total of less than 3 million acres in the United States and Canada.

TABLE 12.—*Rye crop of countries named, 1911-1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.						
United States.....	<i>Acres.</i> 2,127,000	<i>Acres.</i> 2,117,000	<i>Acres.</i> 2,557,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 33,119,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 35,664,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 41,381,000
Canada:						
Quebec.....	13,000	11,000	10,000	200,000	173,000	156,000
Ontario.....	97,000	93,000	85,000	1,728,000	1,711,000	1,567,000
Manitoba.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	104,000	105,000	103,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,000	3,000	3,000	61,000	57,000	68,000
Alberta.....	14,000	15,000	16,000	394,000	377,000	398,000
Other.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5,000	5,000	8,000
Total Canada.....	131,000	127,000	119,000	2,492,000	2,428,000	2,300,000
Mexico.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total.....				35,681,000	38,162,000	43,751,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	4,995,000	5,021,000	4,853,000	105,269,000	119,629,000	109,099,000
Hungary proper.....	2,557,000	2,660,000	2,677,000	47,782,000	49,000,000	52,256,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	176,000	183,000	167,000	2,541,000	1,350,000	2,553,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	30,000	41,000	(²)	379,000	450,000	666,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	7,758,000	7,910,000		155,971,000	170,429,000	164,574,000
Belgium.....	618,000	(²)	(²)	24,360,000	21,342,000	21,385,000
Bulgaria.....	545,000	(²)	(²)	8,992,000	10,000,000	9,000,000
Denmark.....	³ 682,000	(²)	(²)	19,286,000	18,473,000	18,736,000
Finland.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	10,153,000	12,344,000	12,104,000
France.....	2,902,000	2,969,000	2,958,000	45,894,000	48,890,000	52,677,000
Germany.....	15,161,000	15,489,000	15,849,000	427,776,000	456,600,000	481,169,000
Italy.....	392,000	395,000	397,000	5,297,000	5,285,000	5,589,000
Netherlands.....	557,000	564,000	562,000	16,110,000	16,094,000	15,265,000
Norway.....	³ 37,000	(²)	(²)	948,000	1,042,000	973,000
Roumania.....	326,000	265,000	224,000	4,989,000	3,583,000	3,711,000
Russia:						
Russia proper.....	65,058,000			642,173,000		
Poland.....	5,258,000			95,453,000		
Northern Caucasias.....	520,000			4,739,000		
Total Russia (European).....	70,836,000	472,933,000	474,990,000	742,365,000	1,011,029,000	1,002,468,000

¹ Less than 500 acres.² No official statistics.³ Area in 1907 (census).⁴ Includes Asiatic Russia.

TABLE 12.—*Rye crop of countries named, 1911-1913—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
EUROPE—continued.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Servia.....	123,000	123,000	(1)	1,711,000	1,748,000	1,378,000
Spain.....	1,987,000	1,944,000	1,917,000	28,897,000	18,867,000	27,916,000
Sweden.....	989,000	(1)	(1)	23,825,000	23,323,000	22,000,000
United Kingdom.....	55,000	62,000	58,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
Total.....				1,518,324,000	1,820,540,000	1,840,695,000
ASIA.						
Russia:						
Central Asia.....	241,000			587,000		
Siberia.....	2,113,000			19,086,000		
Transcaucasia.....	1,000			13,000		
Total Russia (Asiatic)	2,355,000	(2)	(2)	19,686,000	32,953,000	(2)
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....			(3)	2,000		2,000
New South Wales.....	4,000	2,000	(4)	59,000	26,000	50,000
Victoria.....	3,000	1,000	(4)	34,000	10,000	25,000
South Australia.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	7,000	10,000
Western Australia.....	1,000		(4)	6,000	3,000	8,000
Tasmania.....	1,000	2,000	(4)	24,000	13,000	15,000
Total Australia.....	10,000	6,000		133,000	59,000	110,000
New Zealand.....	4,000	6,000	(1)	109,000	90,000	99,000
Total Australasia.....	14,000	12,000		242,000	149,000	200,000
Grand total.....				1,573,933,000	1,891,804,000	1,854,646,000

¹ No official statistics.² Included under European Russia.³ Less than 500 acres.⁴ No official statistics of area.TABLE 13.—*Total production of rye in countries named in Table 12, 1895-1913.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1895.....	1,468,212,000	1900.....	1,557,634,000	1905.....	1,495,751,000	1910.....	1,673,473,000
1896.....	1,499,250,000	1901.....	1,416,022,000	1906.....	1,433,395,000	1911.....	1,573,933,000
1897.....	1,300,645,000	1902.....	1,647,845,000	1907.....	1,538,778,000	1912.....	1,891,804,000
1898.....	1,461,171,000	1903.....	1,659,961,000	1908.....	1,590,057,000	1913.....	1,854,646,000
1899.....	1,583,179,000	1904.....	1,742,112,000	1909.....	1,747,123,000		

THE WORLD POTATO CROP.

Table 14 gives as nearly as possible the area under potatoes throughout the world in 1910, 1911, and 1912, and the world's production for the same years. The areas and production for 1913 are available for a few countries, but their total would not be comparable to the totals of the preceding years. The most striking fact exhibited in the table is the immense preponderance of Germany in the production of this crop. Out of a total of 5,945,846,000 bushels, the world's crop of 1912, Germany produced 1,844,863,000 bushels, or 31 per cent. It is remarkable that the immense Russian Empire, with 8,291,429 square miles, produced only about three-fourths the quantity of potatoes that Germany produced on her 208,780 square

miles, while the United States, with 3,026,789 square miles, produced not quite one-fourth the German crop, although the area under potatoes in the United States was nearly half the potato area of Germany, and the Russian potato area exceeded that of Germany by nearly 3,000,000 acres. The explanation is to be found in the fact that only 28 per cent of the German potato crop is used for human consumption, while the rest is used in the arts and for stock food. For the last-named purpose nearly 42 per cent is used, showing that Germany, with a very limited area of pasture land, has to depend largely on garnered produce to feed her live stock. The steady increase of the German potato crop, with a practically stationary acreage, shows the possibilities of intensive cultivation.

By comparing the production of 1911 with that of 1912, for the principal countries, it is seen that the former was a lean year, the latter a fat year, representing an advance not only over 1911 but in most cases over earlier years, the German production of 1912 being the highest on record. The United Kingdom is an exception, its production in 1912 having been the lowest since 1908.

TABLE 14.—*Acreage and production of potatoes, 1910-1912.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
NORTH AMERICA.						
United States (contiguous).....	<i>Acres.</i> 3,720,000	<i>Acres.</i> 3,619,000	<i>Acres.</i> 3,711,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 349,032,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 292,737,000	<i>Bushels.</i> 420,647,000
Canada:						
Prince Edward Island..	31,000	31,000	33,000	4,203,000	5,581,000	6,741,000
Nova Scotia.....	31,000	31,000	32,000	3,582,000	5,641,000	9,447,000
New Brunswick.....	40,000	41,000	43,000	5,228,000	8,826,000	7,558,000
Quebec.....	125,000	124,000	116,000	15,548,000	15,763,000	15,945,000
Ontario.....	158,000	157,000	158,000	17,295,000	16,043,000	22,690,000
Manitoba.....	26,000	26,000	27,000	2,866,000	5,490,000	6,182,000
Saskatchewan.....	24,000	30,000	31,000	2,917,000	5,510,000	6,552,000
Alberta.....	20,000	24,000	27,000	2,340,000	4,606,000	5,775,000
British Columbia.....	11,000	15,000	17,000	1,631,000	3,778,000	3,995,000
Total Canada.....	466,000	479,000	484,000	55,610,000	71,238,000	84,885,000
Mexico.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	924,000	924,000	924,000
Newfoundland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,542,000	1,533,000	1,524,000
Total.....				407,108,000	366,432,000	507,980,000
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina.....	127,000	267,000	(1)	44,564,000	18,923,000	50,000,000
Chile.....	53,000	68,000	66,000	7,862,000	7,440,000	9,656,000
Total.....				52,426,000	26,363,000	59,656,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria.....	3,069,000	3,108,000	3,092,000	491,126,000	426,406,000	460,821,000
Hungary proper.....	1,508,000	2,666,000	2,659,000	176,974,000	163,067,000	199,017,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	193,000	190,000	240,000	28,490,000	23,138,000	22,997,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	97,000	49,000	62,000	5,048,000	2,329,000	3,472,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	4,867,000	6,013,000	6,053,000	701,638,000	614,940,000	686,307,000
Belgium.....	(1)	387,000	(1)	104,719,000	100,934,000	100,000,000
Bulgaria.....	7,000	8,000	(1)	432,000	511,000	500,000
Denmark.....	134,000	134,000	151,000	30,517,000	29,523,000	28,889,000
Finland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17,386,000	22,691,000	23,488,000

1 No official statistics.

TABLE 14.—*Acreage and production of potatoes, 1910-1912—Continued.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
EUROPE—continued.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
France.....	3,823,000	3,853,000	3,863,000	313,189,000	469,386,000	552,074,000
Germany.....	8,145,000	8,207,000	8,257,000	1,597,174,000	1,263,024,000	1,844,863,000
Greece.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	331,000	331,000	551,000
Italy.....	702,000	712,000	712,000	56,563,000	62,141,000	56,313,000
Luxemburg.....	36,000	36,000	37,000	5,085,000	4,692,000	8,683,000
Malta.....	4,000	4,000	(1)	654,000	834,000	2,834,000
Netherlands.....	401,000	411,000	426,000	88,377,000	103,468,000	121,878,000
Norway.....	102,000	102,000	102,000	22,398,000	22,017,000	29,825,000
Roumania:						
Potatoes alone.....	25,000	30,000	30,000	3,847,000	4,240,000	3,748,000
Potatoes among corn.....	50,000	61,000	60,000	999,000	1,429,000	1,084,000
Total Roumania.....				4,846,000	5,669,000	4,832,000
Russia:			(1)	898,152,000	851,120,000	925,775,000
Russia proper.....	8,059,000	8,166,000	(1)	400,234,000	278,313,000	411,281,000
Poland.....	2,586,000	2,606,000	(1)	15,637,000	13,670,000	19,768,000
Northern Caucasia.....	202,000	203,000	(1)			
Total Russia (European).....	10,847,000	10,975,000		1,314,023,000	1,143,099,000	1,356,824,000
Servia.....	28,000	31,000	(1)	3,110,000	2,154,000	2,154,000
Spain.....	798,000	(1)	632,000	91,014,000	92,000,000	93,089,000
Sweden.....	377,000	378,000	(1)	66,855,000	58,391,000	67,765,000
Switzerland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	46,712,000	246,712,000	246,712,000
United Kingdom:						
England.....	377,000	403,000	437,000	92,108,000	99,858,000	78,961,000
Scotland.....	137,000	143,000	150,000	32,790,000	36,107,000	35,011,000
Wales.....	26,000	27,000	26,000	4,915,000	6,517,000	4,701,000
Ireland.....	593,000	591,000	595,000	107,178,000	137,941,000	95,077,000
Total United Kingdom.....	1,133,000	1,164,000	1,208,000	236,991,000	280,753,000	213,783,000
Total.....				4,702,014,000	4,323,270,000	5,237,304,000
ASIA.						
Japan.....	168,000	169,000	(1)	24,718,000	25,168,000	60,210,000
Russian Asiatic.....	404,000	423,000	(1)	29,246,000	32,956,000	58,564,000
Total.....				53,964,000	58,124,000	118,774,000
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	43,000	45,000		1,687,000	1,606,000	1,606,000
Union of South Africa:						
Cape of Good Hope.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,283,000	1,283,000	1,283,000
Natal.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	627,000	627,000	627,000
Transvaal.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,272,000	1,272,000	1,272,000
Orange Free State.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	618,000	618,000	618,000
Total Union of South Africa.....				3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Total.....				5,487,000	5,406,000	5,406,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	566,000	584,000	489,000
New South Wales.....	36,000	44,000	43,000	3,739,000	4,519,000	2,806,000
Victoria.....	62,000	63,000	48,000	6,532,000	6,097,000	4,446,000
South Australia.....	8,000	8,000	7,000	693,000	893,000	846,000
Western Australia.....	2,000	2,000	3,000	222,000	219,000	348,000
Tasmania.....	21,000	26,000	22,000	2,758,000	2,617,000	2,321,000
Total Australia.....	137,000	151,000	131,000	14,450,000	14,929,000	11,256,000
New Zealand.....	31,000	29,000	28,000	6,739,000	5,283,000	5,410,000
Total Australasia.....	168,000	180,000	159,000	21,189,000	20,212,000	16,666,000
Grand total.....				5,242,188,000	4,799,807,000	5,945,846,000

1 No official statistics.

2 Data for 1911.

3 Census figures for 1911.

THE WORLD FLAX CROP.

Previous to the invention of the cotton gin, the flax plant was the chief source of raw material for the textile industries and for the spinning and weaving handicrafts that were an essential feature of every household. Excepting in Europe, its culture for fiber during the subsequent century practically ceased, and an extensive industry—confined almost exclusively to certain parts of the United States, Canada, Argentina, and British India—has been developed in the cultivation of the plant for its seed, the straw with a few unimportant exceptions being treated as a cumbersome waste. The seed is utilized almost entirely for the extraction of linseed oil, valuable because of its exceptional drying properties, in the manufacture of paint, linoleum, patent leather, printer's ink, and soap; the residue, linseed oilcake, because of its high nitrogenous content, is one of the most valuable of cattle feeds.

Modern flax culture therefore serves two important purposes; of the 19 million acres which approximately represent the total area sown in the world, upward of 5 million acres (of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are in Russia) are devoted primarily to the production of fiber; the remaining 14 million acres are cultivated almost exclusively for the seed.

Cultivation differs somewhat according to the purpose for which the product is designed. In fiber production the sowing of from 2 to 3 bushels of seed per acre, and the careful pulling and handling of the straw by hand, has for its chief object long straight and silky fiber; the yield of seed, partly because the plant is usually cut a little before maturity, is generally small. The seed, however, constitutes a product of valuable secondary importance, especially in Russia, where the enormous acreage, even with a small yield per acre, gives the country rank as one of the largest producers. In other fiber-producing countries the saving of the seed is of minor importance and in Ireland it is neglected altogether.

In the culture of flax for seed, on the other hand, the common custom is to sow only from 2 to 3 pecks per acre. The result is a short straw and a coarse fiber, and the effect of the subsequent thrashing of the seed by machinery is to destroy whatever value the straw may have had for textile purposes. In no country where flax is grown exclusively for the seed does the straw to any great extent serve manufacturing uses; probably the most successful example is the manufacture in a small way of binder twine, though many efforts have been made to use it for paper stock and some other purposes. In this connection it may be of interest to note that, after the close of the Civil War, when flax growing for seed in the United States was largely concentrated in southern Ohio, quite an extensive industry sprang up there in the manufacture of cotton bagging from the

coarse fiber obtained from the straw, an otherwise valueless product. The removal of the customs duty on the competing product, jute, together with other causes, soon annihilated the industry. Flaxseed cultivation in its migratory movement northwestward to its present center in the Dakotas and western Canada has since increased in mammoth proportions, but the industry of utilizing the fiber in the manufacture of cotton bagging has never been resumed.

Of the four countries which produce flax for the seed alone, Argentina in the winter of 1913-14 produced, according to the preliminary estimate of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, 38,974,000 bushels from 2,614,000 acres. Canada's crop in the fall of 1913 was 17,539,000 bushels from 1,552,800 acres; the 1913 crop of the United States was 17,583,000 bushels from 2,291,000 acres, and that harvested in British India in the spring of 1913 was 21,428,000 bushels. The total 1913 product of the four countries which, excepting the crop of Russia, constitutes the commercial crop of the world, was almost 96 million bushels, as compared with 102 million bushels in the previous year. Table 15 is a detailed statement of the area and production of flaxseed and flax fiber for the years 1912, 1911, and 1910 for all countries for which figures are available.

Russia:									
Russia proper.....	3,048,000	3,237,000	(1)	16,743,000	18,877,000	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Poland.....	88,000	95,000	(1)	816,000	935,000	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Northern Caucasia.....	80,000	96,000	(1)	590,000	732,000	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Total Russia (European).....	3,216,000	3,428,000	.....	18,149,000	20,544,000	18,000,000	2,702,477,000	2,1,034,000,000	.....
ASIA.									
British India.....									
Russia:									
Central Asia.....	90,000	125,000	(1)	429,000	220,000	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Siberia.....	137,000	154,000	(1)	832,000	785,000	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Transcaucasia.....	20,000	19,000	(1)	96,000	94,000	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	247,000	298,000	.....	1,357,000	1,099,000	1,350,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			.....	18,499,000	23,643,000	27,030,000	.....	49,000,000	.....
AFRICA.									
Algeria.....	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	16,000	13,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grand total.....			.....	85,053,000	101,118,000	126,200,000	891,112,000	1,284,607,000	.....

¹ No official statistics.

² Includes 27 governments only.

TABLE 16.—*Total production of flax (seed and fiber) in countries named in Table 15, 1896–1912.*

Year.	Production.		Year.	Production.	
	Seed.	Fiber.		Seed.	Fiber.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1896.....	82,684,000	1,714,205,000	1905.....	100,458,000	1,494,229,000
1897.....	57,596,000	1,498,054,000	1906.....	88,165,000	1,871,723,000
1898.....	72,938,000	1,780,693,000	1907.....	102,960,000	2,042,390,000
1899.....	66,347,000	1,138,763,000	1908.....	100,850,000	1,907,591,000
1900.....	62,431,000	1,315,931,000	1909.....	100,820,000	1,384,524,000
1901.....	72,514,000	1,050,260,000	1910.....	85,053,000	891,112,000
1902.....	83,891,000	1,504,840,000	1911.....	101,118,000	1,284,607,000
1903.....	110,455,000	1,492,383,000	1912.....	126,260,000	.....
1904.....	107,743,000	1,517,922,000			

ARGENTINE BEEF.

By GEORGE K. HOLMES.

MOST PROMINENT NEW SUPPLY.

Chilled and frozen beef is coming from Argentina at a rate of 9,000,000 pounds monthly, and the importations are exciting conjectures concerning their importance in the supply of dressed beef for consumption in the United States. In October last this country received from Argentina 2,069,794 pounds of chilled and frozen beef; in November, 3,988,898 pounds; in December, 9,440,488 pounds; in January, 8,935,797 pounds; or, in the four months, a total of 24,434,977 pounds.

Argentina, however, contributed 58 per cent to the total imports of chilled and frozen beef during the four months, the remainder coming from Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Canada, and Mexico. Argentina is far in the lead as a source of imports of dressed beef into this country, and has future possibilities of enormous increase, and therefore an examination of the factors of the situation is timely.

RISE OF THE ARGENTINE EXPORT TRADE.

Many years ago Argentina established an export trade in salted beef, at a time before fresh beef was preserved by freezing or chilling, and years ago also live cattle were exported, chiefly to England. In the course of time Argentine cattle became infected with the foot and mouth disease, and the British Government, to protect home cattle, prohibited the importation of live cattle from Argentina.

Argentina, however, had become too important a source of fresh beef to the United Kingdom to be lost, and consequently British and other companies established slaughtering and freezing works in Argentina and exported the frozen beef, mostly to England.

A revolutionary element was introduced into the Argentine exportation of frozen beef by the diminishing per capita supply of beef in the United States, which rapidly led to the extinction of the export trade of this country in refrigerated beef. This beef had mostly

gone to the United Kingdom. Four of the great slaughtering companies of Chicago and other cities bought or built slaughtering and chilling or freezing establishments in Argentina and speedily dominated the business of slaughtering beef animals there for export.

In 1911 the seven freezing companies then operating in Argentina made a combine limiting in a certain degree the exportation of chilled and frozen beef. In April, 1913, one of these companies, which in the meantime had passed into the control of a Chicago company, expressed a desire to increase its shipments because of the increased capacity of its works, but this proposition was not agreed to by the other companies and the agreement of 1911 was not renewed. Of the seven companies, two were Argentine, three English, and two, although registered as Argentine companies, belonged to Chicago companies.

At the present time there are nine establishments for slaughtering, chilling or freezing, and exporting beef, located in or near Buenos Aires, and five of these companies are owned or operated by Chicago slaughtering and packing houses. These five do by far the major portion of the entire business.

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN ARGENTINA.

In a census taken in Argentina in 1888 it was ascertained that there were 21,961,657 cattle in that country, and that of these cattle 17,574,572 were natives, 3,388,801 were grades, and only 37,858 were purebreds and crossbreds. Not included in the foregoing classes were 960,426 milch cows and work oxen.

By the time of the national census of 1895 the number of cattle in Argentina had slightly declined, and the total was 21,701,526. The native cattle had absolutely and relatively declined very considerably and the grades and purebreds had increased correspondingly.

In 1908 there was a live-stock census which ascertained that the number of cattle in Argentina was 29,116,625; this number was larger than for any year either subsequently or before. The improvement in the beef qualities of the cattle continued, and the census found 10,785,289 natives, or only about one-third of the total number of the cattle; it found 14,027,207 grades, or nearly one-half of the total number of cattle; and it found also 918,749 pure breds and crossbreds.

The improvement of Argentine beef cattle has been speedily and intelligently performed. Argentine cattle owners have been the readiest and best buyers of the British pure-bred beef cattle, and have bought them in large numbers. So rapidly have the Argentine cattle herds been improved in beef qualities in recent years that they are now producing export beef that is not excelled by that of any other country at present exporting in large quantities.

In consequence of drought, the estimated number of cattle in Argentina, December 31, 1909, was 27,824,509, a reduction of 1,300,000 cattle from the number of 1908. There was some recovery in 1910, for which year the estimate was 28,827,900, and the cattle hardly maintained their numbers in 1911, for which year the estimate was 28,786,168. The last estimate received in this country is that of December 31, 1912, which gave to Argentina 29,016,000 cattle, a number slightly under that of the census of May 30, 1908. The figures may be found in Table 17, and an analysis of the cattle of 1908, as determined by the census, with distinction of breed, sex, and age, by groups, may be found in Table 18.

TABLE 17.—*Number of cattle in Argentina, 1888-1912.*

Classes.	1888. (Census.) ¹	1895. (Census, May 10.) ²	1908. (Census, May 30.) ³	1909. (Estimate, Dec. 31.) ⁴	1910. (Estimate, Dec. 31.) ⁴	1911. (Estimate, Dec. 31.) ⁵	1912. (Estimate, Dec. 31.) ⁶
Cattle:							
Natives.....	17,574,572	14,197,159	10,785,280				
Grades.....	3,388,801	4,678,348	14,027,207				
Purebreds and cross- breds.....	37,858	72,216	918,749				
Milch cows.....	960,426	1,800,799	2,163,900				
Work oxen.....		953,004	1,221,489				
Total.....	21,961,657	21,701,526	29,116,625	27,824,509	28,827,900	28,786,168	29,016,000

¹ The Animal Industry of Argentina, by Frank W. Bicknell, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bul. 48, p. 57.

² Segundo Censo de la Republica Argentina, 1895, vol. 3, pp. 200, 204.

³ Agricultural and Pastoral Census of the Nation, 1908. Stock-breeding, vol. I, pp. 202, 310.

⁴ La Argentina Agrícola, 1911-1912, p. 105.

⁵ Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agrícola, December, 1912, p. 14.

⁶ Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agrícola, May, 1913, p. 6.

TABLE 18.—*Number of cattle in Argentina distinguished by breed, sex, and age groups, census of May 30, 1908.*

Classes.	Total.	Calves, male.	Calves, female.	Bulls.	Steers.	Cows for breeding.	Milch cows.	Work oxen.
Natives.....	13,071,282	1,668,165	1,510,930	517,562	1,533,655	5,554,968	1,236,621	1,049,381
Grades.....	15,060,446	2,009,691	1,881,339	276,052	3,027,143	6,832,982	866,579	166,660
Purebreds.....	112,786	13,241	12,434	15,424	15,189	50,132	5,504	862
Crossbreds.....	872,111	129,346	106,709	77,412	111,040	387,822	55,196	4,586
Total.....	29,116,625	3,820,443	3,511,412	886,450	4,687,027	12,825,904	2,163,900	1,221,489

CONDITION OF THE CATTLE-PRODUCING INDUSTRY.

The conditions under which beef cattle are kept and the essential facts relating to the beef-animal producing industry have been under observation by three noted experts of this country, one of them as special agent of the Tariff Board in 1911. The Argentine beef, both for home consumption and for export, is not corn fed. Part of it is the product of native pastures, but the best of it is fed on alfalfa. In the Province of Buenos Aires, reports the special agent of the Tariff Board, "the land is worth too much money on the market to be profitable with cattle or sheep grazing. The summer droughts

make it hard to grow cultivated grasses. Alfalfa is a success in every part of the country." "Agriculture is coming in rapidly and lands are constantly being subdivided into farms. Never, so far as was noted, do the farmers keep live stock on their farms more than the animals needed for work, or perhaps some cows for dairy use, or a few sheep bought for food to be killed off one at a time as needed." One-third of the cattle of the Republic are in this Province.

Ranchmen very often lease lands to the farmers or colonists, usually for wheat growing. This withdraws the land from stock growing for three to five years, when it is sown to alfalfa and returned to stock again, while the colonist moves on to develop another piece of land from wildness to wheat and to leave it later in turn to alfalfa.

"The Province of Entre Rios," says the special agent, "is fully occupied and fully stocked with sheep and cattle. It is a land where perennial grasses are not much seen, and those found are of hard, coarse kinds, of little use. The nutritious grasses are mostly annuals, and annual clovers abound. The Province is going rapidly to agriculture."

Concerning the Province of Corrientes, the special agent writes that "it is a great cattle country, but many of the herds are of the unimproved native stocks, with wide horns and huge bony frames. They go to the salting works at about five or six years of age. Good cattle thrive in southern Corrientes and some day doubtless will over all of the Province."

"There is no probability of much immediate development of the live-stock industry" in the Province of Chaco. In the Province of Santa Fe "the number of cattle, now 2,639,480, will increase, no doubt, owing to the laying down of lands to alfalfa." "In Pampa Central the 5,000,000 sheep are decreasing, due to the coming in of agriculture. Cattle, on the other hand, are likely to increase, as it is a great alfalfa-growing region."

In summing up the results of his observations in Argentina, the special agent of the Tariff Board states that in his opinion "there is no doubt that sheep breeding in Argentina has passed its meridian and is now on the decline. This is because of the large immigration to Argentina and the continually laying down of lands to agriculture." "Contrasting cattle breeding with sheep breeding, the production of good cattle on alfalfa will no doubt increase in Argentina as time goes on, especially if prices for beef remain good. It is probably the most marvelous place for cattle breeding in the world. This is especially true of the regions where alfalfa is grown. In Argentina cattle seem to bloat very little on alfalfa pasture. They run in thousands on the alfalfa pastures, which are perennial, and in winter eat alfalfa hay from ricks piled up for them, without men taking the trouble, as a rule, to take it out for them."

It is important to remember, however, that the great defect in Argentina is the weather, which is most uncertain. Rains may come at any time of the year or they may not come at all. Sometimes a region will be without much, if any, rain for one, two, or three years. The rainfall in normal years is just sufficient for the grasses and crops. In exceedingly rare seasons it is excessive. Perhaps in half the years it is too light. One year in seven, more or less, it is withheld. In 1830 nearly all the cattle, horses, and sheep of Argentina perished for want of water, "but no doubt the losses were much more severe than they could be to-day, for wells and windmills abound on every hand."

SLAUGHTER OF COWS, STEERS, AND CALVES.

Estimates of the slaughter of cows, steers, and calves in Argentina have been compiled from trustworthy sources, with results that may be found in Table 19. There are three classes of slaughtering establishments, namely, the chilling and freezing establishments of the exporters, the salting establishments, and the public slaughterhouses, which slaughter for domestic consumption. Although the total number of cattle in the Republic declined after 1908, and had not recovered the decrease by the end of 1912, it will be observed in this table that the cows slaughtered in the public slaughterhouses increased from 382,114 in 1908 to 948,088 in 1912; that the slaughtered steers increased from 445,487 in 1908 to 665,296 in 1912; and that the slaughtered calves increased from 194,774 in 1908 to 316,878 in 1911, the number for 1912 not being obtainable.

In the salting establishments also the slaughter of cows and steers increased in large degree from 1908 to 1912. There is little or no calf slaughtering in these establishments. As might be expected, the increase of slaughter in the chilling and freezing establishments has been enormous. For cows, the increase was from 16,452 in 1908 to 122,929 in 1912; for steers, the increase was from 709,498 in 1908 to 1,245,091 in 1912; and for calves, the increase was from 7,835 in 1908 to 18,626 in 1912.

Upon consolidating the slaughter of the three classes of establishments it appears that the slaughtered cows increased from 426,321 in 1908 to 1,155,985 in 1912, or 171 per cent; the slaughtered steers increased from 1,375,406 in 1908 to 2,225,497 in 1912, or 62 per cent; and the slaughtered calves increased from 202,609 in 1908 to 340,158 in 1911, or 68 per cent.

To show how the increased slaughter has counted against the restoration of the number of cattle of 1908, the percentage of increase of slaughter in the two years 1911 and 1912 over that of the two years 1909 and 1910, when the number of cattle was considerably diminished below the number of 1908 on account of drought, has been computed. The slaughter of cows increased 79 per cent, of steers 36 per cent, and of calves (to 1911 only) 29 per cent.

Very evidently, future increase in the supply of beef from Argentina must depend on a slaughter that is below the natural increase of the herds. The report of the slaughter for 1913 has not been received, but it is a matter of general knowledge in Argentina that cow slaughter was overdone during the year; and, if so, this over-slaughter of breeding stock has postponed to that extent an increase of beef production out of the natural increase of the herds.

TABLE 19.—*Number of cattle slaughtered in Argentina in chilling and freezing, salting, and public slaughterhouses, 1904-1912.*

[1904-1911 from La Agricultura Agrícola, 1911-1912; 1912 from Memoria presentada al Congreso de la Nación por el Ministro de Agricultura, Dr. Adolf Mügica, 1912.]

Year.	Total.			Chilling and freezing establishments.		
	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.
1904.....	359,367	988,811	108,454	1,476	306,352	.....
1905.....	283,437	1,290,767	106,697	2,527	517,036	.....
1906.....	305,279	1,280,309	119,960	954	563,517	.....
1907.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1908.....	426,321	1,375,406	202,609	16,452	709,498	7,835
1909.....	564,023	1,487,507	224,622	39,935	758,782	9,989
1910.....	799,680	1,584,495	301,095	108,338	852,150	12,917
1911.....	1,278,328	1,932,053	340,158	150,245	1,094,906	23,280
1912.....	1,155,985	2,225,497	(2)	122,929	1,215,091	18,626

Year.	Salting establishments.			Public slaughterhouses.		
	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.
1904.....	22,781	212,959	.....	335,110	469,500	108,454
1905.....	28,329	304,930	.....	252,581	468,801	106,697
1906.....	39,975	245,103	.....	264,350	471,639	119,960
1907.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	382,414	452,780	151,955
1908.....	27,755	220,421	.....	382,114	445,487	194,774
1909.....	53,515	287,981	.....	470,573	440,744	214,633
1910.....	114,381	318,757	2,118	576,961	413,583	286,060
1911.....	86,871	300,741	.....	1,041,212	556,406	316,878
1912.....	84,968	315,110	.....	948,088	665,296	(1)

1 Number omitted from sources of information.

2 Data incomplete.

EXPORTS OF MEAT ANIMALS AND PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

A full statement of the exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina has been compiled for each year from 1895 to 1912, with results that may be found in Table 20. The exports of chilled beef did not begin until 1908, when 13,783,159 pounds were exported. The amount increased to 55,624,263 pounds in 1912, and to a much higher quantity in 1913. Argentine chilled beef is rapidly displacing Argentine frozen beef in the British market, a change promoted by the Chicago interests that have become predominant in the Argentine chilling and freezing establishments.

The frozen beef exported from Argentina in 1895 weighed 3,498,870 pounds, in 1908 it weighed 384,841,590 pounds, and in 1912 it weighed 700,225,052 pounds.

The exports of chilled and frozen beef increased 90 per cent from 1908 to 1912.

The exported live cattle numbered 408,126 in 1895, and has not since been equaled in any one year. The number fell to as low a figure as 60,916 in 1908, and the largest number since 1905 was reached in 1912, when it was 261,416. Prohibition of imports into the United Kingdom, on account of foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina, account for the great decline in exports of cattle.

The jerked-beef trade was at one time very large and the exports amounted to 121,450,000 pounds in 1895. In 1912 the exports of this beef had dwindled to 19,453,390 pounds.

The frozen-mutton trade reached its height in 1904, when 195,365,000 pounds were exported. Fluctuations mark the exports of subsequent years, and in 1912 the exports were 154,707,805 pounds.

Argentina's exports of live meat animals and of packing-house products may be consolidated into a total if expressed in value. For 1895 the combined values amounted to \$18,746,218; in 1908 the amount was \$37,912,228; and in 1912 it was \$67,252,319.

A study of Table 20 discovers that foreign inducements to increase the exports of chilled and frozen beef have met with large responses from Argentina, so large indeed in the most recent years that this trade is retarding the natural increase of herds, if not almost preventing it. The cause of retardation next back of this is the cessation of the exports of chilled beef from the United States, which has thrown upon Argentina the principal portion of the task of continuing the export supply to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The imports of dressed beef from Argentina into the United Kingdom are increasing, yet they were a diminishing fraction of the total during the past three years. They were 83 per cent of the total in 1911, 82 per cent in 1912, and 78 per cent in 1913.

TABLE 20.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1895-1912.*

Year.	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.						
		Total value.	Cattle.		Sheep. ¹		Swine.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	18,746,218	8,064,703	408,126	6,758,117	429,949	1,247,103	5,572	59,483
1896.....	17,280,712	7,800,538	382,539	6,314,526	512,061	1,482,403	374	3,609
1897.....	14,534,644	6,310,204	238,121	4,842,584	504,255	1,460,047	666	7,573
1898.....	18,019,144	9,103,268	359,296	7,421,284	577,899	1,673,487	587	8,497
1899.....	16,361,677	8,185,623	312,150	6,585,170	543,462	1,573,964	1,830	26,489
1900.....	16,702,051	4,123,855	150,550	3,549,415	198,102	573,861	40	579
1901.....	19,205,726	1,990,197	119,189	1,911,059	25,749	75,519	250	3,619
1902.....	26,412,782	3,112,473	118,303	2,748,749	122,503	355,763	532	7,961
1903.....	26,759,552	4,768,520	181,860	4,282,110	167,747	485,628	54	782
1904.....	26,051,906	2,836,269	129,275	2,752,971	28,128	82,241	73	1,057
1905.....	38,013,362	5,332,703	262,681	4,979,866	120,166	351,462	95	1,375
1906.....	29,988,482	1,922,510	71,106	1,617,480	102,916	304,321	49	709
1907.....	32,485,349	2,310,413	74,841	1,990,206	110,567	320,091	4	116
1908.....	37,912,228	2,112,362	60,916	1,811,131	103,792	300,478	26	753
1909.....	45,541,069	4,202,302	132,450	3,944,746	88,636	256,601	33	955
1910.....	53,220,701	4,137,910	89,733	3,914,474	77,180	223,436	.....	.....
1911.....	65,913,927	8,236,160	184,112	7,915,654	110,690	320,448	2	58
1912.....	67,252,319	9,124,118	261,416	8,820,177	104,898	303,680	9	261

¹ Including some goats.

TABLE 20.—Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1895–1912—Continued.

Year.	Packing-house products.									
	Total.	Beef, frozen.		Beef, chilled.		Beef, jerked.		Blood, dried.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
1895...	10,681,515	3,498,870	61,260			121,450,000	4,077,529	3,086,000	67,541	
1896...	9,480,174	6,606,278	115,668			101,208,000	3,104,927	2,701,000	59,115	
1897...	8,224,440	9,350,000	163,706			79,891,000	2,379,992	2,370,000	51,859	
1898...	8,915,876	12,935,000	226,467			49,035,000	2,042,392	1,806,000	39,520	
1899...	8,176,054	20,016,000	350,431			42,249,000	1,957,069	933,000	20,427	
1900...	12,578,196	54,212,000	2,372,894			36,264,000	1,910,272	797,451	17,453	
1901...	17,215,529	98,996,000	4,333,281			53,563,000	2,778,674	2,209,935	48,366	
1902...	23,300,309	154,363,000	6,756,769			49,172,000	2,554,789	2,039,000	44,652	
1903...	21,991,032	179,721,000	7,866,638			28,640,000	1,488,047	3,027,000	66,243	
1904...	23,215,637	215,489,000	9,432,252			25,851,000	1,343,213	2,557,000	55,953	
1905...	33,280,659	336,988,542	14,750,694			55,749,925	3,607,598	6,981,968	152,799	
1906...	28,065,972	339,087,321	14,842,566			10,251,390	575,760	7,140,699	156,285	
1907...	30,174,936	304,724,221	13,338,386			23,476,785	1,136,824	7,200,224	157,565	
1908...	35,799,866	384,841,590	16,845,293	13,783,159	603,300	14,661,681	745,770	9,689,217	212,055	
1909...	41,338,767	461,720,401	20,210,525	2,694,021	117,921	25,622,886	1,278,676	9,444,506	206,699	
1910...	49,082,791	540,715,628	23,668,248	18,609,029	814,588	20,816,823	996,864	10,831,200	237,069	
1911...	57,677,767	656,393,195	28,731,709	33,280,642	1,456,768	26,720,519	1,603,458	14,175,578	310,248	
1912...	58,128,201	700,225,052	30,650,287	55,624,263	2,434,812	19,453,390	1,351,722	13,333,421	291,834	

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.									
	Bones.		Cracklings.		Hoofs.		Horns.		Intestines, salted and dried.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	43,565	477,875	1,524,963	30,038	1,336,151	8,773	2,514	123,236	991,028	21,120
1896.....	20,093	183,976	1,533,491	30,205	1,154,671	7,581	1,951	95,626	966,098	20,527
1897.....	40,201	399,239	1,555,315	30,636	1,424,812	9,354	1,977	96,931	1,688,965	36,419
1898.....	34,943	445,078	1,247,695	24,576	1,772,679	11,640	1,658	81,310	2,616,271	56,761
1899.....	20,658	257,385	1,530,722	30,150	1,507,924	9,901	1,673	82,046	2,609,785	56,724
1900.....	25,030	337,068	1,704,940	37,314	1,651,738	9,038	1,410	112,980	2,955,563	64,247
1901.....	27,068	306,593	2,515,463	55,052	1,650,250	9,030	1,874	146,997	4,384,014	95,163
1902.....	34,505	329,771	2,388,380	52,270	2,409,365	13,182	2,436	191,058	5,112,615	110,640
1903.....	31,002	284,438	1,982,021	43,379	1,942,000	10,629	1,546	121,250	4,130,712	89,152
1904.....	25,036	243,418	2,385,044	52,200	2,126,137	11,633	1,896	148,668	13,673,247	105,325
1905.....	60,185,580	964,890	3,255,158	71,243	2,493,403	13,647	5,416,702	182,050	6,947,953	151,602
1906.....	51,814,714	826,200	3,227,534	70,634	1,933,434	10,580	5,103,649	169,750	7,758,146	120,809
1907.....	54,643,216	1,070,608	3,727,979	81,595	2,438,288	13,338	4,459,906	148,357	6,396,415	139,197
1908.....	57,537,855	1,356,869	4,171,103	91,278	2,372,150	12,976	4,929,486	164,000	7,202,202	156,634
1909.....	57,811,226	1,293,331	5,859,827	128,252	2,696,226	14,746	6,080,287	202,282	8,189,871	177,813
1910.....	65,011,449	1,397,946	6,382,317	139,663	2,153,894	11,781	7,054,720	231,700	10,475,931	227,778
1911.....	90,020,432	2,364,213	7,433,911	162,716	3,511,928	19,217	6,313,974	210,055	13,417,833	292,467
1912.....	59,678,522	914,275	7,220,433	158,026	3,013,238	16,487	6,272,634	208,671	15,104,804	328,018

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.									
	Meat extract.		Meat, frozen, n. e. s.		Meat preserved.		Mutton, frozen.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	328,173	201,105	888,460	15,556	2,035,424	89,094	92,334,006	1,616,638		
1896.....	1,076,307	659,565	1,333,963	23,357	4,504,349	197,162	99,439,000	1,741,058		
1897.....	405,922	248,750	1,537,885	26,926	2,538,100	111,098	112,202,000	1,964,526		
1898.....	667,474	581,329	2,140,553	37,480	3,577,963	156,614	131,909,000	2,369,590		
1899.....	843,823	738,711	2,033,000	35,573	4,004,000	175,214	124,841,000	2,185,792		
1900.....	253,990	222,351	2,401,000	68,319	3,097,000	135,563	124,367,000	4,355,019		
1901.....	477,951	418,414	3,109,000	88,440	2,085,927	91,402	138,920,000	4,564,587		
1902.....	653,335	571,952	5,556,000	158,086	3,624,487	158,650	176,531,000	6,181,601		
1903.....	764,093	668,913	6,918,000	196,834	8,248,677	361,059	172,271,000	6,033,140		
1904.....	456,564	399,691	9,235,000	262,777	5,355,000	234,361	195,365,000	6,841,162		
1905.....	960,048	840,467	12,085,617	343,829	5,485,045	240,117	172,732,615	6,048,677		
1906.....	928,293	812,667	13,575,927	386,265	2,775,591	121,501	148,563,585	5,202,368		
1907.....	1,974,852	1,728,869	15,269,060	434,441	3,515,834	153,895	153,848,011	5,387,381		
1908.....	1,521,121	1,331,654	25,112,599	714,506	3,808,283	166,696	173,823,892	6,086,919		
1909.....	2,979,504	2,608,383	22,019,545	626,484	14,087,667	616,648	146,594,877	5,133,426		
1910.....	3,358,355	2,940,046	24,475,048	696,361	26,635,688	1,165,900	165,569,869	5,797,848		
1911.....	1,136,641	995,064	32,114,538	913,719	33,980,230	1,487,386	189,410,414	6,632,720		
1912.....	1,349,661	1,181,025	34,526,241	982,362	39,019,215	1,707,936	154,707,805	5,417,482		

TABLE 20.—Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1885-1912—Continued.

Year.	Packing-house products—Concluded.								
	Oils, animal.		Tallow, pressed.		Tallow and fat, melted.		Tongues, preserved and salted.		All other.
	Pounds.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dolls.	Dollars.
1885	945,633	33,067	18,929	580	89,481,000	3,674,480	1,755,717	153,349	30,274
1886	773,143	28,527	8,360	257	75,272,000	3,068,050	1,410,801	123,501	21,072
1887	842,607	28,082	778	24	69,529,212	2,563,086	1,244,644	108,302	5,510
1888	650,950	24,015	2,210	58	64,685,212	2,762,324	1,235,062	108,122	5,600
1889	593,442	25,840	.....	.....	53,242,000	2,128,397	1,284,406	112,364	.....
1890	689,520	31,195	9,575	293	54,756,000	2,707,141	1,500,750	197,049	.....
1901	327,426	14,697	12,436	381	73,564,000	3,766,120	1,522,885	198,332	.....
1902	381,863	19,698	113,904	3,490	108,236,000	5,991,722	1,244,394	161,979	.....
1903	538,755	28,190	204,263	6,259	80,603,000	4,589,134	1,046,177	137,194	533
1904	428,938	20,097	187,373	5,742	80,070,000	3,871,660	1,392,602	182,771	4,714
1905	731,416	47,699	53,448	1,839	100,878,087	5,134,861	1,143,559	150,168	578,479
1906	648,424	44,150	155,356	4,760	55,778,583	3,708,038	670,194	88,008	925,631
1907	490,601	36,972	218,668	6,700	68,155,209	4,638,596	1,669,032	219,170	1,483,039
1908	760,735	39,917	99,950	3,062	96,951,694	5,819,530	1,925,780	252,886	1,196,521
1909	811,227	46,930	.....	.....	119,764,895	7,308,167	2,648,796	347,828	1,020,656
1910	765,774	52,334	9,235	283	128,761,868	9,202,897	2,089,612	274,400	1,223,585
1911	926,011	61,320	.....	.....	168,482,146	11,356,988	1,573,716	206,655	873,064
1912	1,182,400	81,339	.....	.....	166,570,758	10,918,713	1,392,745	182,890	1,302,322

IMPORTS OF MEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Although the United States exported 1,143,357,441 pounds of meat and meat products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and is still exporting large amounts, mostly pork and pork products, oleo oil, and tallow, large imports of beef have been received since October, 1913, nearly three-fifths of it from Argentina. In October, 2,069,794 pounds of fresh and frozen beef were received from Argentina and passed inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry; in November, 3,988,898 pounds; in December, 9,440,488 pounds; and in January, 8,935,797 pounds; and the total for the four months is 24,434,977 pounds. During the same time from other countries were received 17,729,621 pounds of fresh and frozen beef, and the total from all countries thus becomes 42,164,598 pounds.

During the four months the imports from Argentina included also 537,943 pounds of fresh and frozen mutton, 177,801 pounds of canned beef, 1,268,887 pounds of oleo stearin, and 470 pounds of edible tallow.

The total meat and meat products imported from Argentina during the four months and not condemned weighed 26,420,078 pounds. Only 1,278 pounds of Argentine beef were condemned as unfit for consumption. The details of the imports of meat and meat products into this country from Argentina and from all countries in the aggregate during the four months from October to January just past may be found in Table 21.

Two-fifths of the imports of fresh and frozen beef during the four months came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, and Uruguay.

The present beef production of this country for one year, it is estimated, is somewhat less than 7,000,000,000 pounds, and the imports of fresh and frozen beef from all countries at the recent rate would amount to about 2 per cent of the national production; the imports from Argentina for a year at the present rate would be about 1.3 per cent of the national production.

TABLE 21.—Meat and meat products imported from Argentina and all countries and inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry, October, 1913, to January, 1914.

Commodity.	All countries, 4 months.			Argentina.			
	Total.	Argentina.	Other countries.	October, 1913.	November, 1913.	December, 1913.	January, 1914.
<i>Not condemned.</i>							
Fresh and frozen:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Beef.....	42,164,598	24,434,977	17,729,621	2,069,794	3,988,898	9,440,488	8,935,792
Veal.....	215,061		215,061				
Mutton.....	967,564	537,943	429,621		10,204	237,422	290,312
Goat meat.....	1,364		1,364				
Pork.....	488,761		488,761				
Total.....	43,837,348	24,972,920	18,864,428	2,069,794	3,999,102	9,677,910	9,226,114
Canned:							
Beef.....	2,181,629	177,801	2,003,828		31,025	130,176	16,600
Veal.....	6,622		6,622				
Mutton.....	11,544		11,544				
Pork.....	27,118		27,118				
Other.....	119		119				
Total.....	2,227,032	177,801	2,049,231		31,025	130,176	16,600
Cured:							
Beef.....	338,001		338,001				
Mutton.....	2,007		2,007				
Pork.....	1,137,606		1,137,606				
Total.....	1,477,614		1,477,614				
Sausage.....	259,546		259,546				
Compound.....	41,623		41,623				
Oleo-stearin.....	1,943,689	1,268,887	674,812	46,070	63,799	546,588	612,520
Oleo oil.....	23,822		23,822				
Oleomargarine.....	12		12				
Lard.....	20		20				
Beef extract.....	33,120		33,120				
Edible tallow.....	44,042	470	43,572				470
Total, not condemned.....	49,892,878	26,420,078	23,472,800	2,115,864	4,097,816	10,354,674	9,855,704
<i>Condemned.</i>							
Total.....	181,712	1,278	130,434		462	816	

SUMMARY.

The conclusions of the subject may be briefly assembled. Imported Argentine dressed beef adds to the national supply of the United States, at the recent rate, a little over 1 per cent. While some of this meat has come from British frigorificos at Buenos Aires, a great deal of it has been consigned by the Buenos Aires frigorificos of the Chicago slaughtering and packing companies, to themselves at New York for sale by themselves in New York, or wherever they please to send it by rail. It is not assumed that they are using Argentine beef to beat down the prices of Chicago beef.

Practically, the Argentine beef that has come to this country has relieved the London market of just so much downward pressure, and Argentine dressed beef is about four-fifths of the imported supply of the United Kingdom, or one-third of the national consumption of beef. As between the United Kingdom and the United States, Argentine dressed beef is free to go to the better market. In this country it is competitive, if it is really competitive at all, only with the lower grades of domestic dressed beef.

Cattle in Argentina are not more numerous than they were five years ago, and perhaps they are less numerous. That country can not increase its beef supply permanently until the slaughter first ceases to increase or actually lessens sufficiently to give its herds liberty and time to increase.

COLONIAL COTTON.

By GEORGE K. HOLMES.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE AMERICAN CROP.

Notable efforts have been made to stimulate the production of cotton in colonies since 1903 by the British Cotton Growers' Association, and, on a less extensive scale, by the German Colonial Economic Committee, by the Colonial Cotton Association of France, by the Industrial Association of Lisbon, by the Cotton Industrial Association and Cotton Exchange of Italy, by the Netherlands Cotton Growing Association, by the Belgian Cotton Association, and for Spain by the National Industrial Propaganda.

Ten years ago the fear of the European spinners that the United States cotton crop would be insufficient for their uses led them to begin this extensive movement. As the annual report of the British Cotton Growers' Association for 1912 states, "if the climatic conditions were always favorable in the United States this association might never have come into existence. One of its main objects, and that of the German, French, and other similar associations, is to extend the cultivation of cotton throughout the world and broaden the basis of supply, so that the failure of the crop in any one particular country will be balanced by a corresponding increase in other countries. The broader the basis the broader the supply, with a consequent greater steadiness in price."

The year immediately antedating this great movement is 1903. Table 22 has been compiled to show the colonial production of cotton in that year and also in every following year to 1912. The British efforts have been especially active in Nigeria, Nyassaland Protectorate, Uganda, British East Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The German efforts have been made mainly in German East Africa and in Togo. In the British African countries mentioned 7,263 bales of cotton were produced in 1903, 42,266 bales in 1907, and 50,988 bales in 1912, an increase of 35,003 bales from 1903 to 1907 and an increase of 8,722 bales during the last five years. In the British West Indies cotton production increased from 866 bales in 1903 to 5,492 bales in 1907, from which quantity the production fell to 5,048 bales in 1912.

Through the German association cotton production increased from 191 bales in German East Africa and Togo in 1903 to 2,365 bales in 1907, and to 11,224 bales in 1912.

In all the British colonies and in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan the cotton production of 1912 shows an increase of 13,201 bales over that of 1907.

If all of the cotton-producing colonies are combined, as they are in Table 22, it may be observed that their production in 1903 was 36,269 bales, and in 1907, 92,565 bales, or an increase of 56,296 bales in four years. In 1912 the cotton production was 102,890 bales, or 10,325 bales above the total production of 1907, five years previous.

Theoretically, an almost fabulous quantity of cotton can be grown in the colonies embraced in Table 22. Some of this cotton is quite similar to the Upland cotton of the United States, but much of it is of shorter fiber, while again cotton of long fiber is produced on the sea islands. But it is a large undertaking to induce the natives of these colonies to labor, and to labor during the long period of time required to produce a cotton crop; in some of the more promising of the colonies, great obstacles have been overcome, or need to be overcome, to transport the cotton to the seaboard. Some of the problems of this sort are gradually being solved. In some of the British colonies the producers are guaranteed a minimum price for the purpose of encouraging them to raise a crop.

The results of the efforts of the British and German associations, and in a less degree of the other associations, as exhibited in Table 22, emphasize the magnitude of their combined undertakings to produce enough cotton to supplement the American crop of 14,000,000 bales and over in any considerable degree. One county alone in Texas produced in 1909 77,000 bales, or three-fourths of the combined product of all of the cotton-growing colonies. There are many counties in Texas and other States that each produce from one-third to one-half of the colonial production.

TABLE 22.—Colonial cotton production, 1903-1912.

[Computed to bales of 500 pounds gross, or 478 pounds of lint net. Egypt and India not included.]

National and geographic groups.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
BELGIAN.										
Africa: Kongo ¹	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
BRITISH.										
Africa: ¹										
Nigeria	606	3,004	3,134	6,385	8,556	4,800	10,529	5,185	4,682	9,148
Nyassaland Protectorate	118	597	1,625	1,101	844	1,582	1,729	3,634	2,845	6,773
Uganda		45	201	819	4,024	3,401	5,429	19,442	17,456	21,986
Other Africa	27	917	449	634	351	717	521	469	411	1,020
Total Africa	751	4,563	5,409	8,939	13,775	10,500	18,208	28,730	25,424	38,927
America: Mostly or entirely										
West Indies	866	1,653	2,508	3,290	5,492	5,776	4,303	4,989	6,392	5,043
Asia	1,012	1,490	1,962	3,920	4,774	4,352	3,840	5,639	7,940	9,122
Europe	285	345	340	348	443	364	379	411	392	975
Oceania ¹	1	18	79	54	82	89	90	110	165	125
Total British	2,915	8,069	10,288	16,551	24,566	21,081	26,820	39,879	40,313	54,197
DUTCH.										
Asia: East Indies ¹	12,632	15,367	13,280	15,914	19,632	19,932	13,235	14,504	11,902	11,902
FRENCH.										
Africa ¹	3	346	206	447	619	649	911	832	1,742	1,976
America: West Indies ¹	1	13	7	14	10	26	12	12	8	28
Asia (mostly Indo-China) ¹	13,633	15,269	18,117	11,082	15,877	20,968	14,146	9,451	8,763	8,709
Oceania ¹	71	49	39	110	109	73	348	417	336	423
Total French	13,768	15,677	18,369	11,653	16,615	21,716	15,417	10,712	10,795	11,616
GERMAN.										
Africa (mostly East Africa and Togo) ¹	101	1,371	1,489	1,764	2,365	3,190	4,762	10,132	7,372	11,224
Oceania: Bismarck Archipelago ¹	240	56	15	38	5					
Total German	431	1,427	1,504	1,802	2,370	3,190	4,762	10,132	7,372	11,224
ITALIAN.										
Africa: Eritrea		43	62		370	890	636	770	1,307	1,247
PORTUGUESE.										
Africa ²	6	179	518	282	431	241	468	209	576	576
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	6,517	15,097	19,441	17,782	28,558	24,170	13,222	13,238	17,312	12,128
Total for countries mentioned	36,269	55,859	63,473	64,015	92,565	91,221	74,560	89,445	89,657	102,890
GRAND DIVISIONS.										
Africa	7,468	21,599	27,126	29,215	46,121	39,641	38,207	53,912	53,813	66,078
America	867	1,665	2,515	3,304	5,502	5,802	4,315	5,001	6,400	5,056
Asia	27,337	32,126	33,359	30,946	40,303	45,252	31,221	29,594	28,551	29,733
Europe	285	345	340	348	443	364	379	411	392	975
Oceania	312	123	133	202	196	162	438	527	501	1,043
Total	36,269	55,859	63,473	64,015	92,565	91,221	74,560	89,445	89,657	102,890

¹ Exports.
² Year preceding.
³ Production.

⁴ New Caledonia alone, without Tahiti production.
⁵ Imports into Portugal.

In connection with the foregoing study of possible new sources of supply it will be helpful to refer to the present principal sources of world supply of this crop. In Table 23 is given such a statement, with comparisons, so far as available, for decennial periods back to 1870.

TABLE 23.—*Production of cotton.*

Year.	United States.	Egypt.	British India.	Russia.	Peru.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1870.....	4,024,527	408,350			
1880.....	6,356,998	575,307			
1890.....	8,562,089	843,877	1,699,582		
1900.....	10,266,527	1,124,617	2,471,449	¹ 633,065	44,000
1910.....	12,005,688	1,548,713	3,600,837	² 1,026,570	76,869
1911.....	15,692,701	1,514,730	3,284,519	² 981,921	
1912.....	13,703,421	1,538,395	2,751,464	² 1,135,137	
1913 (preliminary).....	13,677,000	1,560,922	3,677,824	² 1,053,845	

¹ Not including Khiva and Bokhara.² Including Khiva and Bokhara.

CROP REPORTING SYSTEMS AND SOURCES OF CROP INFORMATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Paper read by CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY before a recent meeting of special field agents at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Government crop reporting, or crop estimating, as distinct from census enumeration, has been a development, in all countries where it is practiced, of the past 50 years; and hence has been coincident with the marvelous expansion of the world's cultivated land, with the multitudinous improvements in farm methods and agricultural machinery, and with the wide extension of the means of transport and communication which have characterized that period. Even before steamship, railway, and telegraph had promoted rapid and voluminous interchange of commodities among nations, it had been recognized that a prompt, even though approximate, knowledge each year of the areas under the great food crops, of the condition of the plants at intervals during the growing season, and of the final results of the thrashings would be of great economic and commercial value; and although some tentative efforts were made earlier in the century, notably in England and France, to devise some trustworthy scheme of crop estimating, no satisfactory system of acquiring and popularizing such knowledge was evolved until the adoption in the United States of the crop-reporting system, which has now been in operation for the past 48 years. In France, it is true, the French Department of Agriculture in its yearbook publishes a continuous record of the acreage and production of wheat and potatoes each year since 1815, the year of Waterloo, to the current date. Up to 1882, however, the figures are decennial estimates for census years, and for the intercensal years merely office estimates, not based upon actual investigations in the field. Estimates of the French Department of Agriculture, based on the crop-estimating system proper, date only from 1882.

In Great Britain the official record of the area annually devoted to certain cereals, as estimated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, extends back to 1866, but estimates of yields only to 1884. The

official figures, it may be added, are often supplemented by the private estimates of Sir John Lawes, who from experiments conducted at his experimental farm at Rothamsted and other data had worked out estimates of the annual area of wheat in the United Kingdom from 1852 to 1866 and of the annual production from 1852 to 1884. Combining the official and private estimates we have a continuous record of the surface under wheat and the yield in the United Kingdom from 1852 to date, but annual estimates bearing the sanction of official authority exist for acreage only from 1866 and for production from 1884.

The science and practice of crop estimating may therefore be said to have had its origin in 1866 in the United States. Within the next half century organizations for prompt estimation of areas, yields, and other valuable economic facts respecting agriculture were established in practically all the more progressive and commercially important countries of the world. Every nation of Europe, excepting Turkey, now publishes annual official estimates of the yields of a greater or less number of its crops. In Asia crop reporting systems gather more or less comprehensive data in Asiatic Russia, British India, Japan, and even in a few Provinces of China. In Africa the result of an estimating system is now available annually for Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, and two or three States of the Union of South Africa. On the Western Hemisphere annual estimates relative to the more important crops are made in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, and official reports are issued annually respecting the cereal crops of each State of Australia and in New Zealand. As a rule the official crop-reporting organizations in the different foreign countries are under the control and form an integral part of the respective Departments of Agriculture, and though the methods of collecting the information and working out the results vary to some extent in the various Governments it is notable that the same fundamental principle underlies all systems, i. e., periodical reports made either directly or indirectly to the central Government by authorized voluntary correspondents resident in each of the smaller political divisions of a country and thoroughly familiar with local conditions. The reports are made on schedules formulated and furnished by the central Government.

The correspondents in the political subdivisions usually consist of one or more local administrative officials and a small number of other competent persons, distinguished as being representatives of agricultural societies or as being closely identified with the actual tilling of the soil.

Separate corps of correspondents analogous to the township and county correspondents and State and special agents of the United

States Department of Agriculture, do not exist; in other words, when in the prosecution of an inquiry several sets of schedules are returned to the department here one set is returned to the central offices abroad. To generalize respecting details of the various methods of collecting data in countries where the political organization of each differs from the others in the classification and nomenclature of its political subdivisions is, however, practically impossible. It would probably be of more interest to describe briefly the system of a single country—France.

In France the official crop-reporting organization consists, on the one hand, of an administrative bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and, on the other, of what may for convenience be called a corps of crop correspondents resident in each political subdivision of the country. The functions of the administrative bureau, in so far as crop reporting is concerned, are the preparation and mailing of schedules and the tabulation and publication of the results. The functions and organization of the crop correspondents, as compared with those of our own country, are somewhat peculiar. The political subdivisions of France, ranging from the smallest to the largest, are communes, cantons, arrondissements, and departments. No exactly corresponding subdivision of the territory of the United States exists, the nearest approach being townships, counties, and States. With the before-mentioned political subdivisions of the country in mind, the organization of the crop correspondents may be described as follows: In each rural commune (there are 36,222 rural and urban) is maintained an organization known as the communal statistical commission, consisting of the chief administrative officer of the commune, one member of the municipal council, and not less than three nor more than five farmers. In each rural canton, the next largest administrative unit, and of which there are 2,911 (urban and rural) in France, is a similar organization, known as the cantonal statistical commission—members, the chief administrative officer of the canton, the justice of the peace, other cantonal functionaries, and from three to seven prominent farmers. Each arrondissement, the next largest unit, is represented in this crop-reporting system by officials known as special professors of agriculture, and the departments by departmental professors of agriculture; both classes of professors have access to and a deliberative voice in the sessions of the communal and cantonal commissions, where their functions are largely of an advisory and supervisory character; both, in the crop-reporting system, perform the same supervisory functions in the arrondissements and departments as do the cantonal commission in the cantons.

For any periodical inquiry respecting areas or production, schedules prepared by the bureau above mentioned are transmitted through

the chief officers (prefects) of the 86 departments to each of the four classes of bodies which constitute the crop-reporting service of the Republic; i. e., to the communal commissions, to the cantonal commissions, to the special professors of agriculture in the arrondissements, and to the professors of agriculture in the departments. The most important duties relative to collecting the data and filling out the schedules now devolve upon the communal commissions. By the aid of communal cadasters—that is, permanent revised registers kept in the archives of each commune, showing the actual distribution of the surface of the commune among various crops, woodland, the average yield per hectare, etc., in a selected or cadastral year—the commissions fill out the schedules for their respective communes and return them to the prefects of the departments. The cadaster, it may be noted incidentally, is in many European countries a fundamental element in making estimates of both area and production; it enables an almost exact enumeration of areas to be made and, partly because of the rigid system of crop rotation followed, permit a very satisfactory estimate of yields. It is partly due to the cadaster that crop estimates in European countries are rarely, if ever, adjusted to census figures. The prefects, as rapidly as the completed schedules are received from the communal commissions, arrange them in groups by cantons and refer them to the respective cantonal commissions.

The province of any given cantonal commission is to revise and, if necessary, to correct the communal schedules and to combine the data they contain into a recapitulative schedule for the entire canton. The work of verifying and correcting the communal schedules is distributed among the members of the cantonal commissions in such a way that to each member is assigned those communes with which he is most familiar. He has the right to demand enlightenment on doubtful points from the communal commissions and to appeal to competent authorities for complementary information. The recapitulative schedules when completed for the cantons are forwarded through the prefects of the departments to the special professors of agriculture in the several arrondissements by whom they are in turn corrected, revised, combined into a recapitulative schedule for the arrondissements and forwarded through the medium of the prefect to the departmental professors of agriculture. Recapitulative schedules for the departments are then made up and submitted to the central bureau, where they are tabulated for the whole of France and published. The results of all investigations as soon as available are published in the official Journal of the Republic, issued daily, and later in the Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence (monthly) published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The final and revised figures on the area and production of about 40 crops appear by departments in

the yearbook of the Ministry, published about 15 to 18 months after the harvest of the crops to which the figures relate.

The French system of estimating area and production, it is apparent, is one where the data gathered by a corps of reporters, most nearly resembling our corps of township reporters, are successively corrected, approved, and indorsed, before they reach the central office, by the crop reporters of each of the larger subdivisions of the Republic. The figures are always under the control of official bodies presided over by an official of the various political subdivisions of the country, and the process of arriving at a final result may be described as a cumulative one. Perhaps after all the radical difference between this system and that in force in the United States is that in France the correctional and revisional functions performed by the cantonal commissions and the professors of agriculture in the arrondissements and departments devolve in our country upon the Crop-Reporting Board, and that the final tabulation of the schedules, after they reach the Ministry of Agriculture, is more simple, since only one schedule from each of the 86 departments remains to be tabulated. The French system is in a broad sense typical of that practiced in some other foreign countries, particularly in countries having cadasters, but it has been cited here not so much from that fact as to illustrate the variations in crop-estimating systems which may arise from differences in the political constitutions of governments, from geographical and climatic causes, and even from the mental attitude of a people toward government and economy.

In Great Britain, for instance, the schedules prepared in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are primarily turned over to the Board of Trade. Agents of the last-named board, known as collectors of inland revenue and stationed throughout the various counties, mail them to the farmers in their respective jurisdictions. When filled out the schedules are collected by these agents, and through the Board of Trade returned to the Board of Agriculture for the elaboration and publication of the data. In Argentina estimates of the Department of Agriculture on production of wheat, flaxseed, oats, and barley are made from returns of thrashing-machine operators, but the figures of nonthrashable farm products are collected by means of crop correspondents. In Sweden the preliminary estimates of the yield of wheat and other cereals are based on the natural increase from the seed; i. e., without reference to acreage, the total yield is estimated to represent an increase of fifteenfold, seventeenfold, twentyfold, etc., of the seed sown.

In the work of the United States Department of Agriculture the foreign crop statistics, used mostly in compiling estimates of the so-called world's crop, in answering verbal and other inquiries, and in

varied research work, are for the most part the final estimates emanating from and published by the crop-reporting bureaus of foreign Departments of Agriculture and other official organizations, whose functions embrace that class of work. Although identical data, excepting for the great food crops, are seldom in existence for all countries, and although there is great variation in the number of crops reported on by the different governments, the estimates, as a whole, cover a wide range; and embrace areas sown, quantities of seed sown per unit of surface, areas destroyed by winter kill and other causes, areas harvested, periodical condition of the crops, total and per capita production, in terms both of units of measurement and weight, average yield per unit of surface, percentage of loss due to drought, hail, floods, vermin and other causes, total and per capita consumption, cost of production, average monthly and annual prices of farm produce, and other data. The estimates used are preferably the final ones published in the yearbooks of the respective governments; for the smaller divisions and islands of the great Empires—British, German, French, and Dutch—the figures are usually taken from the Statistical Abstracts and other publications of the mother countries. The larger divisions of the British Empire—Canada, Australia, and British India—it may be noted, have crop estimating organizations of their own and issue yearbooks and other periodical publications relative to the crops of their respective territories. The yearbooks of many foreign countries, however, are not published until from several months to two years after the crops to which they relate have been harvested. In such cases it is necessary to utilize for current data preliminary and sometimes even unofficial estimates.

Preliminary estimates, of cereal crops especially, are made by practically all countries that have crop-reporting organizations. These are made and published in some countries before harvest and in others as soon after as possible. In those countries which publish an official daily gazette—as, for example, the *Journal Officiel* in France, the *Reichsanzeiger* in Germany, the *Wiener Zeitung* in Austria, the *Pester Lloyd* in Hungary, and the *Journal of Industry and Commerce* in Russia—these preliminary figures, immediately after they are compiled, are made available to the general public through the medium of an official organ. In some other countries they are first disseminated through small leaflets and afterwards published in greater detail in the succeeding issues of monthly or other periodical official bulletins such as are exemplified in the monthly *Technical and Economic Bulletin* published by the Department of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture in Italy, the monthly bulletin of *Agricultural Intelligence* by the department of agriculture in France, and the *Bulletin of Agriculture, Mines, and Mountains* by

the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works in Spain. Of course the official data, as soon as released, are widely copied by the unofficial agricultural and trade journals of the various countries, but in the careful work done by this Department it is required that in all possible cases the actual official figures only must be used.

In the foreign-crop work of the Department the presumably more accurate figures of agricultural censuses are of course utilized whenever available. Circumstances, however, limit their use within a narrow range. In some countries, among which populous British India is a notable example, no agricultural census has ever been taken; even in Great Britain none exists excepting that of 1908. In some other countries the intervals between census takings are of extraordinary duration, having extended in Argentina from 1895 to 1908; the last one in Russia was taken in 1897. Decennial censuses are taken regularly in France, Germany, and some other countries; in the quinquennial censuses of Denmark and Norway the areas returned under the various crops are utilized unchanged in estimating the crop production of intercensal years. From a statistical point of view it may be said in general that in most foreign countries the value of their agricultural censuses, particularly in their relation to the great food crops, is chiefly historical, but for the minor crops they constitute in countries which make no estimates respecting such crops the only existing official data. As has been previously stated, the annual estimates made by the crop-reporting systems abroad are seldom adjusted to census figures.

Other valuable sources of information on foreign crop statistics are the voluminous reports made to the Department of Commerce and published under the title of "Daily Consular and Trade Reports." Reports similar in character, but published less frequently, are made by the consuls of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, and other nations to their respective home governments. These reports—all of which are on file in the bureau library—contain, among other data, statistical information often not to be found in the official publications of the countries to which the respective consuls are accredited—information which, though it may not have the stamp of official authority, often constitutes the latest or perhaps the only data extant upon a given subject. In a recent report of a Hungarian consul, for instance, appeared an estimate of the wheat crop of Brazil, a country for which neither official nor unofficial estimates have been heretofore available. For countries which have no official crop-reporting systems or for which no recent census figures are available, the consular reports constitute a prime authority.

The daily, weekly, and monthly trade and agricultural journals of the various countries are also fruitful sources of statistical information, especially respecting current market conditions, trade movements, etc. A few of them—notably the Times of London, the

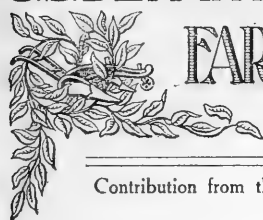
Marché Française of Paris, and the Journal of Commerce and Industry of St. Petersburg—make and publish detailed annual estimates respecting the cereal crops of their respective countries which, in some quarters and on some occasions, meet with as much or more faith than do the official estimates. A feature of some of the great commercial journals, such as those usually referred to as “Broom-halls,” “Beerbohms,” and “Dornbusch,” is the publication of a compilation each autumn or early winter, giving the world's wheat crop of the current year by countries of production. These, of course, antedate all official compilations on this subject, and, though not suitable for permanent record, give the earliest indication of the probable supply as compared with previous years.

Foreign crop statistics, it may be added, when considered with reference to single countries separately, present a valuable record of the agricultural resources of each, but when the attempt is made to consider them totally as a unit, a lack of uniformity in crop-reporting systems, and differences in the methods of expressing the results, detract in some cases from their value. A striking illustration is found in the statistical statements of various countries respecting the condition of the crops during the growing season. In the crop reporting system of England an average condition is expressed by 100, and variations from the average by proportionate figures above or below 100. In Sweden an excellent condition is expressed by 5; variations from that standard are expressed on a descending scale from 4.9 to 1. In Germany an exactly opposite significance is given to the same figures, excellent being expressed by 1, good by 2, fair by 3, and so on. In some other countries the condition reports are expressed in descriptive terms, i. e., as excellent, good, fair, etc. The lack of uniformity, as illustrated by this example, detracts to some extent from the value of comparisons in other instances. The defect has attracted widespread attention. For many years the International Statistical Institute has at each of its triennial sessions passed resolutions advocating a concerted movement among the nations for uniformity. Many commercial and agricultural organizations have repeatedly indorsed the proposed movement, but having no power to put their desires into execution nothing tangible has ever been effected. The establishment in 1908 of an International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, where are assembled in continuous work delegates from all the great agricultural countries of the world, has now created a center from which, it is expected, powerful influences will constantly be exerted for improvement of crop-reporting services, for their extension to all countries, for uniformity of statistical statements, and for a general unification of methods of statistical work throughout the world.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN

584



Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) and the
Bureau of Plant Industry.

March 23, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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STOCKS OF GRAIN ON FARMS MARCH 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1914, was about 151,809,000 bushels or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 156,483,000 bushels or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 122,025,000 bushels or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 53.9 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 56.1 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1914, was about 866,392,000 bushels or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 1,289,655,000 bushels or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF APRIL CROP REPORT.

On Tuesday, April 7, at 12 noon (Washington time), the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the United States Department of Agriculture will issue a report upon the condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye. Details by States, with comparisons, will appear in the April issue of the Agricultural Outlook. This number (April) of the Agricultural Outlook will also give estimates of the condition on April 1 and losses during the year from diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; losses from exposure of cattle and sheep; and the number of breeding sows on April 1, 1914, as compared with April 1, 1913, in percentages.

884,069,000 bushels or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 17.2 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 20.5 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1913 crop which is merchantable is about 80.1 per cent, against 85 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 80.1 per cent of the 1911 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1914, was about 419,476,000 bushels or 37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 604,216,000 bushels or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 289,988,000 bushels or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 26.5 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 28.8 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1914, was about 44,126,000 bushels or 24.8 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 62,283,000 bushels or 27.8 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 24,760,000 bushels or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 48.4 per cent will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.7 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 57.2 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

Details by States are shown in the tables on pages 12 to 15.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES OF FARM SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

In years past there has been some disposition to question the estimates made on March 1 each year by the Department of Agriculture of the stocks of wheat held on farms as being too low, giving as a reason that the apparent supplies on July 1 plus the apparent consumption for one-third of a year (March 1 to July 1) and exports from March 1 to July 1 gave a figure larger than the estimate of the Department of Agriculture as to the stocks on farms. During the past four years these estimates have been checked against data, collected after the close of the season, of the marketings of wheat by farmers, supplies on July 1, and the amount used for seed.

Table 1 shows the apparent stocks on March 1 of each of the past four years, based upon the stocks on farms July 1, the marketings between March 1 and July 1, and the amount used for spring seeding.

TABLE 1.
[In millions of bushels.]

	1913	1912	1911	1910
On farms July 1.....	35	24	34	36
Spring seeding.....	24	25	27	25
Marketed Mar. 1 to July 1 by farmers.....	95	80	109	94
Apparent farm stock Mar. 1.....	154	129	170	156
Equal, in per cent of crop.....	21.1	20.8	26.8	22.8
Stock on farms Mar. 1 as reported.....	156	122	163	160
Equal, in per cent of crop.....	21.4	19.6	25.6	23.4

Considering the difficulty involved in securing accurate data of supplies, there is reasonable consistency in the figures above.

The total supplies of wheat in the country at any one time are made up of that held on farms, that held in interior mills and elevators, and that held in primary markets. Stocks held at primary markets and a comparatively few interior points of large accumulation can be counted and are called "visible" stocks, and the amount so held is reported each week in trade journals as visible stocks of wheat. But no such data are collected concerning stocks held in the vast number of small mills and elevators scattered throughout the country.

Soon after harvest farmers market their grain much faster than the receipts of grain at "primary" or "visible" supply points indicate, supplies then being accumulated in the uncounted interior mills and elevators; as the season advances, the movement from farms slackens, but the supplies at primary or "visible" points continue to be supplied largely by the interior "invisible" points. In other words, in the first part of the crop season the marketings of farmers are relatively greater than the receipts at primary or "visible" points, but in the latter part of the crop season, from March 1 to July 1, the marketings by farmers are relatively less than the receipts at primary or "visible" points, the interior "invisible" points being the intermediate reservoir.

Those who have criticized the estimates of the Department of Agriculture have evidently overlooked this difference in the relative marketings by farmers and the movement to primary points. The unaccounted stocks on March 1 are held not so much on farms as in the interior mills and elevators.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN OUT OF COUNTIES WHERE GROWN.

In this issue of the OUTLOOK (pp. 12 and 13) are published estimates of the percentage of the wheat and corn crops which moves out of counties where grown. Inquiries on this subject have been made yearly since 1883, about 30 years; the estimates indicate approximately the portion of the crops which enters commercial channels; that is, which is shipped by railroads or boats.

The figures indicate that there has been a gradual increase in the portion of both the corn crop and the wheat crop so handled. For, by dividing the 30 years into three periods of 10 years each, it is observed that in the eighties 55.1 per cent of the wheat crop moved out of counties where grown; in the nineties, 55.7 per cent; and in the last decade, 58.1 per cent.

So, in the case of corn, in the eighties 16.9 per cent of the crop moved out of counties where grown; in the nineties, 19.2 per cent; and in the last decade, 21.9 per cent of the crop.

This tendency of an increasing part of the crop to be carried by railroads is undoubtedly a result of the area of production moving westward faster than the movement of the consuming area. The East and Southeast have become more and more dependent upon the West for their grain supplies, and thus more and more of the crop is represented in interstate commerce.

PREPARING SEED CORN FOR PLANTING.

By C. P. HARTLEY,

Physiologist in Charge of Corn Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In general, better seed corn is now being used than was planted years ago. Experience is teaching the importance of good seed selection and proper care. Every spring there is a scarcity of good seed corn in some sections of the United States, and often the deficiency can not be supplied from other sections because the seed is not suitable. This scarcity of good seed corn can be prevented if farmers will properly save enough seed for several years' planting. When the crop is good and the corn matures perfectly, sufficient seed for two or three years' planting should be saved.

The past year was unusually favorable in some States, and in those States seed should be retained for 1915. The exercise of such foresight from year to year is greatly improving the general quality of the seed corn planted. Farmers in several States which, because of severe drought last summer, averaged but very few bushels of corn per acre are now very much better supplied with acclimated seed corn than they would have been years ago under like circumstances.

SHOULD OLD OR NEW SEED BE PLANTED?

Many inquiries have been received in regard to the comparative values of the seed corn of 1912 and 1913. Other things being equal, new seed should be planted. If, however, the season of 1913 was unfavorable to production or the proper maturing of the corn, while the season of 1912 was more favorable, the old seed will produce the better. When selected early, promptly dried, and properly cared for, seed corn retains its vitality and productivity for several years.

SHOULD THE GERMINATING POWER OF EACH EAR BE TESTED?

If from corn that matured well, seed is selected from standing stalks as soon as matured and is then promptly dried and kept dry, it will germinate all right.

Test 50 or 100 ears. Use the rag-doll method, a box of damp sawdust or sand, or any of the methods that have been so often

described. The testing can be done in the kitchen. It is merely necessary to keep the seed moist and warm for about six days. During the day the kernels should be fully as warm as a comfortable living room. It is not necessary to keep them at a uniform temperature, but they should not be allowed to become heated or to freeze. If the selected ears all germinate well the remainder of the supply that has been equally well cared for need not be tested.

No farmer can afford to plant an ear that is weak. It will produce weak, unproductive, and unprofitable stalks.

Corn smut can not be prevented by treating the seed corn.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF GRADING SEED CORN.

Seed corn can not be successfully graded by the ordinary fanning mill or seed grader. It can, however, be successfully graded before the kernels are removed from the ears. All farmers realize the advantage of a uniform stand of stalks. No corn planter will drop the same number of kernels in every hill unless they are uniform in size and shape. Before shelling, the ears should be divided into two classes—those having medium-sized kernels and those having large-sized kernels.

SHELL THE SEED CORN BY HAND.

The members of the staff of the Office of Corn Investigations have used shellers of many makes, sizes, and patterns, and are agreed that it is advisable and profitable to shell seed corn by hand. The first operation consists in removing from the ears and discarding all kernels of poor size, shape, or appearance. The small, partially developed kernels from the tips of ears produce small, unproductive, and barren stalks.

An ear is then shelled into a sieve, thus separating the chaff from the kernels. By this means the kernels from each ear can be inspected, and if in any way objectionable they can all be easily discarded. This opportunity is lost if ears are run through a sheller, and shellers usually break or crack some of the kernels.

TESTING THE DROP OF THE CORN PLANTER.

Corn kernels are larger some seasons than others. The proper planter plates should be chosen, tested, and tied to the sack containing the kind of kernels which they drop satisfactorily. It is important to have these preliminaries well attended to early, so that delays will not occur when the soil is in good condition for planting.

THE PREPARATION OF SEED GRAIN FOR SPRING PLANTING.

By M. A. CARLETON,

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CLEANING AND GRADING.

Seed grain should be carefully cleaned and graded before sowing. This work is ordinarily done with the fanning mill, the light kernels and some of the trash being blown out by a current of air, while the small kernels and most of the weed seeds are removed by means of screens. Many of the light or small kernels will not germinate at all, while others will produce only weak plants which mature little or no seed. The removal of the weed seeds helps to prevent the spread of weeds and favors the growth of the grain crop.

The cleaning and grading process is also of assistance in preventing disease, as it removes many smut balls and diseased kernels. The proportion of the seed which should be removed depends very largely on its quality. If it is poor, light, or chaffy, a much larger proportion should be taken out than if it is plump and heavy.

WHEAT.

To prepare seed wheat for sowing two precautions are to be observed: First, run the grain through a fanning mill in order to obtain a uniformly good grade of seed. The wind will remove practically all smut balls and light weed seed, while the heavier small seeds of weeds will pass through the sieves. Second, all seed wheat should be treated for the prevention of bunt or stinking smut and other preventable diseases.

The following method of seed treatment, if carefully applied, will give satisfactory results: Prepare a solution of formalin by adding standard commercial formalin to water in the ratio of 1 pint to 40 gallons. Pour this solution into a tank of convenient capacity, say 24 cubic feet, until the tank is half full. Add grain to the amount of 10 bushels, and stir with a long-handled shovel or hoe. This will float smut balls to the surface for removal. Allow the solution to act 20 to 30 minutes. Then draw off the solution into another tank or barrel and shovel the grain into sacks if it is to be sown the same day. Otherwise wash the treated grain with pure water and spread out to dry.

It has been found that those wheats most easily injured by the thrasher are most susceptible to injury by formalin or bluestone treatment. Therefore to reduce this seed injury to a minimum it is advisable to wash the treated grain as suggested. Loose smut of wheat can be prevented, but the method is not easily practicable.

OATS.

To prepare oats for planting, run seed through the fanning mill to remove bits of straw, weed stems, and foul seed. Then treat with a 1-40 solution of formalin in the following way: Put grain to be treated in coarse bags and immerse for 20 minutes in the formalin solution. Lift out of barrel and allow to drain.

If it is not convenient to sow on day of treatment, the seed should be dipped in pure water to wash off the remaining formalin. This treatment, if properly carried out, will prevent oat smut.

BARLEY.

In preparing barley seed for planting, the same methods should be employed as those recommended for oats. Barley, being somewhat more susceptible to formalin injury than other grains, should be treated 10 minutes with a 1-50 solution followed by washing in pure water. This treatment will prevent covered smut of barley and materially check the ravages of the leaf-stripe disease.

FLAX.

Thoroughly clean all seed before sowing. To prevent flax wilt and other preventable diseases, pile the seed to be treated on a clean, tight floor and apply a 1-40 solution of formalin at the rate of 2 quarts to the bushel. This will not cause the seed to mat, but is sufficient to moisten it thoroughly.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

The seeds of kafir, milo, feterita, etc., intended for planting this spring should be carefully examined for quality. Prolonged summer drought in 1913, aided by chinch bugs and grasshoppers in some sections, injured these crops quite seriously in a considerable part of the sorghum belt. Much of the seed harvested from such fields was immature or shrunken and will give only poor stands if planted.

Some seed which was of fairly good quality when harvested has doubtless been injured by being allowed to heat in the bin after thrashing. Careful germination tests will help to show the planting value of the seed in hand. It should be remembered, however, that poor seed usually does not germinate as well in the fields as in tests made in the house.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

The money wages of farm labor increased about 2.5 per cent during the past year and about 11 per cent during the past four years. Since 1902 the increase has been about 36 per cent. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the Department of Agriculture.

Wages of farm labor tended upward during the decade of the seventies, they were almost stationary during the eighties, and declined from 1892 to 1894, since which time they have steadily tended upward. Farm wages now, compared with wages during the eighties, are about 55 per cent higher; compared with the low year of 1894, wages are now about 67 per cent higher.

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is, by the month, \$21.38; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.16; at harvest, \$1.57. When board is not included the rate is, by the month, \$30.31; by the day, other than harvest, \$1.50; by the day at harvest, \$1.94.

The premium of harvest wages over ordinary day wages on the farm is gradually lessening. Thirty years ago wages at harvest averaged nearly 60 per cent higher than wages at other than harvest time; 20 years ago the premium was about 42 per cent; 10 years ago, about 35 per cent; and last year, about 32 per cent. Perhaps this is due in part to improved labor-saving harvest machinery and in part to an improved system of farming by which the labor demand is more evenly distributed through the year.

The money wages, when board is furnished, is about 30 per cent less than when board is not included; that is, nearly one-third of what a man earns is charged to board. This ratio has not changed materially in the past 30 years.

Wages in different sections of the United States vary widely, averaging highest in the far Western States and lowest in the South Atlantic States. For instance, the monthly rate, without board, is \$56.50 in Nevada, \$54 in Montana, and \$51 in Utah; but \$17.90 in South Carolina, \$19.60 in Mississippi, and \$20.20 in Georgia. The highest State average, \$56.50, is thus seen to be 3.2 times higher than the lowest rate, \$17.90.

This wide difference in the wage rates in different sections of the United States is gradually lessening. In seven investigations made between 1866 and 1881 the average of wages of farm day labor (without board) in the far Western States (where wages were highest) was about 160 per cent higher than in the South Atlantic States (where wages were lowest); whereas in seven investigations made since 1898 the Western States averaged about 110 per cent higher than the South Atlantic, and in the past year they were only about 90 per cent higher.

The money wages of farm labor have increased relatively more than wages for labor in city manufactories during the past 20 to 30 years. A comparison of the average of wages per employee in manufacturing industries, as reported by the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, indicates that the wages of such employees increased 22 per cent in 10 years (1900 to 1910) and increased only 23 per cent in the 20 years;

the increases in farm-labor wages were approximately 37 per cent in the 10 years and about 55 per cent in the 20 years. This relative gain of rural upon urban wages tends to check automatically the movement from country to city.

Wages of farm labor have been increasing rapidly, not only in the United States, but in most, if not all, other countries of the world. In the central agricultural region of Russia the wage per day paid to male labor for the years 1901-1905 averaged 34 kopecks (17.5 cents) at sowing time, 50 kopecks (25.7 cents) at hay harvest, and 54 kopecks (27.7 cents) at wheat harvest. By 1910 these wages had increased to 55 kopecks (27.8 cents), 73 kopecks (37.6 cents), and 87 kopecks (44.8 cents), respectively. In Hungary the wages of agricultural laborers increased about 60 per cent in the 10 years from 1897 to 1907. In Denmark, from 1892 to 1905, wages of farm labor, with board, increased about 30 per cent, and without board 22 per cent. In Sweden wages of agricultural laborers increased 38 per cent in the 10 years from 1898 to 1908. For Norway we have data showing the wages in country and in towns, wherein is shown that wages with board increased 19 per cent in country and 15 per cent in towns during the 10 years, 1895 to 1905, thus showing a greater gain in country than in town wages. In Japan, where economic conditions have been changing rapidly, the yearly money wages of agricultural labor more than doubled in the 14 years from 1894 to 1908 and increased 43 per cent from 1898 to 1908.

Although farm wages in the United States increased about 37 per cent from 1900 to 1910, land values nearly doubled in the same time, indicating that in the distribution of the proceeds from farming operations a larger proportion now goes to capital account and less to labor account than formerly; the interest rate of return on the capitalized value of land, however, is probably less now than 25 or 30 years ago. The value per acre of crop production increased about 50 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

A detailed statement by States of wages is shown on pages 16, 17, and 18.

HOURS OF FARM HIRED LABOR.

The average length of time per day required of hired labor on farms of the United States during the spring season is 9 hours 54 minutes; during the summer season, 10 hours 54 minutes; fall season, 9 hours 52 minutes; winter season, 8 hours 33 minutes. The average for the four seasons is 9 hours 48 minutes. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts), Department of Agriculture, shown in detail on page 19.

The State having the longest working time in the spring season is North Dakota, 10 hours 50 minutes; followed by Wisconsin, 10 hours

40 minutes; and Minnesota, 10 hours 30 minutes. The shortest working day in the spring is in Utah, 9 hours; followed by Arizona and Nevada, each with 9 hours 30 minutes.

In the summer season Maryland has the distinction of the longest working day, 11 hours 45 minutes; followed by Oklahoma, 11 hours 25 minutes; and Minnesota, 11 hours 20 minutes. Utah again has the shortest working day, 9 hours 30 minutes, followed by Nevada, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, each with 10 hours.

The time required of farm labor in the fall is longest in North Dakota, 11 hours; followed by Minnesota, 10 hours 25 minutes; and South Dakota, 10 hours 15 minutes. The shortest period is in Utah, 9 hours; followed by Delaware, 9 hours 25 minutes; and Nevada, 9 hours 30 minutes.

In the winter season a day's work is longest in Florida, 9 hours 20 minutes; followed by Vermont, 9 hours 15 minutes; and New Hampshire, 9 hours 10 minutes. The shortest period in winter is in Utah, 7 hours 55 minutes; followed by North Dakota and Indiana, each with 8 hours 5 minutes; and Wyoming and Idaho, 8 hours 10 minutes.

By combining the separate estimates of the four seasons, we find Wisconsin ranking first, 10 hours 16 minutes; Minnesota and North Dakota close behind, each with 10 hours 15 minutes; followed by Maryland, with 10 hours 7 minutes; and South Dakota, 9 hours 59 minutes. The shortest period is credited to Utah, 8 hours 51 minutes; followed by Nevada, 9 hours 21 minutes; Arizona, 9 hours 26 minutes; Ohio, 9 hours 30 minutes; and Wyoming, 9 hours 31 minutes.

It thus appears that farm hired labor is required to work longest in the section including Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; and shortest in the Rocky Mountain States, including Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Wyoming.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.3 per cent during February; in the past six years the price level has increased during February 1.7 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

On March 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 18.1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 4.8 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on March 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 3.1 per cent during the month from January 15 to February 15, which compares with an increase of 4.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 1.8 per cent two years ago, a

decrease of 3.4 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 0.6 per cent four years ago.

It thus appears that the advance in prices in meat animals in the past month this year has been greater than usual.

On February 15 the average (weighted) prices of meat animals, hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens, was \$7.27 per 100 pounds, which is 8.6 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 31.3 per cent higher than two years ago, 17.5 per cent higher than three years ago, and 8.4 per cent higher than four years ago on February 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 20 and 21.

VALUE PER ACRE OF CROP PRODUCTION.

The value per acre of crop production in 1913 is estimated as approximately \$16.31, which is the highest average that has been recorded in any year since such estimates have been made, viz, 1866, and compares with \$15.96 similarly estimated for 1912 crops, \$15.51 for 1911, \$15.52 for 1910, and \$16.02 for 1909. Crop yields in 1911 were very short and in 1913 below average, whereas 1912 crops were unusually large; but, by reason of high prices when production is short and low prices when production is large, the value per acre in these years has differed but slightly.

In particular States, however, there have been considerable variations. Value per acre was lowest this year in Kansas, \$7, due to the severe drought last summer; the year before Kansas crops were worth \$10.60 per acre. On the other hand, Iowa crops in 1913 (\$17.01 per acre) were worth more than in 1912 (\$14.30).

A detailed statement by States for the past five years is given on page —. These estimates are based upon data obtained for 12 crops—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay, cotton, rice, and tobacco—which comprise about 90 per cent of the total crop area of the United States and represent approximately the average of all crops.

The trend of value per acre of crop production in the United States since 1866 is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Value per acre of 12 important crops, combined, in the United States, 1866-1913.¹*

1913.....	\$16.31	1903.....	\$12.62	1893.....	\$9.50	1883.....	\$10.93	1873.....	\$14.19
1912.....	15.96	1902.....	12.07	1892.....	10.10	1882.....	12.93	1872.....	14.86
1911.....	15.51	1901.....	11.43	1891.....	11.76	1881.....	13.10	1871.....	15.74
1910.....	15.52	1900.....	10.31	1890.....	11.03	1880.....	13.01	1870.....	15.40
1909.....	16.02	1899.....	9.13	1889.....	8.99	1879.....	13.26	1869.....	14.67
1908.....	15.32	1898.....	9.00	1888.....	10.30	1878.....	10.37	1868.....	14.17
1907.....	14.74	1897.....	9.07	1887.....	10.14	1877.....	12.01	1867.....	15.09
1906.....	13.46	1896.....	7.94	1886.....	9.41	1876.....	10.80	1866.....	14.17
1905.....	13.28	1895.....	8.12	1885.....	9.72	1875.....	12.20		
1904.....	13.26	1894.....	9.06	1884.....	9.95	1874.....	13.25		

¹ For years previous to 1909 rice and flaxseed are not included; these omissions in 1911 made no difference in the average for 1911 and only 1 cent in 1910; therefore their omission is practically negligible in the results. Values, 1866 to 1878, reduced to gold basis.

TABLE 3.—Wheat.—Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills and elevators and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms Mar. 1 in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Quantity in interior mills and elevators Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1.		
	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 av.	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 aver.	1914	1913	10-yr. av.	1914	1913 (revised estimates).	1912	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 av.
	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Me.	35	25	34	35	25	38	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	95	104
N. H.	12	22	38	0	0	5	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	95	104
Vt.															
Mass.															
R. I.															
Conn.															
N. Y.	25	26	27	1,700	1,404	1,908	31	30	23	612	536	871	97	101	102
N. J.	21	20	25	294	300	398	30	33	25	(1)	(1)	(1)	94	103	104
Pa.	30	27	33	6,570	6,021	7,595	32	39	28	3,935	3,571	3,480	95	100	103
Del.	21	19	23	336	361	415	53	51	54	(1)	(1)	(1)	98	100	103
Md.	16	18	22	1,296	1,620	2,228	56	62	62	1,136	898	1,504	95	101	103
Va.	22	20	28	2,332	1,720	2,428	32	31	32	1,591	1,547	2,160	100	106	107
W. Va.	27	21	26	810	714	868	12	11	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	101	102	106
N. C.	28	25	30	1,988	1,325	1,688	4	4	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	110	111	115
S. C.	20	20	24	200	140	264	1	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	124	115	122
Ga.	22	14	21	374	168	301	6	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	117	121	126
Fla.															
Ohio.	28	17	28	9,828	1,666	7,947	44	27	44	4,212	1,464	6,154	92	102	103
Ind.	20	13	22	7,960	1,313	6,970	52	40	50	4,773	1,210	5,848	91	98	101
Ill.	17	11	19	7,123	1,078	5,921	53	52	53	3,770	982	7,140	87	94	98
Mich.	26	22	27	3,328	1,540	4,024	40	36	41	1,789	980	2,590	92	101	100
Wis.	36	34	32	1,332	1,224	1,052	24	21	17	476	463	651	83	82	93
Minn.	29	34	28	19,720	22,780	16,851	59	62	67	8,845	10,726	5,707	83	79	94
Iowa.	26	32	32	4,264	4,096	3,282	58	58	59	1,312	1,928	1,590	79	79	78
Mo.	17	16	19	6,732	3,808	5,108	43	53	48	5,542	4,275	6,137	87	95	98
N. Dak.	19	21	22	14,991	30,198	19,708	68	73	75	8,674	24,449	9,516	80	74	90
S. Dak.	27	25	25	9,180	13,050	9,799	65	70	72	6,795	8,350	1,776	78	75	89
Nebr.	22	25	26	13,706	13,775	11,838	62	69	66	6,856	4,955	4,576	74	73	85
Kans.	12	18	18	10,440	16,614	12,875	54	69	71	6,959	8,306	4,626	79	77	91
Ky.	13	12	17	1,287	828	1,485	25	29	31	1,972	1,166	2,574	97	101	103
Tenn.	16	18	20	1,344	1,278	1,545	28	28	30	1,428	920	1,245	103	107	108
Ala.	15	10	19	60	30	82	3	4	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	122	118	114
Miss.		12	22		12	13			0						
La.															
Tex.	10	12	11	1,360	1,320	938	48	50	32	2,320	1,764	1,056	90	93	104
Okla.	8	13	13	1,400	2,613	2,266	60	68	62	1,575	3,215	900	80	80	93
Ark.	24	17	23	312	153	238	14	13	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	87	90	97
Mont.	23	27	26	4,761	5,211	2,597	55	49	37	(1)	(1)	(1)	65	66	83
Wyo.	31	35	31	682	770	486	25	20	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	73	91	97
Colo.	24	19	24	2,328	2,090	1,987	55	48	49	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	73	86
N. Mex.	15	15	18	180	180	178	15	13	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	92	87	107
Ariz.	12	10	12	108	70	69	10	5	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	118	114
Utah.	28	32	31	1,792	1,952	1,570	28	35	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	76	83
Nev.	28	29	28	308	319	240	20	20	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	91	101	106
Idaho.	19	25	22	2,679	3,650	2,783	54	58	63	(1)	(1)	(1)	67	68	79
Wash.	12	14	14	6,396	7,518	5,927	75	79	77	9,594	16,118	9,633	77	77	85
Oreg.	11	13	14	1,727	2,730	2,226	58	65	59	(1)	(1)	(1)	80	80	88
Cal.	13	13	10	546	819	883	48	61	61	(1)	(1)	(1)	96	90	99
U. S.	19.9	21.4	22.3	151,809	156,483	149,024	53.9	61.6	58.1	98,505	118,400	95,710	83.1	80.6	93.1

¹ Not estimated separately, but included in total.

TABLE 4.—Corn.—*Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, and percentage of crop which is of merchantable quality, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Per cent of crop merchantable.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1909-1913 aver.	1914	1913	1909-1913 aver.	1914	1913	10-year aver.	1914	1913	10-year aver.	1914	1913	1909-1913 aver.
Maine	17	21	22	102	126	153	0	1	0	65	80	77	85	66	74
New Hampshire.....	21	30	30	168	330	304	1	0	0	64	76	76	80	65	73
Vermont.....	24	28	31	408	504	610	0	0	0	61	70	74	74	66	71
Massachusetts.....	28	34	33	532	714	667	1	0	1	72	82	77	79	68	73
Rhode Island.....	47	48	41	188	240	184	1	2	1	71	86	83	85	85	72
Connecticut	30	32	32	690	960	899	0	1	1	73	84	81	77	66	75
New York.....	23	33	31	3,450	6,534	6,372	2	2	2	59	73	71	80	63	70
New Jersey.....	44	40	40	4,796	4,160	4,081	15	14	15	88	90	86	77	64	69
Pennsylvania.....	38	39	36	21,698	24,024	20,594	7	9	6	83	86	80	71	63	69
Delaware.....	43	41	41	2,666	2,706	2,467	35	36	38	85	88	87	70	54	62
Maryland	42	46	41	9,282	11,270	9,362	20	25	29	80	86	84	68	56	65
Virginia.....	44	42	41	22,600	19,950	19,361	8	8	10	84	82	83	83	70	75
West Virginia.....	33	34	31	7,491	8,330	6,380	4	5	5	81	84	77	86	68	76
North Carolina.....	48	45	46	26,544	22,995	21,387	3	3	4	87	87	86	93	83	85
South Carolina.....	53	50	52	20,405	17,150	15,327	2	2	3	91	91	89	101	90	91
Georgia	53	42	44	33,390	22,680	22,915	6	2	3	90	86	89	93	85	86
Florida.....	42	34	37	4,242	2,890	2,925	4	2	3	88	83	85	81	87	87
Ohio.....	37	44	39	54,131	76,736	60,145	23	23	24	81	88	81	63	49	57
Indiana.....	37	44	40	65,268	87,736	71,964	29	32	32	84	89	83	61	46	54
Illinois.....	36	45	43	101,592	191,835	157,795	35	45	45	75	91	87	60	46	53
Michigan	32	38	34	17,952	20,976	18,931	5	5	6	78	71	73	66	52	50
Wisconsin.....	37	35	32	24,716	20,405	17,054	5	2	3	78	74	74	59	48	57
Minnesota.....	35	42	35	33,600	32,844	23,065	25	15	14	85	74	70	50	38	48
Iowa.....	37	45	43	125,171	194,400	146,983	30	33	24	90	87	83	56	39	48
Missouri.....	22	40	38	28,402	97,560	81,105	5	14	12	56	87	82	72	48	57
North Dakota	20	20	20	2,160	1,760	1,127	3	2	2	68	55	65	57	49	58
South Dakota.....	31	36	32	20,863	27,468	18,684	35	42	26	89	71	80	54	37	47
Nebraska.....	24	40	41	27,408	73,040	75,316	15	20	37	83	80	89	60	43	48
Kansas.....	6	36	34	1,404	62,712	53,899	1	22	22	45	87	86	71	47	54
Kentucky.....	34	42	39	25,432	45,948	36,998	5	8	17	75	85	83	79	61	67
Tennessee	42	46	42	28,854	40,618	35,464	9	15	16	81	88	87	82	65	69
Alabama.....	47	45	43	26,038	24,390	20,436	2	2	3	87	85	87	93	79	83
Mississippi.....	48	45	43	30,240	25,560	20,419	4	3	3	89	88	87	81	75	79
Louisiana.....	38	37	38	15,884	12,025	12,650	6	5	6	77	85	84	79	75	73
Texas.....	30	34	31	48,960	12,122	39,785	6	6	9	74	80	82	87	69	75
Oklahoma	18	31	28	9,396	31,589	24,854	12	22	23	65	78	81	75	49	59
Arkansas.....	36	39	38	16,920	19,695	19,048	3	3	4	79	86	83	82	70	74
Montana.....	28	30	19	252	180	71	3	3	2	85	65	81	92	98	98
Wyoming.....	17	35	21	85	140	40	1	0	0	78	50	74	75	50	62
Colorado.....	32	37	28	2,016	3,219	1,581	15	12	9	86	66	78	68	46	64
New Mexico	18	21	20	288	441	379	3	6	5	75	70	81	77	77	93
Arizona.....	16	17	16	80	85	71	10	5	5	75	87	85	108	130	110
Utah.....	16	20	20	48	60	53	3	4	3	80	70	74	74	72	77
Nevada															
Idaho	10	13	13	40	52	40	3	2	2	87	78	87	73	76	80
Washington.....	15	19	17	150	152	114	5	6	4	78	80	83	71	82	84
Oregon.....	13	13	13	78	78	68	2	2	2	80	80	81	77	77	92
California.....	14	14	13	252	266	218	17	18	19	85	90	89	86	83	85
United States..	35.4	41.3	39.0	866,392	1,289,655	1,072,885	17.2	21.8	21.9	80.1	85.0	83.8	69.1	52.2	59.7

TABLE 5.—Oats.—Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1 and percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.	1914	1913	10-yr. average.	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	36	32	31	2,016	1,472	1,480	2	2	2	60	50	56
New Hampshire.....	28	35	32	112	175	140	3	0	0	57	49	55
Vermont.....	38	39	37	1,178	1,287	1,033	1	0	1	50	46	55
Massachusetts.....	24	35	32	72	105	88	1	0	1	52	46	55
Rhode Island.....	27	32	32	27	32	24	0	1	0	.....	.....	60
Connecticut.....	27	24	26	81	72	92	0	0	0	50	48	55
New York.....	43	43	41	18,361	15,781	15,863	7	4	7	47	41	49
New Jersey.....	35	31	38	700	589	735	13	13	12	47	41	49
Pennsylvania.....	42	42	40	15,036	15,288	12,966	5	6	7	47	42	50
Delaware.....	25	25	26	25	25	29	10	9	10	45	40	45
Maryland.....	26	25	26	338	350	313	15	13	12	50	43	49
Virginia.....	30	29	29	1,260	1,131	1,097	7	7	7	56	52	58
West Virginia.....	28	30	29	784	930	675	2	2	3	55	49	56
North Carolina.....	20	19	21	900	722	732	2	2	3	60	61	65
South Carolina.....	18	18	19	1,530	1,260	1,143	4	3	3	68	66	68
Georgia.....	19	15	16	1,748	1,140	1,123	6	3	3	67	64	69
Florida.....	15	11	17	135	77	104	2	2	3	65	63	74
Ohio.....	36	41	37	19,584	38,253	22,759	31	34	31	39	33	43
Indiana.....	29	36	32	10,556	28,728	17,302	43	43	44	37	31	41
Illinois.....	37	41	35	38,517	74,907	50,209	45	50	51	37	32	41
Michigan.....	39	42	38	17,550	21,756	17,548	23	21	26	39	33	43
Wisconsin.....	45	49	44	37,350	41,503	31,722	17	20	18	36	31	41
Minnesota.....	44	47	40	49,544	57,763	34,168	28	27	29	32	27	38
Iowa.....	40	47	41	67,360	102,366	63,152	44	47	39	34	28	37
Missouri.....	28	37	36	7,420	13,727	9,677	10	20	16	41	35	44
North Dakota.....	47	58	48	27,166	55,216	25,159	14	19	16	31	26	38
South Dakota.....	43	52	41	18,103	27,218	14,301	25	34	27	32	26	37
Nebraska.....	38	44	41	22,648	24,420	22,089	17	17	34	37	31	38
Kansas.....	23	39	36	7,889	21,450	13,485	2	15	14	46	39	44
Kentucky.....	23	28	28	736	1,120	928	2	5	6	53	49	54
Tennessee.....	26	24	25	1,638	1,344	1,396	15	20	17	59	52	56
Alabama.....	14	13	15	938	676	684	2	2	2	67	64	68
Mississippi.....	16	14	17	448	280	340	2	1	1	60	63	65
Louisiana.....	15	14	17	150	98	109	3	4	1	62	54	62
Texas.....	22	22	18	7,150	6,842	3,661	32	29	24	50	44	57
Oklahoma.....	25	32	27	4,625	7,520	4,627	18	22	22	49	40	51
Arkansas.....	27	21	26	1,728	735	1,042	5	3	3	52	58	60
Montana.....	46	50	39	10,028	11,450	6,503	28	25	34	35	35	46
Wyoming.....	35	45	36	2,940	3,870	1,936	25	30	13	40	43	52
Colorado.....	35	35	31	3,745	4,340	3,026	30	26	27	48	43	50
New Mexico.....	20	24	22	300	432	278	15	15	10	34	45	60
Arizona.....	23	13	15	69	39	35	10	10	12	78	79	71
Utah.....	32	40	34	1,312	1,680	1,215	31	24	26	40	45	51
Nevada.....	31	27	25	155	108	87	16	23	14	55	52	63
Idaho.....	32	38	31	4,832	6,460	3,817	41	43	44	33	29	44
Washington.....	33	30	26	4,686	4,110	3,228	45	49	41	40	39	48
Oregon.....	33	31	28	5,016	4,247	3,248	32	34	35	39	41	49
California.....	15	14	13	990	1,092	862	50	50	40	45	57	55
United States..	37.4	42.6	37.1	419,476	604,216	396,230	26.5	30.9	29.6	38.9	33.1	42.6

TABLE 6.—**Barley.**—*Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
Maine.....	P. c. 20	P. c. 23	P. c. 21	Bu. 28	Bu. 23	Bu. 21	P. c. 1	P. c. 1	P. c. 2	Cts. 76	Cts. 77	Cts. 82
New Hampshire.....	20	25	27	6	0	0	0	0	0	80	90	82
Vermont.....	25	25	28	96	100	112	1	0	0	75	80	80
Massachusetts.....												
Rhode Island.....												
Connecticut.....												
New York.....	23	33	20	473	693	400	16	20	32	71	66	77
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....	27	28	34	49	56	68	7	10	0	75	73	70
Delaware.....												
Maryland.....	14	10	10	20	10	10	5	5	1	62	75	64
Virginia.....	17	18	10	49	36	20	6	7	1	79	68	67
West Virginia.....												
North Carolina.....												
South Carolina.....												
Georgia.....												
Florida.....												
Ohio.....	27	32	12	259	192	60	28	38	51	56	55	68
Indiana.....	22	30	17	44	90	34	45	40	25	50	58	63
Illinois.....	28	38	19	393	684	285	40	41	45	56	49	65
Michigan.....	25	27	14	527	621	308	21	25	33	65	59	68
Wisconsin.....	33	33	14	5,981	8,184	2,926	42	41	63	53	49	71
Minnesota.....	31	34	17	10,788	14,280	4,760	53	60	65	47	43	64
Iowa.....	23	29	20	2,300	4,234	2,200	60	60	65	52	52	65
Missouri.....	20	35	25	22	35	25	0	19	15		66	70
North Dakota.....	27	31	18	6,885	10,912	3,690	50	65	55	40	37	57
South Dakota.....	23	25	15	3,856	5,775	825	61	64	50	45	39	62
Nebraska.....	21	31	14	370	775	182	21	16	50	48	43	54
Kansas.....	25	44	20	486	1,804	320	20	20	5	54	40	61
Kentucky.....	7	9	6	6	9	6	5	20	2	70		74
Tennessee.....	6	5	17	3	0	17	10	0	20	90	75	81
Alabama.....												
Mississippi.....												
Louisiana.....												
Texas.....	15	26	10	25	52	10	10	15	22	73	78	91
Oklahoma.....	12	15	10	8	30	10	5	16	15	77	55	57
Arkansas.....												
Montana.....	30	44	35	558	616	385	40	38	47	55	56	66
Wyoming.....	25	45	25	99	180	100	5	25	10	64	68	73
Colorado.....	25	35	15	812	1,050	315	20	25	35	56	45	64
New Mexico.....	20	12	15	19	12	15	10	10	5	75		76
Arizona.....	19	24	15	282	336	195	40	20	62	60	78	78
Utah.....	25	29	15	289	319	150	35	30	45	55	60	65
Nevada.....	25	30	25	123	150	125	10	20	15	80	80	81
Idaho.....												
Washington.....	23	25	15	1,739	1,725	900	45	31	60	50	46	57
Oregon.....	23	20	16	1,677	1,580	1,040	68	50	65	51	51	64
California.....	21	24	20	882	1,032	780	31	40	28	57	55	66
	15	16	11	4,972	6,688	4,466	50	60	60	60	66	71
United States..	24.8	27.8	15.5	44,126	62,283	24,760	48.4	53.7	57.2	51.1	49.0	61.5

TABLE 7.—*Wages of male farm labor.*

State and division.	Per month with board.				Per month without board.			
	1913	1909	1899	1893	1913	1909	1899	1893
Maine.....	\$25.50	\$26.71	\$18.00	\$18.20	\$36.00	\$37.38	\$26.58	\$26.39
New Hampshire.....	24.70	25.18	18.48	18.96	38.60	37.92	28.22	28.72
Vermont.....	26.30	25.93	18.74	18.20	37.00	36.51	27.49	25.55
Massachusetts.....	23.50	26.52	18.32	18.55	42.00	41.40	31.25	31.15
Rhode Island.....	25.00	24.62	18.35	19.14	39.40	43.11	30.56	30.58
Connecticut.....	23.90	24.61	17.52	18.21	39.30	36.92	30.28	32.32
New York.....	25.50	24.78	17.52	18.91	36.20	33.64	24.88	26.64
New Jersey.....	21.20	20.50	15.19	14.74	35.50	32.01	25.30	24.83
Pennsylvania.....	20.60	19.69	14.32	14.19	32.00	29.45	22.71	22.84
Delaware.....	17.20	17.12	11.98	12.23	26.00	26.14	18.55	19.54
Maryland.....	17.30	15.96	11.53	11.77	26.50	23.82	17.92	18.30
Virginia.....	16.10	15.00	10.43	9.84	23.50	21.11	14.82	14.40
West Virginia.....	21.20	20.33	13.55	12.82	30.50	28.05	19.85	19.06
North Carolina.....	15.90	14.05	8.56	8.62	22.30	19.55	12.39	12.56
South Carolina.....	13.40	11.96	7.34	7.92	17.90	15.71	10.06	10.96
Georgia.....	14.30	13.21	8.05	8.99	20.20	18.33	11.38	12.54
Florida.....	17.90	17.86	11.32	11.67	26.70	26.61	17.40	18.24
Ohio.....	22.70	21.35	15.27	15.40	32.20	28.84	22.14	21.99
Indiana.....	22.30	21.40	15.45	15.69	30.20	27.91	21.87	21.87
Illinois.....	25.30	24.52	17.76	18.08	33.30	31.31	24.34	24.79
Michigan.....	24.90	24.36	16.95	17.54	35.00	32.96	24.12	25.13
Wisconsin.....	28.10	27.52	19.20	18.58	39.80	36.92	27.68	26.96
Minnesota.....	28.90	28.30	19.98	18.78	41.00	38.90	29.46	27.81
Iowa.....	30.70	28.14	19.32	19.46	40.20	36.19	27.09	27.16
Missouri.....	21.60	20.56	14.57	14.56	29.40	27.74	20.44	20.57
North Dakota.....	31.00	32.33	21.82	22.27	42.50	45.96	32.84	33.28
South Dakota.....	30.00	30.38	20.91	20.24	43.00	40.75	30.58	29.17
Nebraska.....	26.90	27.50	18.87	17.96	38.40	37.98	27.40	26.27
Kansas.....	24.00	25.21	17.46	16.27	33.70	34.79	25.24	24.00
Kentucky.....	17.40	17.13	12.24	11.98	24.00	22.38	16.64	16.67
Tennessee.....	15.80	14.98	10.33	10.10	22.30	20.36	14.21	14.02
Alabama.....	14.40	13.19	8.63	9.12	20.30	18.63	12.56	13.05
Mississippi.....	13.60	14.21	9.27	9.78	19.60	19.79	13.17	13.54
Louisiana.....	14.00	13.94	10.30	11.44	20.70	19.54	14.88	15.96
Texas.....	19.20	18.47	12.94	13.58	27.50	25.14	17.98	18.96
Oklahoma.....	20.00	20.87	14.52	14.85	29.10	28.70	21.55	21.47
Arkansas.....	17.00	16.31	10.54	11.56	24.50	22.68	15.09	16.86
Montana.....	37.20	38.05	32.12	32.09	54.00	53.32	42.78	45.17
Wyoming.....	34.70	34.53	29.64	30.48	49.20	43.98	42.54	43.03
Colorado.....	29.10	31.53	23.23	23.42	44.30	45.59	34.36	35.18
New Mexico.....	24.80	25.62	18.45	18.76	36.00	34.17	25.22	27.47
Arizona.....	35.00	35.28	28.23	26.12	48.50	48.24	38.26	38.88
Utah.....	38.50	40.77	25.72	24.05	51.00	56.12	34.43	33.29
Nevada.....	39.70	40.30	31.76	30.58	56.50	54.95	45.10	43.33
Idaho.....	36.00	39.38	28.13	27.28	50.00	51.64	39.39	37.76
Washington.....	33.20	35.43	25.06	24.11	48.40	48.54	36.77	35.43
Oregon.....	31.00	33.11	22.89	21.99	44.50	43.98	31.23	30.58
California.....	35.10	34.17	25.64	26.37	50.70	47.30	36.87	38.25
United States.....	21.38	20.01	13.90	13.85	30.31	27.43	19.97	19.97
North Atlantic.....	23.45	23.26	16.60	17.10	35.29	33.68	25.44	26.11
South Atlantic.....	15.88	14.42	9.26	9.37	22.62	20.13	13.35	13.57
North Central.....	25.56	24.66	17.36	17.16	35.23	32.90	24.75	24.40
South Central.....	16.70	15.91	10.97	11.01	23.85	21.85	15.47	15.45
Western.....	33.52	34.44	25.19	24.48	48.17	47.24	35.64	35.32

TABLE 8.—*Wages of male farm labor.*

State and division.	Per day at harvest with board.			Per day at harvest without board.			Per day other than harvest with board.			Per day other than harvest without board.		
	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893
Maine.....	\$1.71	\$1.63	\$1.20	\$2.12	\$2.02	\$1.46	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.00	\$1.74	\$1.59	\$1.25
New Hampshire.....	1.70	1.71	1.29	2.15	2.12	1.64	1.39	1.31	1.02	1.79	1.70	1.31
Vermont.....	1.71	1.73	1.60	2.06	2.14	1.90	1.31	1.21	1.05	1.65	1.54	1.26
Massachusetts.....	1.61	1.60	1.31	2.08	2.03	1.71	1.39	1.04	1.08	1.87	1.69	1.41
Rhode Island.....	1.53	1.50	1.07	2.00	1.94	1.49	1.25	1.12	.91	1.72	1.60	1.28
Connecticut.....	1.55	1.44	1.35	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.25	1.14	.99	1.75	1.54	1.34
New York.....	1.80	1.77	1.45	2.30	2.07	1.74	1.11	1.26	.99	1.82	1.59	1.27
New Jersey.....	1.78	1.71	1.58	2.25	2.08	1.98	1.23	1.09	.98	1.67	1.47	1.30
Pennsylvania.....	1.53	1.42	1.19	1.94	1.82	1.49	1.17	1.04	.81	1.58	1.41	1.09
Delaware.....	1.40	1.38	1.12	1.74	1.61	1.38	.94	.95	.71	1.19	1.14	.92
Maryland.....	1.30	1.31	1.15	1.65	1.54	1.42	.91	.90	.64	1.22	1.17	.89
Virginia.....	1.25	1.12	.95	1.52	1.37	1.18	.86	.74	.49	1.11	.96	.68
West Virginia.....	1.31	1.21	.98	1.73	1.53	1.20	1.04	.89	.62	1.36	1.18	.82
North Carolina.....	1.13	1.01	.80	1.40	1.20	.95	.83	.70	.46	1.06	.89	.58
South Carolina.....	1.03	.94	.69	1.29	1.06	.81	.73	.60	.44	.91	.71	.52
Georgia.....	1.10	.90	.76	1.38	1.12	.90	.82	.71	.49	1.04	.91	.60
Florida.....	1.12	1.06	.75	1.40	1.46	.98	.98	.86	.71	1.30	1.21	.87
Ohio.....	1.81	1.67	1.21	2.23	2.02	1.44	1.33	1.18	.85	1.71	1.47	1.07
Indiana.....	1.80	1.66	1.29	2.20	1.97	1.53	1.25	1.13	.81	1.59	1.38	1.01
Illinois.....	1.93	1.84	1.33	2.33	2.11	1.60	1.39	1.33	.91	1.73	1.56	1.14
Michigan.....	1.91	1.75	1.33	2.37	2.13	1.62	1.41	1.26	.93	1.82	1.62	1.19
Wisconsin.....	1.90	1.79	1.27	2.36	2.19	1.56	1.46	1.35	.96	1.93	1.70	1.24
Minnesota.....	2.43	2.23	1.56	2.83	2.59	1.87	1.67	1.53	1.02	2.14	1.88	1.26
Iowa.....	2.25	2.08	1.33	2.62	2.43	1.64	1.70	1.53	1.00	2.13	1.82	1.29
Missouri.....	1.57	1.50	1.10	1.95	1.81	1.33	1.08	1.00	.68	1.39	1.27	.89
North Dakota.....	2.70	2.58	1.73	3.35	3.17	2.11	1.85	1.66	1.13	2.50	2.14	1.46
South Dakota.....	2.37	2.38	1.57	2.96	2.82	1.92	1.69	1.69	1.11	2.22	2.19	1.42
Nebraska.....	2.19	2.22	1.13	2.68	2.59	1.46	1.57	1.58	.93	2.06	1.94	1.20
Kansas.....	2.14	2.17	1.15	2.48	2.43	1.44	1.35	1.44	.85	1.75	1.73	1.10
Kentucky.....	1.36	1.31	1.11	1.68	1.56	1.34	.87	.82	.59	1.13	1.00	.76
Tennessee.....	1.18	1.11	.93	1.47	1.34	1.08	.81	.74	.51	1.03	.92	.64
Alabama.....	1.00	.89	.71	1.26	1.12	.86	.83	.68	.51	1.04	.87	.62
Mississippi.....	.93	.89	.62	1.16	1.13	.75	.85	.75	.52	1.08	.96	.64
Louisiana.....	1.00	.92	.79	1.28	1.16	.95	.85	.79	.62	1.10	1.09	.80
Texas.....	1.30	1.20	.93	1.63	1.44	1.11	1.08	.93	.72	1.34	1.16	.90
Oklahoma.....	1.60	1.61	.94	2.00	1.81	1.18	1.10	1.12	.71	1.47	1.37	.93
Arkansas.....	1.24	1.11	.84	1.53	1.37	1.04	.92	.83	.56	1.18	1.05	.73
Montana.....	2.21	2.23	1.61	2.90	2.58	2.04	1.76	1.68	1.29	2.52	2.31	1.76
Wyoming.....	1.94	1.99	1.57	2.54	2.33	1.93	1.59	1.54	1.18	2.22	2.04	1.56
Colorado.....	1.75	1.80	1.23	2.27	2.26	1.69	1.36	1.44	1.00	1.95	1.87	1.39
New Mexico.....	1.37	1.28	1.01	1.74	1.62	1.33	1.13	1.06	.85	1.53	1.39	1.11
Arizona.....	1.88	1.73	1.54	2.31	2.13	1.91	1.46	1.35	1.02	2.00	1.74	1.37
Utah.....	1.96	2.00	1.22	2.37	2.38	1.48	1.75	1.61	1.06	2.15	2.07	1.28
Nevada.....	2.05	2.04	1.56	2.75	2.40	2.11	1.65	1.42	1.14	2.38	.....	1.60
Idaho.....	2.31	2.17	1.55	2.76	2.72	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.14	2.32	2.22	1.54
Washington.....	2.41	2.34	1.50	2.90	2.58	1.87	1.67	1.66	1.08	2.20	2.25	1.51
Oregon.....	2.69	2.06	1.42	2.60	2.29	1.79	1.48	1.42	.96	1.98	1.79	1.29
California.....	1.97	2.01	1.69	2.48	2.31	2.08	1.44	1.43	1.05	2.01	1.94	1.47
United States.....	1.57	1.43	1.07	1.94	1.71	1.30	1.16	1.03	.72	1.50	1.29	.92
North Atlantic.....	1.67	1.62	1.36	2.12	1.98	1.68	1.30	1.16	.95	1.71	1.53	1.24
South Atlantic.....	1.16	1.03	.83	1.45	1.25	1.00	.85	.73	.50	1.09	.93	.64
North Central.....	2.60	1.87	1.28	2.42	2.21	1.55	1.42	1.32	.89	1.83	1.62	1.13
South Central.....	1.21	1.10	.84	1.51	1.34	1.01	.93	.82	.57	1.18	1.02	.72
Western.....	2.02	2.62	1.48	2.53	2.51	1.86	1.52	1.48	1.02	2.07	1.97	1.39

TABLE 9.—Percentages of increase (or decrease where indicated) in wages of male farm labor in periods indicated.

State and division.	Month, with board.			Month, without board.			Day, harvest, with board.		Day, harvest, without board.		Day, not harvest, with board.		Day, not harvest, without board.	
	1909 to 1913	1899 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1899 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913
Maine.....	14	42	40	14	36	36	5	42	5	45	6	35	9	39
New Hampshire.....	12	34	30	2	37	34	11	32	1	31	6	36	5	37
Vermont.....	1	40	44	1	35	45	11	7	14	8	8	25	7	31
Massachusetts.....	14	39	38	1	34	35	1	23	2	22	34	29	11	33
Rhode Island.....	2	36	31	19	29	29	2	43	3	34	12	37	8	34
Connecticut.....	13	36	31	6	30	22	8	15	5	11	10	26	14	31
New York.....	3	46	35	8	46	36	2	24	11	32	12	42	14	43
New Jersey.....	3	40	44	11	40	43	4	13	8	14	13	26	14	28
Pennsylvania.....	5	44	45	9	41	40	8	29	7	30	12	44	12	45
Delaware.....	0	44	41	0	40	33	1	25	8	26	11	32	4	29
Maryland.....	8	50	47	11	48	45	11	13	7	16	1	42	4	37
Virginia.....	7	54	64	11	59	63	12	32	11	29	16	76	16	63
West Virginia.....	4	56	65	9	54	60	8	34	13	44	17	68	15	66
North Carolina.....	13	86	84	14	80	78	12	41	17	47	19	80	19	83
South Carolina.....	12	83	69	14	78	63	10	49	22	59	22	66	28	75
Georgia.....	8	78	59	10	78	61	22	45	23	53	16	67	14	73
Florida.....	0	58	53	0	53	46	6	49	14	43	14	38	7	49
Ohio.....	6	49	47	12	45	46	8	50	10	55	13	56	16	60
Indiana.....	4	44	42	8	38	38	8	40	12	44	11	54	15	57
Illinois.....	3	42	40	6	37	34	5	45	10	46	4	53	11	52
Michigan.....	2	47	42	6	45	39	11	46	11	46	12	52	12	53
Wisconsin.....	2	46	51	8	44	48	6	50	8	51	8	52	14	56
Minnesota.....	2	45	54	5	39	47	9	56	9	51	9	64	14	70
Iowa.....	9	59	58	11	48	48	8	69	8	60	11	70	17	65
Missouri.....	5	48	48	6	44	43	5	43	8	47	8	59	9	56
North Dakota.....	14	42	39	18	29	28	5	56	6	59	11	64	17	71
South Dakota.....	11	47	48	6	41	47	0	51	5	54	0	52	1	56
Nebraska.....	12	43	50	1	40	46	11	94	4	84	11	69	6	72
Kansas.....	15	38	48	13	34	40	11	86	2	72	16	59	1	59
Kentucky.....	2	42	45	7	44	44	4	22	8	25	6	48	13	49
Tennessee.....	6	53	56	10	57	59	6	27	10	36	10	59	12	61
Alabama.....	9	67	58	9	62	56	12	41	12	46	22	63	20	68
Mississippi.....	14	47	39	11	49	45	4	50	3	55	13	64	12	69
Louisiana.....	0	36	22	6	39	30	9	27	10	35	8	37	10	38
Texas.....	4	48	41	9	53	45	8	40	13	47	16	50	16	49
Oklahoma.....	14	38	35	1	35	36	11	70	10	70	12	55	7	58
Arkansas.....	4	61	47	8	62	45	12	48	12	47	11	64	12	62
Montana.....	12	16	16	1	26	20	11	37	12	42	5	36	9	43
Wyoming.....	0	17	14	12	16	14	12	24	9	32	3	35	9	42
Colorado.....	18	25	24	13	29	26	13	42	0	34	16	36	4	40
New Mexico.....	13	34	32	5	43	31	7	36	7	31	7	33	10	38
Arizona.....	11	24	34	0	27	25	9	22	8	21	8	43	15	46
Utah.....	16	50	56	19	48	53	12	61	0	60	9	65	4	68
Nevada.....	12	25	30	3	25	30	0	31	15	30	16	45	.....	49
Idaho.....	19	28	32	13	27	32	6	49	2	58	1	51	4	51
Washington.....	16	32	38	0	32	37	3	61	12	55	1	55	12	46
Oregon.....	16	35	41	1	42	46	2	47	14	45	4	54	11	54
California.....	3	37	33	7	38	32	12	17	7	19	1	37	4	37
United States.....	6.8	53.8	54.4	10.5	51.8	51.8	9.8	46.7	13.5	49.2	12.6	61.1	16.3	63.0
North Atlantic.....	0.8	41.3	37.1	4.8	38.7	35.2	3.1	22.8	7.1	26.2	12.0	36.8	11.8	37.9
South Atlantic.....	10.1	71.5	69.5	12.4	69.4	66.7	12.6	39.8	16.0	45.0	16.4	70.0	17.2	70.3
North Central.....	3.6	47.2	49.0	7.1	42.3	44.4	7.0	56.2	9.5	56.1	7.6	59.6	13.0	61.9
South Central.....	5.0	52.2	51.7	9.2	54.2	54.4	10.0	44.0	12.7	49.5	13.4	63.2	15.7	63.9
Western.....	12.7	33.1	36.9	2.0	35.2	36.4	0	36.5	0.8	36.0	2.7	49.0	5.1	48.9

1 Decrease, per cent.

TABLE 10.—Average length of time required of hired labor.

[Estimates based upon reports of crop correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).]

State and division.	Spring.		Summer.		Fall.		Winter.		Average, four seasons.		Relative rank of States.				
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.	Winter.	Average.
Maine.....	9	50	10	20	9	35	8	40	9	30	22	38	41	14	37
New Hampshire.....	9	55	10	.....	9	50	9	10	9	44	16	45	19	3	23
Vermont.....	10	15	10	40	10	5	9	15	9	45	4	24	6	2	19
Massachusetts.....	9	45	10	.....	9	40	8	55	9	35	29	45	35	5	41
Rhode Island.....	9	40	10	10	10	.....	8	50	9	40	40	44	7	8	35
Connecticut.....	9	50	10	30	9	40	8	55	9	44	22	30	35	5	23
New York.....	10	5	10	30	9	50	8	35	9	45	8	30	19	21	19
New Jersey.....	10	.....	10	15	9	35	8	40	9	37	10	42	41	14	39
Pennsylvania.....	10	.....	10	40	9	40	8	40	9	45	10	24	35	14	19
Delaware.....	9	50	11	10	9	25	8	30	9	44	22	8	47	25	23
Maryland.....	9	55	11	45	10	.....	8	50	10	7	16	1	7	8	4
Virginia.....	9	45	10	55	9	50	8	35	9	46	29	17	19	21	16
West Virginia.....	9	45	10	25	9	55	8	50	9	44	29	33	14	8	23
North Carolina.....	9	45	10	55	9	50	8	40	9	47	29	17	19	14	13
South Carolina.....	9	35	11	5	9	35	8	25	9	40	44	10	41	29	35
Georgia.....	9	45	11	10	9	45	8	35	9	49	29	8	30	21	12
Florida.....	9	45	10	35	9	50	9	20	9	52	29	27	19	1	9
Ohio.....	9	45	10	35	9	40	8	20	9	30	29	27	35	35	45
Indiana.....	9	40	10	50	9	40	8	5	9	34	40	21	35	46	42
Illinois.....	10	10	11	5	9	50	8	15	9	50	7	10	19	39	11
Michigan.....	9	55	10	20	9	35	8	25	9	34	16	38	41	29	42
Wisconsin.....	10	40	11	15	10	10	9	.....	10	16	2	4	5	4	1
Minnesota.....	10	30	11	20	10	25	8	45	10	15	3	3	2	12	2
Iowa.....	10	.....	10	45	9	50	8	15	9	42	10	23	19	39	32
Missouri.....	10	.....	11	15	9	55	8	25	9	54	10	4	14	29	6
North Dakota.....	10	50	11	5	11	.....	8	5	10	15	1	10	1	46	2
South Dakota.....	10	15	10	55	10	15	8	30	9	59	4	17	3	25	5
Nebraska.....	10	5	10	50	9	55	8	15	9	46	8	21	14	39	16
Kansas.....	9	45	10	55	10	.....	8	25	9	46	29	17	7	29	16
Kentucky.....	9	40	11	15	9	50	8	15	9	45	40	4	19	39	19
Tennessee.....	9	40	11	5	9	45	8	15	9	41	40	10	30	39	34
Alabama.....	9	50	11	15	9	50	8	40	9	54	22	4	19	14	6
Mississippi.....	9	45	11	.....	9	45	8	40	9	47	29	14	30	14	13
Louisiana.....	9	30	10	40	9	50	8	50	9	44	41	24	19	8	23
Texas.....	9	50	11	.....	10	.....	8	45	9	54	22	14	7	12	6
Oklahoma.....	10	.....	11	25	10	15	8	30	9	47	10	2	3	25	13
Arkansas.....	9	50	11	.....	10	.....	8	35	9	51	22	14	7	21	10
Montana.....	10	15	10	25	9	55	8	20	9	44	4	33	14	35	23
Wyoming.....	10	.....	10	26	9	35	8	10	9	31	10	38	41	44	44
Colorado.....	9	55	10	20	9	50	8	30	9	39	16	38	19	25	37
New Mexico.....	9	45	10	30	10	.....	8	40	9	44	29	30	7	14	23
Arizona.....	9	30	10	15	9	40	8	20	9	26	45	42	35	35	46
Utah.....	9	.....	9	30	9	.....	7	55	8	51	48	48	48	48	48
Nevada.....	9	30	10	.....	9	30	8	25	9	21	45	45	46	29	47
Idaho.....	9	55	10	25	9	45	8	10	9	44	16	33	30	44	23
Washington.....	9	50	10	25	9	55	8	20	9	37	22	33	14	35	39
Oregon.....	9	55	10	35	10	.....	8	25	9	44	16	27	7	29	23
California.....	9	45	10	25	9	45	8	55	9	42	29	33	30	5	32
United States.....	9	54	10	51	9	52	8	33	9	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divisions:															
N. Atlantic.....	10	.....	10	30	9	43	8	43	9	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Atlantic.....	9	43	10	53	9	49	8	40	9	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Cent. Eastern.....	10	2	10	50	9	53	8	25	9	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Cent. Western.....	10	7	11	1	10	4	8	24	9	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Central.....	9	47	11	4	9	53	8	35	9	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Far West.....	9	47	10	21	9	41	8	32	9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—*Prices of agricultural products, Mar. 1, 1914 and 1913.*

[Prices of wheat, corn, oats, and barley are given on pages 12 to 15. Butter, chickens, cotton, cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; hay, dollars per ton; others, cents per bushel.]

State.	Rye.		Buck- wheat.		Pota- toes.		Hay.		Flax.		Cotton.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chick- ens.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Me.	100		63	80	52	45	13.30	14.30					32	31	31	26	15.5	14.2
N. H.	93		71	77	72	72	17.00	16.00					33	34	32	26	15.8	14.0
Vt.	73		87	94	76	68	13.80	12.70					33	34	31	25	13.9	13.4
Mass.	96	85	85	70	89	71	19.20	20.70					36	36	35	31	16.5	15.5
R. I.					90	74	20.00	22.70					35	35	38	32	17.0	16.3
Conn.	95	87	97	76	84	84	20.90	21.60					34	36	36	29	17.6	14.8
N. Y.	72	73	80	67	78	63	15.40	13.60					32	33	32	25	15.1	14.4
N. J.	72	69	80	73	88	71	18.20	18.90					34	37	33	29	17.3	15.9
Pa.	73	77	70	63	81	62	14.10	14.80					32	33	28	23	14.0	13.0
Del.	70	74	75	75	100	78	15.60	14.50					34	28	28	20	14.5	13.0
Md.	71	72	75	65	70	58	15.10	12.80					29	28	25	21	15.3	14.0
Va.	81	82	84	81	82	75	15.50	14.50			13.2	12.0	27	25	24	18	14.5	12.6
W. Va.	86	82	80	73	98	68	16.40	14.20					28	26	26	20	13.1	12.2
N. C.	97	101	86	86	85	80	17.70	16.30			12.5	12.0	24	24	21	17	11.9	10.4
S. C.	180	125			130	145	18.30	18.90			12.7	12.0	25	26	22	20	12.6	11.1
Ga.	115	140			117	100	18.70	17.10			12.6	11.8	25	26	22	19	12.9	12.6
Fla.					116	122	18.30	17.30			17.0	12.5	34	32	25	24	15.7	14.4
Ohio	67	66	87	73	83	58	12.30	11.40					27	28	25	20	13.2	11.7
Ind.	62	64	86		84	54	13.00	10.80					24	25	23	18	11.9	11.0
Ill.	61	70		100	87	62	14.00	12.30					26	27	25	19	11.5	11.0
Mich.	61	59	68	62	53	38	12.30	11.00					28	28	28	22	12.5	11.3
Wis.	54	56	74	64	55	32	10.00	11.00	149	130			29	32	26	20	11.4	11.0
Minn.	48	50	61	60	55	28	6.80	5.90	136	118			27	30	25	19	10.4	9.6
Iowa	62	64	85	75	93	50	9.50	8.70	120	110			25	28	22	17	10.7	10.0
Mo.	70	81		92	97	71	14.40	9.90		125	11.6	9.0	23	23	23	17	11.5	10.4
N. Dak.	45	47			61	30	6.00	5.30	135	125			25	25	26	22	10.6	9.1
S. Dak.	55	54			69	43	6.40	6.30	131	110			24	25	22	18	9.0	8.9
Nebr.	56	53		82	84	52	8.40	8.00		121			22	23	22	17	9.9	9.4
Kans.	69	69			98	76	12.40	7.80	121	122			23	24	21	16	10.6	9.2
Ky.	100	87			104	67	16.90	13.80					22	21	22	16	11.6	10.5
Tenn.	97	91	75	70	109	82	17.80	15.10			12.3	11.5	21	20	20	16	11.8	10.3
Ala.	140	148			124	110	15.90	14.20			12.5	12.0	22	22	20	17	12.4	11.7
Miss.					115	113	13.50	13.70			12.0	12.2	24	23	19	18	12.3	11.5
La.					115	104	13.60	12.70			11.6	11.3	28	28	21	19	14.7	12.5
Tex.		102			111	123	11.80	11.50			11.1	11.6	22	23	18	17	9.7	9.3
Okla.	80	85			113	99	11.60	7.70			11.0	11.4	22	22	20	17	10.4	9.1
Ark.	84	91			110	107	14.90	12.90			11.0	12.1	25	24	20	17	11.0	9.5
Mont.	70	67			69	45	9.70	8.40	127	115			35	35	33	33	12.6	13.4
Wyo.	55	63			75	62	11.00	7.10					33	31	30	31	12.0	12.5
Colo.	55	52			60	43	11.50	8.30					29	30	25	23	13.0	13.1
N. Mex.					115	86	14.50	9.40					34	33	27	26	13.0	13.9
Ariz.					152	105	15.50	11.00					38	41	32	32	19.5	22.0
Utah	66				66	43	10.00	8.30					30	29	27	23	12.3	12.7
Nev.					72	53	10.70	9.50					35	40	32	37	22.5	19.5
Idaho		75			52	28	8.20	7.40					30	32	27	28	10.1	11.0
Wash.	50	58			60	31	11.00	10.60					33	34	26	25	14.5	12.5
Oreg.	90	70			50	35	9.20	8.30					33	32	25	23	13.5	12.2
Cal.	95				90	54	11.50	14.80			12.0		29	35	25	20	14.9	13.6
U. S.	61.9	63.2	75.1	67.0	70.7	52.0	12.37	11.34	132.5	119.0	12.6	11.8	26.0	27.5	24.2	19.4	12.1	11.1

TABLE 12.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

	February 15—					January 15—				
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Hogs.....per 100 lbs..	\$7.75	\$7.17	\$5.79	\$7.04	\$7.87	\$7.45	\$6.77	\$5.74	\$7.44	\$7.76
Beef cattle.....per 100 lbs..	6.16	5.55	4.61	4.57	4.64	6.04	5.40	4.46	4.53	4.71
Veal calves.....per 100 lbs..	7.90	7.23	6.07	6.38	6.28	7.89	7.06	6.06	6.50	6.41
Sheep.....per 100 lbs..	4.67	4.63	4.01	4.34	5.09	4.67	4.35	3.89	4.47	5.63
Lambs.....per 100 lbs..	6.18	6.34	5.15	5.44	6.62	6.16	6.03	5.22	5.71	5.82
Milch cows.....per head..	59.00	51.42	43.40	44.48	40.35	57.99	49.51	42.89	44.70	41.18
Horses.....per head..	139.00	146.00	137.00	144.00	147.00	137.00	140.00	134.00	143.00	140.00
Wool, unwashed.....per lb..	.157	.187	.163	.173	.246	.157	.186	.162	.173	.245
Honey, comb.....per lb..	.137	.139	.140	.133	.136	.136	.139	.138	.136	.135
Apples.....per bush..	1.23	.784	.988	1.19	1.11	1.11	.743	.927	1.16	1.06
Peanuts.....per lb..	.047	.045	.047	.050	.054	.047	.046	.043	.044	.049
Beans, dry.....per bush..	2.09	2.19	2.38	2.23	2.23	2.17	2.26	2.38	2.20	2.23
Soy beans.....per bush..	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes.....per bush..	.861	.870	.935	.816	.787	.825	.837	.869	.791	.748
Turnips.....per bush..	.600	.512	.....	.....	.....	.568	.496	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs..	2.07	1.17	2.24	1.48	2.05	1.87	1.26	1.89	1.56	1.87
Onions.....per bush..	1.41	.775	1.40	1.04	1.00	1.21	.816	1.17	1.01	.944
Clover seed.....per bush..	8.79	10.28	12.22	8.37	8.26	8.35	9.41	10.89	8.27	8.26
Timothy seed.....per bush..	2.45	1.78	7.26	4.51	.....	2.42	1.79	6.99	4.12	.....
Alfalfa seed.....per bush..	6.84	8.15	.....	.....	.....	6.88	7.66	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn.....per ton..	95.00	56.00	86.00	80.00	197.00	94.00	49.00	100.00	81.00	190.00
Pop corn.....per bush..	1.73	1.54	.....	.....	.....	1.72	1.47	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed.....per ton..	23.37	22.00	16.81	25.61	.....	22.70	21.98	16.57	26.35	.....
Prices paid by farmers:										
Bran.....per ton..	26.91	25.32	28.62	25.27	27.00	26.53	25.24	27.39	24.92	26.20
Clover seed.....per bush..	9.59	11.62	.....	.....	.....	9.50	11.39	.....	.....	.....
Timothy seed.....per bush..	2.92	2.47	.....	.....	.....	2.87	2.51	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa seed.....per bush..	8.19	9.60	.....	.....	.....	8.41	8.25	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 13.—Aggregate value per acre of crop production.

[The tabulation below gives the average value per acre of 12 leading crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flaxseed, cotton, rice, and tobacco) which represent more than 90 per cent of the total area of all crops, and which closely approximate the value per acre of all crops. For comparison the value of all crops which had acreage reports in the census of 1909 are also given.]

State and division.	Value per acre of 12 crops combined.					Census, all crops, with acreage reports, 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	
Maine.....	23.72	23.43	26.24	23.35	20.91	19.80
New Hampshire.....	20.44	21.51	21.77	21.41	19.53	19.29
Vermont.....	20.78	22.61	20.47	18.39	17.61	18.17
Massachusetts.....	32.34	34.38	31.59	29.94	30.89	41.33
Rhode Island.....	32.25	30.62	32.81	29.04	29.01	40.50
Connecticut.....	37.63	43.01	40.69	37.77	35.16	35.84
New York.....	19.33	20.04	20.80	19.51	18.39	20.80
New Jersey.....	29.02	28.70	26.67	26.59	26.31	33.19
Pennsylvania.....	21.34	22.41	21.11	20.60	18.16	18.90
Delaware.....	18.47	19.00	19.82	18.17	17.00	19.36
Maryland.....	18.85	19.55	18.97	19.52	18.66	20.54
Virginia.....	23.69	19.58	18.31	19.18	17.63	20.31
West Virginia.....	21.67	21.57	16.79	18.51	16.71	17.67
North Carolina.....	24.84	22.35	20.82	21.46	18.62	22.28
South Carolina.....	25.18	21.35	22.55	24.59	22.48	26.45
Georgia.....	20.80	16.42	19.52	19.47	19.32	22.20
Florida.....	17.85	14.41	15.70	15.58	15.06	21.54
Ohio.....	19.29	17.75	19.45	16.89	19.07	18.83
Indiana.....	17.28	14.97	16.69	14.88	17.29	17.07
Illinois.....	14.87	15.37	15.99	14.30	17.56	17.88
Michigan.....	16.83	16.42	19.89	16.39	16.85	17.32
Wisconsin.....	19.41	17.03	20.64	15.10	16.54	15.77
Minnesota.....	14.26	11.80	13.16	12.96	13.72	12.61
Iowa.....	17.01	14.30	14.13	12.22	14.40	14.94
Missouri.....	12.29	13.98	13.24	13.84	14.16	14.25

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate value per acre of crop production—Continued.*

State and division.	Value per acre of 12 crops combined.					Census, all crops, with acreage reports, 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	
North Dakota.....	8.15	11.49	9.13	4.55	12.36	11.35
South Dakota.....	9.48	10.21	6.29	10.12	12.05	10.17
Nebraska.....	10.85	9.80	10.59	9.95	12.36	11.19
Kansas.....	7.00	10.60	8.94	9.95	11.25	10.63
Kentucky.....	1.912	20.14	18.81	20.25	20.68	20.12
Tennessee.....	18.01	17.36	17.40	17.61	15.81	17.65
Alabama.....	20.00	17.45	17.32	18.56	15.69	18.87
Mississippi.....	19.62	17.01	15.39	20.48	17.59	22.59
Louisiana.....	19.05	17.76	15.86	16.08	15.60	20.36
Texas.....	18.52	19.50	13.97	17.87	15.50	15.62
Oklahoma.....	10.06	11.34	7.93	14.02	11.80	10.95
Arkansas.....	18.56	17.93	16.68	19.40	16.61	20.34
Montana.....	16.07	16.24	20.41	18.78	20.45	15.44
Wyoming.....	15.37	17.74	21.11	25.88	16.52	12.45
Colorado.....	18.88	17.41	17.02	19.96	20.50	17.52
New Mexico.....	22.26	19.45	28.78	22.81	19.05	12.76
Arizona.....	33.85	38.52	39.62	29.67	29.77	25.97
Utah.....	21.66	23.14	22.37	24.58	23.25	23.15
Nevada.....	32.30	29.93	34.93	37.12	26.30	14.73
Idaho.....	19.93	19.04	23.47	21.86	22.15	19.53
Washington.....	20.00	18.78	21.42	19.65	21.11	20.63
Oregon.....	18.67	18.66	19.24	21.88	18.59	18.84
California.....	20.25	21.84	21.86	18.82	19.51	20.39
United States.....	16.31	15.96	15.51	15.52	16.02	16.30
Divisions:						
North Atlantic.....	21.80	22.75	22.39	21.24	19.61	21.55
South Atlantic.....	22.54	19.31	19.80	20.47	19.10	22.23
North Central, East.....	17.07	16.22	17.95	15.30	17.57	17.58
North Central, West.....	11.52	11.91	11.08	10.67	12.96	12.21
South Central.....	17.45	17.31	14.55	17.79	15.75	17.03
Far West.....	19.59	19.55	21.43	20.63	20.39	18.73

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

Table 14 shows the crop situation in Florida and California on March 1, 1914, with comparisons, based upon reports received from agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts):

TABLE 14.

Item.	Florida.			California.		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Orange trees (condition).....	94	93	92	90	68	88
Lemon trees (condition).....				85	56	86
Lime trees (condition).....	97	96	100			
Grapefruit trees (condition).....	96	92	98			
Pineapple plants (condition).....	90	92	82			
Tomatoes (condition).....	85	84	72			
Cabbages (condition).....	88	91	71			
Celery (condition).....				94	82	85
Cauliflower (condition).....				94	85	88
White potatoes ¹ (condition).....	88	93	85			
Spring pasture (condition).....	87	86	76			
Spring plowing (per cent done).....	68	75	64			
Spring planting (per cent done).....	52	56	51			
Meadows (condition).....	90	93	75			

¹ The acreage planted to white potatoes is about 10 per cent larger than last year's acreage.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

590

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

April 23, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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LOSSES OF LIVE STOCK.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has received estimates from its correspondents and agents concerning losses of live stock from diseases and from exposure during the past year, and their relative condition on April 1, from which the following summary is made:

LOSSES OF HOGS.

The losses of swine from disease are estimated at 119 to every 1,000 hogs in the country, which exceeds last year's heavy loss of 110 per 1,000, and the average yearly loss in the preceding 10 years of 54.9 per 1,000. Probably more than 90 per cent of the loss was from cholera. The percentage of loss applied to the estimated number of

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF MAY CROP REPORT.

A summary of the May crop report of the Bureau of Statistics will be issued on Thursday, May 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). The report will give an estimate of the acreage of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested; the condition on May 1 of winter wheat, rye, meadow mowing lands, and pastures; farm supplies of hay on May 1; the per cent done on May 1 of the total spring plowing contemplated, and the per cent of spring planting done on May 1, 1914, with comparisons.

hogs on January 1 indicates a total loss of 7,005,000 head, which, at \$10.40, the value per head on January 1, indicates a loss of \$73,000,000. The average weight of a hog on the farm is about 150 pounds, therefore more than one billion pounds of hog meat were destroyed by disease, mostly cholera. A billion pounds live weight produce nearly 800,000,000 pounds of dressed meat and lard. This amount would be sufficient to furnish every family of the United States (average, $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons) about 40 pounds. If there had been no such loss, probably increasing scarcity of meat would have been largely prevented.

THIRD EPIDEMIC OF HOG CHOLERA.

The country is passing through the third serious epidemic of hog cholera of the past 30 years. The first period reached its climax in 1886 to 1887, when the loss amounted to about 134 per 1,000 head in one year. The second outbreak developed in 1894, and reached its climax in 1896 to 1897, when losses amounted to 144 per 1,000 head. The present extensive epidemic of hog cholera began to be serious in 1911; during the 10 prior years the loss of swine ranged from 45 to 58 per 1,000 per year; in 1911 it jumped to 89, then to 110 in 1912, and to 119 last year. It has thoroughly ravaged the heart of the hog-producing belt during the year just past. In the State of Iowa alone, losses amounted to nearly 1,800,000 swine, over a fourth of the entire number in the State. In many counties over half were lost, and in some townships over nine-tenths.

LOSSES OF SWINE USUALLY HEAVIEST IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The losses of swine from disease are usually heaviest in southern States and lightest in northern States. Estimates of losses have been kept for 30 years. The States showing the heaviest average yearly loss in these 30 years are, in their order, Arkansas, 119 per 1,000; Louisiana, 110; Florida, 109; the States showing the lightest losses are, Maine 19, Wyoming 19, New Hampshire 22. In Georgia the average is 94, in Alabama and Mississippi each 92; in Texas 66; whereas in New York the average is 26, in Michigan 34, in Minnesota 46, in North Dakota 31, and in Washington and Oregon 26.

HOG CHOLERA LOSSES HEAVIEST IN NORTHERN STATES IN 1913.

The epidemic has abated somewhat in the past year, as compared with the preceding year, in most southern States, but has increased greatly in the northern States. Thus, in Florida the loss has decreased from 170 per 1,000 in 1912 to 150 in 1913; in Georgia from 165 to 90; in Alabama from 110 to 100; in Mississippi from 154 to 104; in Kentucky from 95 to 90; in Missouri from 175 to 90; whereas in Iowa the loss has increased from 160 per thousand in 1912 to 255 per thousand in 1913, in Minnesota from 55 to 214, in Nebraska from 110 to 175, in South Dakota from 38 to 230, and in North Dakota from

20 to 75. The tendency of the three epidemics mentioned appears to have been, in a general way, to move as a wave from south and east to north and west.

CONDITION OF SWINE, APRIL, 1914.

The condition as to healthfulness of hogs on April 1, 1914, was given as 91.6 per cent of normal, which compares with 91.4 per cent given a year ago and 94.4, the average of the past ten years.

The number of breeding sows in the United States on April 1 is estimated to be about 101 per cent of the number held a year ago, and about the same number as were held two years ago.

HOW TO USE ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM.

At a recent conference of Federal and State officials in charge of hog-cholera work the methods of applying the serum in practice were considered. There are two methods. In one the serum alone is used, producing immunity lasting from 30 to 90 days; in the other the virus of hog cholera and the serum are injected simultaneously—that is, virus at one point and serum at another. This latter is known as the “simultaneous method” and will produce active or lasting immunity. If the serum used in this simultaneous treatment is not good, or if the mode of application is faulty, disease may be set up in the treated herd. For this reason it was the general consensus of opinion at the conference that the simultaneous method should be used only by those who have had special training, and it was agreed that the ideal arrangement would be to allow its use only by Federal and State veterinary officers.

The serum-alone treatment, on the other hand, may be given by anyone without danger of causing hog cholera. If the serum is good the farmer may give it to his hogs without fear, provided it is administered in the proper way. While it would no doubt be best to have even the serum alone always administered by a skilled agent, farmers may obtain good results if proper care is used. The farmer should remember that the serum-alone treatment is very different from the simultaneous treatment. The following advice regarding the use of serum is offered for farmers who can not obtain the services of a skilled agent:

USE OF RELIABLE SERUM IMPORTANT.

All serum can not be depended upon and farmers are cautioned against putting implicit confidence in a serum merely because it is labeled “Anti-Hog-Cholera.” The serum must be prepared right in order to protect hogs. Farmers should use every effort to get a good reliable serum from the State college or from a reliable dealer.

Anti-hog-cholera serum is most effective when used as a preventive. It will also cure a large number of hogs in the early stages of the disease. It is of much less value, however, for hogs that are visibly sick. The farmer should make careful preparations before beginning the inoculation. Hogs that are sick should be separated from the well and marked so as to distinguish them. The pen or inclosure where the injections are made should be clean and free from dust.

HOW TO ADMINISTER SERUM.

The serum is administered by injecting it deep under the skin with a hypodermic syringe. Before beginning the injection of a herd, care must be taken to see that the syringes and needles are not only absolutely clean but that they have been previously boiled in water for 10 or 15 minutes. The purpose of the boiling is to kill the germs that may be on the instruments. Therefore, both needle and syringe should be kept clean and not allowed to become soiled during use, as by being laid on a dirty plank, dropped on the ground, or touched with dirty hands. It is a good idea to spread a clean towel on the plank or table where the work is being done. Before using, the serum should be poured into some receptacle with a cover (as a jelly glass with a tin top), both the receptacle and cover having been sterilized by boiling in water before use. The glass should be allowed to cool before the serum is poured into it, and should be always covered except when serum is being taken from it.

The serum is injected directly into the tissues on the inner side of the thigh or, better, into the loose tissues between the foreleg and the body. The needle is inserted into the skin perpendicularly to a depth of from one-half to 1 inch, depending upon the size of the hog. Before the injection is made the skin of the hog over the point selected for injection should be thoroughly cleansed by washing with soap and water, and the surface then scrubbed with some reliable disinfectant, such as compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.). This disinfectant can be procured at drug stores, and should be diluted before use by adding 1 part of it to 30 parts of soft water.

CARE AS TO THE DOSE.

Care should be used in estimating the weight of hogs, because the amount of serum required depends upon the size of the hog injected. The usual dose is commonly given on the package in which the serum comes. Be careful not to underestimate. Overestimate rather than underestimate, and thereby be sure of giving an ample dose of serum. After the injections are made, the hogs should be turned into a clean yard, free from mudholes and excessive dust. The hogs should be kept in this inclosure for several days at least after the injection, to

enable the puncture wounds to heal thoroughly. They should be given soft, easily digested food.

Every farmer should keep an accurate record of the injections he makes, so that he will know what success has attended the treatment. He should make a record of the number of hogs that died from hog cholera before treatment, the number sick and the number apparently well at the time of treatment, and he should later keep a record of the number of sick and well ones that died following treatment. Keeping these records may enable him to determine whether or not the serum he used was good, and it may also show whether or not the work was properly done. If any hogs develop abscesses at the point of injection, a note should be made of the fact, keeping account of the number. Abscesses indicate that the serum was not right or that the work was not properly done.

SANITARY PRINCIPLES MUST BE OBSERVED.

The proverb that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially applicable to hog cholera, and cooperation among farmers in combating the disease is very important. When hog cholera breaks out on a farm the farmers in the neighborhood should join in a strong effort to confine the disease to the one farm where it already exists, by instituting a strict quarantine, and also, when possible, by the administration of the protective serum to the droves on adjoining farms. It is a mistake to neglect timely sanitary precautions and to rely wholly on the use of serum. The serum is useful not so much for curing hogs sick with the disease as for preventing other hogs from taking it.

Every farmer should make absolutely certain that no dirt or implement is brought from an infected hog lot into another hog lot. Hog cholera can be carried in dirt on shoes, on wagon wheels, or on the feet of dogs. It has been proved that a pen of hogs infected with hog cholera can be kept within 10 feet of a well herd without communicating the disease, provided no dirt or implement or other object is moved from the former to the latter pen. If, however, the pen with the uninfected hogs should be cleaned with a hoe or shovel that has been used in the infected pen, the well herd would be almost certain to get the disease. Dogs, crows, and buzzards can transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.

The following precautions are recommended for keeping the contagion from an uninfected drove:

(1) Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad, or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.

(2) Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots, and do not go into your neighbors' lots. If it is absolutely necessary

to pass from one hog lot into another, first clean your shoes carefully and then wash them with a 3 per cent solution of the compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.).

(3) Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with a herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate inclosures well separated from the herd on the farm and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes, and pens are infected with hog cholera, and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera. Freight cars and other conveyances which have carried infected stock should be properly disinfected after unloading.

(4) Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

(5) If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals, and burn all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood. The prevailing practice of rushing sick herds to market should be discouraged. Treatment with the serum should be tried instead.

(6) If, after the observance of all possible precautions, hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the State veterinarian or State agricultural college and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of this serum is essential. *The United States Department of Agriculture does not distribute serum direct to farmers.*

Some of these precautions may seem unnecessary and troublesome, but they do not cost much, and they are very valuable preventive measures.

At this time it is impracticable to treat every hog in the United States with the antihog-cholera serum. In many States the authorities can not supply enough serum to treat the infected and exposed herds, to say nothing of making immune all herds that are not affected. When an outbreak is located, the most effective plan is to treat immediately all the well hogs in the infected herd, as well as the hogs in herds located immediately adjoining the seat of the outbreak, so as to prevent the wider spread of the disease. At the same time, neighboring farmers should keep away from the infected farm, and the owner of the diseased hogs should be careful not to go into other farmers' lots. When the cholera has abated, the yards in which the sick hogs were kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Where serum is not available, the simple precautions above given will, in many cases, prevent the spread of the contagion. These precautionary measures should be used even where serum can be obtained, because it is far better to keep hog cholera out of the drove than to rely on the use of the serum after the disease has appeared.

Hog cholera, in the epidemic of 1913, caused an estimated loss for the year of about \$65,000,000. No other animal disease produces such a loss. It is estimated that in 1913 there were 107 hogs lost per 1,000 from cholera, and indications point to a further increase in this disease unless preventive measures are used. Such enormous loss of a valuable food animal is nothing short of a calamity.

To combat this there must be honest and earnest cooperation between all the interests involved, including the scientists and veterinarians, farmers, common carriers, and packing interests. State and Federal authorities must work in absolute harmony, and all concerned must endeavor to suppress personal opinions on relatively unimportant matters and aid in the adoption of uniform methods throughout the entire country.

The control and final eradication of hog cholera will depend largely on the education of farmers to the importance of observing sanitary principles.

LOSSES OF CATTLE.

Losses of cattle from disease during the past year are estimated to be 19.8 per thousand head, which compares with 20.5 similarly estimated last year and 20.5, the 10-year average of such losses. Losses from exposure are estimated to be 10.9 per thousand, which compares with 14.1 similarly estimated last year and 16.5, the 10-year average of such losses. The total losses per thousand, from both disease and exposure, if applied to the estimated number and value of cattle on January 1, would indicate a loss of about 1,737,000, at \$39.50 per head, a total of \$68,611,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of cattle on April 1, 1914, was given as 96.5 per cent of normal, which compares with 96 similarly estimated a year ago and 94, the average for 10 years.

LOSSES AND CONDITION OF SHEEP.

Losses of sheep from disease during the past year are estimated to be about 21.7 per thousand, which compares with 24.6 similarly estimated a year ago and 25.2, the 10-year average of such losses. Losses from exposure are estimated to be 21 per thousand, which compares with 25.1 similarly estimated a year ago and 32.8, the 10-year average. The year is thus seen to have been favorable. The total losses per thousand from both disease and exposure, if applied to the approximate numbers and values on January 1, would indicate a loss of about 2,124,000 head, at \$4.04, a total of \$8,581,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of sheep on April 1, 1914, was given as 96.6 per cent of normal, which compares with 96 similarly estimated a year ago and 94.8, the 10-year average.

LOSSES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

It may be observed from the figures given above that the losses of cattle and sheep, both from disease and from exposure, were less than normal. However, the total losses of meat animals, cattle, hogs, and sheep combined, from disease and exposure, are enormous. On the basis of farm values January 1 the losses from disease of cattle, hogs, and sheep aggregated in value about \$122,000,000, and losses from exposure of cattle and sheep about \$28,000,000—a total loss in meat animals from disease and exposure in one year of about \$150,000,000—an amount which would have been more than sufficient to furnish a normal year's supply of meat to the entire population of the New England States.

LOSSES AND CONDITION OF HORSES.

The losses of farm horses and mules from disease during the past year are estimated to be about 20.6 per thousand, which compares with 22.6 similarly estimated a year ago. If the estimated loss of 20.6 per thousand be applied to the numbers and values of horses and mules on farms January 1, it would indicate a total loss of approximately 523,000 head, at \$113 per head, or a total of \$59,100,000.

The condition as to healthfulness of horses and mules on April 1, 1914, is estimated as 96.4 per cent of normal, which compares with 96.7 similarly estimated a year ago and about 96, the 10-year average.

Detailed estimates by States of losses and condition of live stock are given on pages 14-17.

MONTHLY VARIATION IN NUMBERS OF FARM ANIMALS.

The number of animals on the farms of the country is by no means uniform throughout the year, but varies from month to month. The bulk of the animals are born in the spring months; but their sale or slaughter is more general in the fall and winter months. Therefore there is a normal seasonal variation in the total stocks on hand, just as there is of crops which are gathered in the fall (when supplies are large) and marketed through the year. The extent of this variation has recently been investigated in the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates).

This seasonal variation in numbers is greatest among swine. The number of swine in the country is usually smallest in the latter part of February or early March. During March, April, May, and June more hogs are born than are slaughtered, and consequently the number steadily increases, the increase from March 1 to July 1 being about 45 per cent. During July and August more hogs are slaughtered than are born, and consequently there is a slight decline in numbers. Autumn litters cause an increase in numbers in Sep-

tember and October. The maximum number of the year is reached about October 1, when there are about 47 per cent more hogs in the country than on March 1.

In consequence of the seasonal variation in the supply of live stock the results of a census of live stock would be affected considerably by the particular time of year when the enumeration is made. The census of 1910 related to numbers on April 15; the census of 1900 related to numbers on June 1. There are normally about 18 per cent more hogs in the country on June 1 than on April 15. If an enumeration were taken in the autumn, the numbers as compared with April 15 would appear to be about 21 per cent more.

The seasonal variation in the supply of sheep is almost as great as of swine. The low ebb of supplies is about February 1; spring lamb-

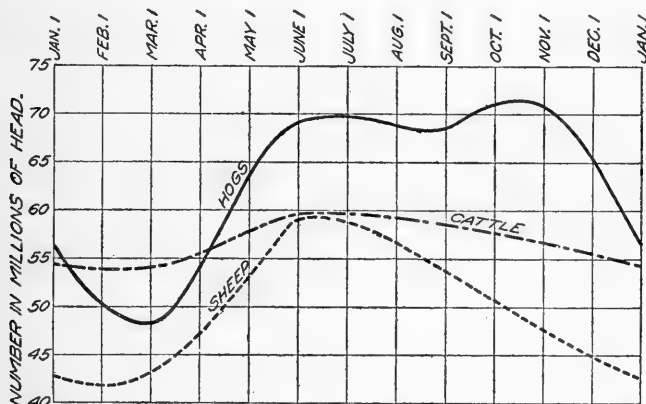


Diagram showing the approximate number of cattle, hogs, and sheep on farms of the United States on the first of each month, expressed in millions of head.

ing, beginning in February, causes a steady increase in numbers during February, March, April, and May. About June 1 the number is at the maximum of the year; the lambing period is over, and the slaughter of spring lambs as well as of sheep results in a steady decline each month until the following February. The maximum number, about June 1, is nearly 41 per cent greater than the minimum on February 1. The numbers on June 1 are estimated to be nearly 20 per cent more than on April 15.

There is less variation among cattle than among swine and sheep. The minimum number is about February 1; from then the increase is constant until about July 1, and then the decrease is constant until the following February. The maximum number (July 1) is about 14 per cent more than the minimum (Feb. 1). The number on June 1 is estimated to be about 5 per cent more than on April 15.

WINTER-WHEAT FORECAST.

The condition of winter wheat on April 1—viz, 95.6 per cent of normal—is 11.6 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years. The yield per acre in the same 10 years averaged 15 bushels; an increase of 11.5 per cent to this average would be 16.7 bushels.

The acreage planted last fall was estimated at 36,506,000 acres. Sixteen and seven-tenths bushels applied to this acreage gives 609,650,000. But there is always some of the planted area abandoned before harvest; the average of such abandonment in the past 10 years has been about 9.7 per cent of the area planted. If this average of abandonment be deducted from the estimated planted area and 16.7 be applied to the remaining amount, a production of about 551,000,000 would be indicated.

The wheat plant wintered unusually well and it is not to be expected that the 10-year average of abandonment has occurred this year. On the other hand, a crop that is in very high condition on April 1, as is the case this year, is more susceptible to depreciation later in the season than a crop having a lower condition on April 1.

The final estimate of production of winter wheat in 1913 was 523,561,000 bushels (the largest ever recorded), and in 1912 was 399,919,000 bushels.

Details by States of condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye are given on page 14.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROPS.

The condition on April 1, with comparisons, of the principal crops in Florida and California, on the basis of 100 representing a normal, is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Florida and California crop reports.*

Item.	Florida.				California.			
	Apr. 1.			Mar. 1, 1914.	Apr. 1.			Mar. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Orange trees.....	102	95	103	94	98	.....	.....	90
Lemon trees.....	.....	.....	92	.....	94	.....	.....	85
Lime trees.....	100	100	95	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees.....	101	97	100	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapples.....	80	92	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches.....	85	88	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears.....	82	79	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strawberries.....	90	90	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasture.....	87	95	95	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....	82	92	87	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....	80	87	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
White potatoes.....	92	95	91	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 96	1 92	1 96	94
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94	95	94

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP OF 1913.

The sugar made in Louisiana from the crop of cane harvested in 1913, according to an enumeration just completed by the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), amounted to 292,698 short tons of 2,000 pounds each. The average yield of sugar was 139 pounds per ton of cane crushed, or about 3 pounds less than in 1912. The total sugar made was somewhat less than double the amount in 1912, but about 60,000 tons less than in 1911. The low production in 1913 was due largely to shortage in the yield of cane, which became apparent towards the middle or end of the harvest season. About the middle of November, 1913, indications pointed to a total of over 5,000,000 tons of cane being ground for sugar. This amount proved to be too high, the actual amount crushed for sugar being about 4,214,000 tons. The average yield of cane per acre in 1913 was about 17 tons. The average in 1911 was 19 tons, and in 1912, owing to floods, the average reached the abnormally low figure of 11 tons per acre.

The length of the 1913 campaign was, on an average, 45 working days, or 50 per cent longer than in 1912. A few factories, however, extended their operations considerably longer; a number of them worked for more than 60 days each.

The number of factories which made sugar in 1913 was 153. At the beginning of the campaign 10 more were reported to be engaged in sugar making, but of this number several made sirup only, and others were not in operation.

Details concerning the production of sugar and the quantity of cane used are given in Table 2, which shows results for principal parishes.

TABLE 2.—*Cane-sugar production of Louisiana, 1911, 1912, and 1913.*

Parish.	Factories in operation.			Sugar made.						Cane used for sugar.		
				Quantity.			Average per short ton of cane.					
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
	No.	No.	No.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Ascension.....	7	7	4	14,496	8,342	10,808	124	134	133	234,719	124,934	163,000
Assumption.....	23	16	17	35,950	14,457	28,664	107	119	124	673,263	243,864	462,000
Iberia.....	13	9	10	29,949	10,999	15,925	129	156	156	464,491	140,932	204,000
Iberville.....	18	11	14	23,759	7,942	19,187	99	112	122	481,545	141,581	315,000
Lafourche.....	16	9	13	42,001	11,728	35,021	119	122	131	707,764	191,714	535,000
St. James.....	20	10	17	20,760	9,368	19,970	115	97	122	361,537	192,537	327,000
St. John.....	8	5	8	14,935	11,289	13,996	108	140	115	275,536	161,790	236,000
St. Martin.....	4	3	3	13,719	5,382	8,114	139	173	157	197,614	62,165	103,000
St. Mary.....	26	15	22	57,602	25,597	54,689	133	176	165	866,744	291,387	663,000
Terrebonne.....	14	14	13	27,462	14,463	24,631	124	150	140	442,218	191,984	352,000
West Baton Rouge.....	10	10	10	17,235	9,328	15,305	110	147	136	314,472	127,196	225,000
Lafayette and Vermilion.....	5	6	6	23,480	14,547	23,104	140	177	168	336,427	164,580	276,000
Other ¹	24	11	16	31,526	10,131	23,684	119	158	134	530,962	127,910	353,000
Total, Louisiana.....	188	126	153	352,874	153,573	292,698	120	142	139	5,887,292	2,162,574	4,214,000

¹ Avoyelles, Rapides, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Charles.

The average results per acre and per factory are shown in Table 3. It will be seen that the average amount of sugar made per acre of cane was higher in 1913 than in either of the two preceding years. This sugar represents mostly raw sugar, averaging roughly 96 degrees polarization, of which grade 100 pounds are regarded as equivalent to about 90 pounds of refined sugar.

The approximate average yield of refined sugar per acre of cane crushed would be equivalent to about 2,000 pounds in 1911 and 1913 and 1,300 pounds in 1912. The average yield of refined beet sugar in the United States in 1911 and 1912 was 2,400 pounds per acre of beets, or about 400 pounds more sugar per acre than cane sugar in Louisiana in 1911 and 1913.

The average sugar made per factory in Louisiana was larger in 1913 than in either of the two preceding years, while the cane crushed for sugar averaged less per factory in 1913 than in 1911. Louisiana cane-sugar factories in 1911 and 1913 produced each an average of about 1,900 short tons of raw sugar, which is equivalent to about 1,700 tons of refined. The average output per factory in the beet-sugar industry in the United States was 9,100 tons of refined sugar in 1911 and 9,500 in 1912.

Complete official returns of the Texas sugar output have not been secured for 1913, but the total production is probably less than 9,000 short tons, and possibly as low as 5,000.

Some of the Texas sugar factories are located in the region extending from Houston on the east to Victoria on the west, and reaching southward to the Gulf; most of the other factories are in the lower part of the Rio Grande Valley.

TABLE 3.—Average results per acre and per factory, and average length of campaign in the sugar industry of Louisiana, 1911-1913.

Years.	Number of factories.	Average yield of cane per acre. ¹	Average sugar made per acre of cane. ¹	Average per factory.		Average length of campaign.
				Sugar made.	Cane used for sugar.	
		Short tons.	Pounds.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Days.
1911.....	188	19	2, 200	1, 877	31, 315	-----
1912.....	126	11	1, 500	1, 219	17, 163	30
1913.....	153	17	2, 300	1, 913	27, 542	45

¹ Includes only cane used for making sugar.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.3 per cent during March; in the past six years the price level has increased during March 1.8 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

On April 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 18.1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 12.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 3.2 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on April 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 1.3 per cent during the month from February 15 to March 15, which compares with an increase of 5.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 2.7 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 1.7 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 10.1 per cent four years ago.

It thus appears that the advance in prices in meat animals in the past month this year has been less than usual; from January 15 to February 15, however, the advance was somewhat greater than usual.

On March 15 the average (weighted) prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.37 per 100 pounds, which is 4.1 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 29.5 per cent higher than two years ago, 21.1 per cent higher than three years ago, and 0.3 per cent lower than four years ago on March 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 19–20.

TABLE 4.—*Winter wheat and rye—Condition on Apr. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State and division.	Winter wheat.				Rye.			
	Condition.				Condition.			
	Apr. 1.			Dec. 1, 1913.	Apr. 1.			Dec. 1, 1913.
	1914.	1913.	10-year aver- age.		1914.	1913.	10-year aver- age.	
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Vermont.....					98	93	94	92
Massachusetts.....					96	94	92	98
Connecticut.....					94	96	96	98
New York.....	95	91	88	98	94	91	90	97
New Jersey.....	91	97	90	95	91	96	92	96
Pennsylvania.....	93	96	88	97	94	95	90	97
North Atlantic.....	93.3	95.4	88.1	97.1	93.6	94.1	90.0	96.9
Delaware.....	91	98	90	95	90	96	91	96
Maryland.....	93	96	89	95	91	97	91	95
Virginia.....	95	97	89	95	95	94	89	97
West Virginia.....	94	91	86	95	93	91	88	94
North Carolina.....	92	95	91	95	92	92	90	97
South Carolina.....	89	89	88	95	89	90	88	97
Georgia.....	91	91	88	92	92	92	90	93
South Atlantic.....	93.2	95.7	88.8	94.8	93.0	93.3	90.4	96.3
Ohio.....	96	91	80	99	96	92	84	97
Indiana.....	97	91	81	98	96	92	87	97
Illinois.....	98	93	84	99	97	94	90	97
Michigan.....	92	83	84	95	91	86	87	96
Wisconsin.....	85	86	90	94	87	88	92	96
North Central East.....	96.4	90.6	82.0	98.2	90.6	88.2	88.6	96.2
Minnesota.....	83			92	88	82	89	93
Iowa.....	95	90	89	96	93	92	94	97
Missouri.....	98	93	85	98	96	93	89	99
North Dakota.....					87	83		91
South Dakota.....	87			80	88	83	91	87
Nebraska.....	93	92	89	86	92	90	90	86
Kansas.....	96	90	85	100	95	92	86	99
North Central West.....	95.6	91.1	85.9	96.3	89.6	84.7	88.0	91.9
Kentucky.....	96	92	85	98	94	89	85	99
Tennessee.....	97	93	88	96	93	89	88	97
Alabama.....	93	94	89	92	91	91	89	95
Mississippi.....	95	89	87	91				
Texas.....	92	88	81	102	81	86	79	101
Oklahoma.....	97	94	82	103	97	93	85	105
Arkansas.....	95	90	87	99	93	87	87	100
South Central.....	95.7	92.3	83.7	101.0	93.6	90.3	86.1	98.6
Montana.....	93	93		91	94	95	96	95
Wyoming.....	94	93		97	97	96	94	98
Colorado.....	94	94		91	92	93	88	89
New Mexico.....	94	80		98				
Arizona.....	95	96		96				
Utah.....	99	95		96	96	93	98	97
Nevada.....	95	95		99				
Idaho.....	98	94	97	97	97	94	98	96
Washington.....	97	94	92	93	100	96	94	97
Oregon.....	102	90	93	100	98	94	97	100
California.....	95	72	88	100	100	85	92	100
Far Western.....	97.0	90.4	92.3	95.3	96.3	92.7	94.2	97.8
United States.....	95.6	91.6	85.7	97.2	91.3	89.3	89.2	95.3

TABLE 5.—Condition of horses and mules and of cattle Apr. 1, and estimated losses during the year ending Mar. 31, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Horses and mules.									Cattle.												
	Losses from disease.						Condition Apr. 1.			Losses from disease.			Losses from exposure.			Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition Apr. 1.					
	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.	1914.	1913.	10-year average.		1914.	1913.	10-year average.			
Maine.....	20	25	17	2,200	98	97	98	15	19	15	3	2	2	2	2	4,700	98	97	98			
New Hampshire.....	20	17	16	900	99	98	98	18	18	17	3	2	4	4	4	3,400	97	98	98			
Vermont.....	16	17	16	1,400	99	100	99	20	18	18	2	2	3	3	3	9,500	98	99	98			
Massachusetts.....	25	21	17	1,600	97	98	98	24	21	18	1	1	2	2	2	6,100	98	98	97			
Rhode Island.....	17	18	18	200	99	99	98	22	25	19	1	1	1	1	1	800	97	97	97			
Connecticut.....	19	21	22	900	97	97	99	18	19	18	1	4	1	1	1	3,600	97	97	98			
New York.....	23	24	20	14,200	98	98	98	22	23	22	3	5	4	4	4	58,500	97	97	96			
New Jersey.....	16	23	20	1,500	98	97	97	17	22	22	4	4	4	4	4	4,500	97	96	95			
Pennsylvania.....	22	23	18	13,800	97	97	97	21	23	19	4	5	4	4	4	39,400	97	97	96			
Delaware.....	21	25	22	900	97	96	96	20	30	24	4	5	11	11	11	1,400	97	96	93			
Maryland.....	17	25	18	3,200	95	96	95	20	22	16	6	8	8	8	8	7,500	94	96	94			
Virginia.....	20	25	19	8,200	97	96	95	20	25	20	11	11	13	13	13	24,600	95	94	93			
West Virginia.....	17	17	17	3,400	96	96	95	19	17	18	11	8	11	11	11	16,900	95	96	94			
North Carolina.....	20	21	19	7,400	96	96	95	20	21	21	12	12	12	12	12	21,600	95	95	92			
South Carolina.....	24	30	24	6,100	95	95	94	25	26	25	16	18	22	22	22	16,200	92	93	91			
Georgia.....	25	30	24	11,200	96	94	96	30	33	26	20	23	28	28	28	53,100	96	92	91			
Florida.....	30	35	31	2,500	97	96	95	28	45	36	50	36	36	36	36	67,300	94	91	90			
Ohio.....	23	22	17	21,300	97	97	96	16	16	16	5	5	6	6	6	36,200	97	97	95			
Indiana.....	26	22	18	24,400	95	96	96	19	18	17	7	8	7	7	7	35,000	97	96	95			
Illinois.....	28	21	18	46,100	96	98	98	25	19	17	8	6	6	6	6	73,700	97	98	97			
Michigan.....	19	20	18	12,500	97	96	96	16	17	16	5	8	8	8	8	31,000	97	97	95			
Wisconsin.....	18	17	16	12,300	97	97	97	16	15	17	3	5	6	6	6	51,400	98	96	96			
Minnesota.....	17	15	19	14,500	98	98	97	17	16	18	6	5	10	10	10	53,700	98	98	96			
Iowa.....	19	18	17	31,200	98	98	98	17	20	18	5	5	7	7	7	85,900	98	98	97			
Missouri.....	24	21	18	34,100	95	95	95	18	18	19	7	10	12	12	12	54,400	94	96	94			
North Dakota.....	17	20	19	12,900	97	97	96	16	12	18	7	8	18	18	18	17,800	98	98	94			
South Dakota.....	15	12	16	11,200	97	98	97	18	12	19	5	12	18	18	18	30,600	98	98	96			
Nebraska.....	19	31	20	21,500	97	97	97	18	15	22	11	30	16	16	16	72,400	97	97	95			
Kansas.....	13	35	17	17,300	95	97	95	16	18	16	6	15	12	12	12	49,800	94	97	94			
Kentucky.....	22	20	21	14,800	94	96	94	22	20	22	12	11	14	14	14	30,900	94	96	92			
Tennessee.....	24	25	20	14,800	95	96	95	23	25	24	11	15	17	17	17	28,800	94	93	92			
Alabama.....	25	26	23	10,700	96	95	95	27	27	27	22	24	24	24	24	44,200	94	93	90			
Mississippi.....	27	31	26	14,200	95	94	94	28	35	30	24	30	30	30	30	47,400	95	92	90			
Louisiana.....	30	24	29	9,700	94	96	94	29	33	33	26	35	44	44	44	39,100	94	89	90			
Texas.....	21	23	23	41,300	95	96	94	24	22	23	14	21	28	28	28	237,000	97	94	91			
Oklahoma.....	16	20	23	16,600	96	95	93	15	19	23	10	14	20	20	20	39,500	96	96	92			
Arkansas.....	22	26	24	11,200	95	95	92	23	32	32	17	18	28	28	28	34,000	94	94	90			
Montana.....	15	20	18	5,600	99	97	96	17	21	20	11	15	35	35	35	24,000	98	97	93			
Wyoming.....	14	17	24	2,400	100	98	98	17	10	18	17	24	30	30	30	20,000	100	99	96			
Colorado.....	16	21	20	5,700	98	98	97	19	21	19	25	30	29	29	29	49,900	97	98	95			
New Mexico.....	20	16	24	4,200	96	97	94	20	25	22	30	20	35	35	35	49,000	92	95	92			
Arizona.....	25	20	33	3,000	96	95	92	20	16	25	25	37	36	36	36	34,900	96	92	90			
Utah.....	20	22	22	2,800	97	98	97	16	17	19	18	20	22	22	22	15,100	98	98	96			
Nevada.....	21	30	24	1,700	99	97	95	20	22	24	20	18	27	27	27	18,400	95	98	96			
Idaho.....	20	24	18	4,800	99	97	96	16	19	17	15	15	22	22	22	14,400	99	98	96			
Washington.....	15	20	22	4,800	99	98	97	13	19	16	4	12	17	17	17	7,400	98	98	96			
Oregon.....	17	22	17	5,300	99	98	97	12	14	15	10	13	20	20	20	14,700	99	99	96			
California.....	18	24	21	10,300	98	99	98	19	21	25	11	17	27	27	27	57,700	98	96	95			
United States	20.6	22.6	19.4	522,800	96.4	96.7	96.0	19.8	20.5	20.5	10.9	14.1	16.5	16.5	16.5	1,737,400	96.5	96.0	94.0			

a Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 6.—Condition of sheep Apr. 1 and estimated losses of sheep and lambs during year ending Mar. 31, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Sheep.									Lambs.			
	Losses from disease.			Losses from exposure.			Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition Apr. 1.			Losses from disease and exposure.		
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.		1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	1912
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Number.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	(a)	(a)	(a)
Maine.....	25	25	26	8	6	6	5,800	98	96	98	44	47	44
New Hampshire.....	20	19	24	6	6	11	1,000	99	98	98	36	36	40
Vermont.....	20	20	22	3	4	7	2,600	99	98	98	38	30	50
Massachusetts.....	17	24	19	2	4	5	600	99	95	97	25	40	35
Rhode Island.....	25	23	16	2	2	2	200	99	97	98	29	28	33
Connecticut.....	10	20	23	5	7	3	300	98	98	98	30	38	35
New York.....	24	24	24	8	7	7	28,000	97	97	97	45	38	53
New Jersey.....	15	21	23	4	5	7	600	96	97	95	27	28	35
Pennsylvania.....	30	27	26	12	10	13	35,200	95	97	95	50	41	53
Delaware.....	30	30	26	10	12	13	300	97	95	94	39	32	40
Maryland.....	21	26	26	10	11	17	6,900	95	96	94	44	44	50
Virginia.....	35	37	35	20	17	21	40,400	93	94	92	60	62	72
West Virginia.....	35	37	32	21	15	19	44,100	91	93	92	65	55	65
North Carolina.....	24	26	24	19	18	21	7,600	94	95	91	46	45	40
South Carolina.....	21	23	26	15	18	26	1,200	92	94	91	38	38	40
Georgia.....	25	38	34	20	28	35	7,500	93	91	91	40	55	72
Florida.....	25	40	35	15	30	37	4,700	97	95	92	50	80	86
Ohio.....	29	30	28	11	15	14	130,500	95	95	94	50	63	65
Indiana.....	32	34	32	12	16	15	54,500	94	94	94	60	65	83
Illinois.....	28	28	26	12	12	10	39,400	95	96	96	47	60	80
Michigan.....	26	28	29	8	13	12	72,000	96	95	95	40	61	68
Wisconsin.....	16	22	22	5	9	9	16,600	97	96	96	35	45	50
Minnesota.....	20	20	21	8	7	12	16,000	97	97	96	34	33	40
Iowa.....	25	25	24	8	9	11	41,200	97	97	97	47	51	60
Missouri.....	24	26	28	12	15	17	56,400	93	93	93	47	59	94
North Dakota.....	19	20	20	15	20	35	9,400	98	98	95	37	45	28
South Dakota.....	17	20	22	10	19	24	16,700	98	97	96	30	40	47
Nebraska.....	16	16	22	20	41	27	13,500	96	96	96	35	45	68
Kansas.....	15	19	16	9	35	16	7,600	94	95	95	30	50	50
Kentucky.....	33	39	36	19	19	25	65,900	93	93	91	75	65	100
Tennessee.....	28	34	32	20	25	25	33,000	94	93	91	55	62	75
Alabama.....	35	35	34	44	29	31	9,800	93	93	92	55	48	65
Mississippi.....	37	41	41	35	44	47	14,500	95	90	88	60	75	78
Louisiana.....	25	35	33	30	40	38	9,900	93	92	92	60	50	75
Texas.....	20	21	25	16	21	28	73,900	96	94	94	43	37	68
Oklahoma.....	12	14	23	8	9	20	1,500	97	95	92	22	25	55
Arkansas.....	22	23	26	15	22	25	4,600	92	94	91	36	50	44
Montana.....	16	20	23	15	35	49	133,100	99	96	94	40	65	70
Wyoming.....	15	16	25	32	37	61	210,200	100	99	96	39	30	175
Colorado.....	21	27	24	50	32	45	118,400	97	97	95	55	60	218
New Mexico.....	25	30	24	55	50	45	242,900	92	95	93	74	72	60
Arizona.....	25	15	27	35	21	40	96,100	97	98	92	55	35	150
Utah.....	18	23	20	30	33	38	41,400	98	97	97	51	60	45
Nevada.....	23	20	30	50	42	41	110,700	98	95	97	65	80	60
Idaho.....	18	22	21	20	25	35	113,300	98	98	96	63	65	65
Washington.....	15	21	19	10	20	26	12,600	100	97	97	25	49	50
Oregon.....	13	25	19	16	20	27	77,400	99	96	96	35	60	45
California.....	17	23	26	20	22	39	94,400	98	98	96	55	67	65
United States.....	21.7	24.6	25.2	21.0	25.1	32.8	2,124,400	96.6	96.0	94.8	49.0	56.5	81.0

a Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 7.—Condition of swine and number of breeding sows Apr. 1, and estimated losses of swine during year ending Mar. 31, with comparisons.

State.	Swine.											Breeding sows. ^a
	Losses from disease.							Condition Apr. 1.				
	1914	1913	1912	1911	10-year average.	30-year average.	1914	1913	1914	1913	10-year average.	
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	Number.	Number.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....	60	28	15	20	15	19	5,800	2,800	97	97	98	98
New Hampshire.....	35	25	20	20	18	22	1,800	1,300	93	95	98	98
Vermont.....	30	19	39	19	19	23	3,200	2,000	97	99	99	100
Massachusetts.....	45	40	35	21	24	23	4,800	4,600	97	95	97	105
Rhode Island.....	25	25	18	22	21	22	400	400	96	97	98	102
Connecticut.....	35	30	48	28	26	27	2,000	1,800	96	97	99	103
New York.....	32	30	29	25	23	26	24,100	22,800	96	98	98	105
New Jersey.....	50	40	40	30	29	33	7,900	6,400	96	97	97	104
Pennsylvania.....	42	43	37	36	30	33	47,500	48,600	95	96	96	103
Delaware.....	60	50	80	33	46	51	3,500	2,900	90	92	96	102
Maryland.....	78	90	75	32	43	54	25,900	30,200	93	94	94	107
Virginia.....	46	48	40	35	43	66	40,000	40,100	94	95	94	102
West Virginia.....	47	73	41	25	36	49	17,200	26,000	96	94	95	105
North Carolina.....	50	58	44	40	60	79	68,100	77,400	93	94	94	102
South Carolina.....	65	75	60	47	61	78	50,700	57,400	91	90	93	100
Georgia.....	90	165	90	57	71	94	175,000	311,500	95	92	94	105
Florida.....	150	170	100	75	85	109	135,600	149,300	93	92	92	103
Ohio.....	85	86	70	51	49	54	294,700	292,300	91	94	94	105
Indiana.....	135	150	125	62	75	82	535,800	556,400	91	89	93	109
Illinois.....	140	140	215	60	77	91	610,100	604,100	92	91	95	106
Michigan.....	62	40	40	35	32	34	81,400	52,500	93	94	96	104
Wisconsin.....	50	28	28	23	24	38	102,500	56,800	97	96	97	103
Minnesota.....	214	55	30	29	32	46	306,000	93,600	88	96	97	84
Iowa.....	255	160	80	43	65	91	1,778,900	1,395,200	89	89	96	93
Missouri.....	90	175	160	48	84	93	382,500	715,200	89	84	91	104
North Dakota.....	75	20	15	17	17	31	32,100	7,300	94	98	98	120
South Dakota.....	230	38	38	42	51	65	239,000	44,900	90	95	96	86
Nebraska.....	175	110	60	36	66	88	564,900	417,800	89	93	96	90
Kansas.....	58	120	132	40	58	68	136,300	313,300	91	91	94	92
Kentucky.....	90	95	70	50	63	79	135,600	155,600	90	90	92	100
Tennessee.....	110	99	70	47	62	89	152,900	148,000	89	89	93	99
Alabama.....	100	110	65	41	64	92	148,500	160,200	92	92	94	103
Mississippi.....	104	154	75	52	74	92	152,600	228,200	95	91	93	110
Louisiana.....	125	110	100	68	90	110	174,800	155,300	88	88	91	99
Texas.....	75	45	34	30	38	66	196,400	112,200	94	94	95	105
Oklahoma.....	70	81	145	32	65	57	94,600	107,300	91	88	91	102
Arkansas.....	125	160	140	68	101	119	187,200	244,600	89	87	89	105
Montana.....	30	20	19	15	20	28	5,500	3,100	97	97	98	135
Wyoming.....	20	15	12	10	18	19	1,000	600	101	100	99	120
Colorado.....	25	100	20	15	29	29	5,100	20,500	98	94	98	109
New Mexico.....	21	27	16	25	20	31	1,200	1,400	97	97	95	110
Arizona.....	55	13	12	19	27	30	1,300	300	96	98	96	110
Utah.....	32	24	16	17	21	26	2,700	2,000	97	99	98	110
Nevada.....	35	21	24	22	22	29	1,200	700	99	98	98	105
Idaho.....	50	37	14	19	18	28	12,600	8,600	95	96	98	120
Washington.....	20	22	22	17	18	26	5,700	5,700	99	98	98	113
Oregon.....	20	30	16	18	17	26	6,000	8,000	100	98	98	108
California.....	53	50	25	32	36	45	42,200	41,100	97	97	97	99
United States.....	118.9	110.1	89.2	44.8	60.1	76.4	7,004,800	6,738,300	91.6	91.4	94.4	100.8

^a Number compared with Apr. 1, 1913.^b Losses per 1,000 head.

TABLE 8.—Prices to producers of agricultural products April 1, 1914 and 1913.

[Cotton in cents per pound; hay, dollars per ton; other products, cents per bushel.]

State.	Corn.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Buck- wheat.		Pota- toes.		Flaxseed.		Hay.		Cotton.		
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
Me.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	
N. H.	84	68	100	116	58	49	80	72	115	75	65	70	55	40	12	80	13	70	12	80	
Vt.	76	67	120	104	53	48	95	95	82	83	75	75	81	65	16	80	16	10	14	90	
Mass.	75	67	101	100	53	46	87	85	70	89	95	76	63	70	14	90	14	10	20	50	
R. I.	79	69	99	99	56	46	62	62	93	97	86	72	85	70	20	50	19	80	21	80	
Conn.	93	89	99	99	40	40	68	68	107	107	80	95	80	80	21	80	24	00	12	80	
N. Y.	79	69	99	99	50	41	70	69	80	91	90	100	81	77	20	00	20	80	14	80	
N. J.	77	64	97	101	48	43	70	69	72	73	81	67	85	57	18	70	17	80	14	50	
Pa.	77	64	97	100	47	42	65	68	75	70	75	82	83	67	18	70	17	80	14	50	
Del.	74	61	95	101	48	42	65	68	76	74	73	66	81	61	14	50	13	50	18	30	
Md.	70	55	97	99	40	40	68	68	75	76	105	81	81	81	16	00	14	50	12	80	
Va.	74	58	95	100	50	45	65	65	74	78	80	82	85	75	15	50	12	00	15	80	
W. Va.	85	73	101	106	55	54	72	75	84	82	86	82	85	75	16	30	13	20	12	60	
N. C.	85	71	101	104	56	51	62	62	87	84	83	73	105	73	16	30	13	20	12	60	
S. C.	94	83	112	118	62	62	62	62	98	103	85	90	90	91	18	50	16	30	12	60	
Ga.	98	89	116	124	67	64	64	64	175	150	123	128	128	128	18	30	19	00	12	60	
Fla.	94	90	122	122	65	64	134	134	115	150	115	125	125	125	18	20	17	60	12	80	
Ohio	86	92	99	99	64	68	68	68	68	72	80	68	80	56	17	30	17	30	15	60	
Ind.	64	51	93	99	39	33	57	50	68	72	80	68	80	56	12	20	10	30	12	80	
Ill.	61	48	91	97	39	32	50	43	63	67	85	83	53	53	12	70	10	80	12	80	
Mich.	64	47	88	90	38	31	55	54	62	71	100	93	91	58	13	90	12	00	11	60	
Wis.	64	51	92	99	40	32	64	63	60	57	68	64	50	36	12	00	10	70	11	60	
Minn.	59	49	82	82	37	32	52	50	55	56	72	64	53	31	10	30	10	60	10	30	
Iowa.	52	41	83	76	32	26	45	43	51	49	62	62	53	28	6	40	6	50	6	50	
Mo.	59	41	79	79	34	29	52	51	62	60	84	81	93	51	120	110	9	80	9	80	
N. Dak.	74	50	86	95	46	37	60	74	78	96	98	99	74	145	112	14	20	9	40	11	60
S. Dak.	51	47	81	72	32	23	39	34	48	47	57	31	31	137	106	5	80	5	20	11	60
Neb.	57	39	79	73	33	26	44	41	51	57	75	39	132	114	7	00	5	60	12	80	
Kans.	63	44	75	74	37	31	52	40	57	56	75	94	53	133	8	50	7	20	12	80	
Ky.	73	48	80	78	46	40	57	42	65	67	103	66	103	66	12	10	7	60	17	20	
Tenn.	81	64	98	103	54	49	72	82	84	88	103	66	103	66	17	20	14	10	12	80	
Ala.	82	67	101	107	56	54	82	75	102	100	73	75	112	75	16	20	14	20	12	60	
Miss.	93	79	119	106	67	58	95	150	150	150	116	118	116	118	16	20	14	20	12	60	
La.	82	75	89	89	62	61	61	61	113	116	113	116	113	116	13	50	12	70	12	20	
Tex.	77	79	95	93	58	55	63	68	104	110	108	115	108	115	13	40	12	30	11	70	
Okla.	88	69	95	93	50	44	63	68	104	110	113	109	113	109	13	10	10	60	11	00	
Ark.	74	50	81	77	48	39	68	50	93	87	109	91	109	91	11	50	7	40	11	20	
Mont.	82	72	88	94	54	55	55	55	65	95	114	102	102	102	15	20	14	40	11	30	
Wyo.	81	59	71	65	33	39	52	48	61	68	60	52	123	129	8	00	9	70	8	00	
Colo.	88	62	86	94	46	46	70	80	64	70	70	80	70	80	8	60	6	80	9	80	
N. Mex.	71	53	78	77	46	37	60	44	56	49	59	41	59	41	9	80	8	30	11	60	
Ariz.	72	81	79	72	40	39	79	48	113	103	113	103	113	103	14	50	11	30	14	50	
Utah.	112	95	109	101	67	80	79	77	150	95	150	95	150	95	12	00	15	00	12	00	
Nev.	73	70	73	72	41	42	50	53	62	44	62	44	62	44	10	00	9	00	10	00	
Idaho.	112	90	101	50	52	77	88	110	64	45	64	45	64	45	10	00	11	00	11	00	
Wash.	76	80	68	73	34	35	48	49	90	69	55	24	55	24	8	00	7	50	11	60	
Oreg.	71	89	80	80	41	41	50	50	60	57	42	26	42	26	11	60	10	50	11	60	
Cal.	70	78	86	79	40	41	62	58	85	73	43	36	43	36	9	00	8	30	12	50	
U. S.	83	77	97	95	52	51	66	64	110	86	73	45	73	45	11	00	14	00	12	50	

TABLE 9.—Prices to producers of agricultural products on dates indicated, by States.

[Butter, chickens, and wool in cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; live stock, dollars per 100 pounds.]

State.	Apr. 1.						Mar. 15.											
	Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Hogs.		Beef cat- tle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Wool.			
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.											Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	31	31	22	21	14.5	13.4	\$8.20	\$7.90	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$8.70	\$8.00	\$4.80	\$3.90			20	23
New Hampshire.....	32	33	22	22	13.6	15.0	8.20	7.80	7.00	6.10	8.80	7.80	6.60	5.00			17	20
Vermont.....	31	35	22	22	13.2	13.6	8.10	7.90	5.70	5.10	7.60	7.10	4.10	4.30			18	21
Massachusetts.....	34	36	27	27	17.2	15.7	9.00	9.00	6.20	7.00	9.00	8.80					23	
Rhode Island.....	33	34	26	24	18.0	16.5	9.60	8.70	7.00	7.30	9.50	8.30	4.50	5.50			17	22
Connecticut.....	34	37	26	22	16.6	16.0	9.80	8.20	8.80	6.50	10.20	8.50	6.00	6.60			22	18
New York.....	29	34	22	20	15.8	14.9	8.40	8.00	6.20	5.40	9.60	9.00	4.50	4.60			18	22
New Jersey.....	33	37	26	21	17.9	17.0	9.80	8.70	7.50	7.00	10.30	8.60					20	
Pennsylvania.....	30	33	22	18	14.6	14.0	8.70	8.00	7.40	6.60	9.60	8.40	5.70	5.10			20	23
Delaware.....	32	25	18	17	14.5	14.3	8.60	8.50	6.20	6.40	10.60	9.70	5.10	6.20			21	21
Maryland.....	29	29	18	17	16.2	15.3	8.10	7.80	7.00	6.30	9.70	9.00	5.00	5.50				
Virginia.....	26	26	18	15	14.5	13.6	8.10	7.50	6.40	5.50	6.50	7.90	4.40	4.50			20	23
West Virginia.....	28	27	21	17	13.4	11.9	8.10	7.90	6.90	5.90	8.60	7.90	4.70	5.00			20	24
North Carolina.....	25	28	17	15	11.7	10.8	7.80	7.10	5.00	4.20	6.10	5.00	4.30	4.60			19	20
South Carolina.....	27	26	21	19	13.5	11.9	7.80	7.30	4.40	4.30	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.00			16	14
Georgia.....	25	25	20	17	13.2	12.7	7.80	6.70	4.50	3.80	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.20			20	21
Florida.....	33	35	22	23	15.2	15.0	7.10	6.20	5.20	4.50	6.60	6.00	7.20	6.20			18	23
Ohio.....	26	27	17	16	13.1	12.3	8.30	8.40	7.10	6.70	9.20	8.80	4.60	4.90			19	22
Indiana.....	23	24	16	16	12.0	11.8	8.30	8.40	6.50	6.50	8.10	8.20	4.30	4.60			19	22
Illinois.....	25	27	16	16	12.1	11.4	8.10	8.10	7.00	6.80	8.30	8.00	4.50	5.10			17	21
Michigan.....	26	29	19	19	13.0	12.3	8.00	8.00	6.50	6.00	8.80	8.20	4.70	5.00			19	20
Wisconsin.....	27	31	17	17	11.3	11.8	8.00	8.00	5.70	5.60	8.10	8.40	4.20	5.10			18	20
Minnesota.....	25	30	16	16	10.8	10.3	7.70	7.80	5.80	5.80	7.30	7.30	4.30	4.90			15	19
Iowa.....	24	29	16	15	10.9	10.3	8.10	8.10	7.40	7.10	8.20	7.60	4.50	5.30			17	20
Missouri.....	23	23	16	15	11.8	11.1	7.80	7.70	6.80	6.50	7.60	7.30	4.70	5.10			18	21
North Dakota.....	20	23	16	17	10.2	9.8	7.10	7.20	5.60	5.20	7.30	6.80	4.80	4.80			15	16
South Dakota.....	21	24	15	15	8.8	8.9	7.60	7.60	6.60	6.30	7.50	6.90	4.80	4.90			15	17
Nebraska.....	21	23	16	15	10.7	9.7	7.80	7.80	7.10	6.90	8.40	7.80	5.40	5.90			15	19
Kansas.....	22	24	16	14	10.5	9.5	7.90	7.80	7.10	6.70	8.20	7.90	5.60	6.10			16	
Kentucky.....	22	22	16	14	11.7	11.4	7.80	7.50	6.20	5.80	7.60	7.10	3.90	3.60			19	23
Tennessee.....	21	20	16	14	11.7	11.1	7.50	6.90	5.80	4.90	6.90	5.50	3.80	3.60			18	20
Alabama.....	21	21	16	15	12.2	11.7	7.10	6.80	4.20	3.50	4.90	4.20	4.30	3.20			15	18
Mississippi.....	24	22	17	15	12.5	11.8	6.40	6.10	4.20	3.60	5.80	4.40	4.00	3.80			16	19
Louisiana.....	29	27	20	18	13.5	12.7	6.30	5.80	5.10	4.30	5.90	4.80	3.60	3.00			14	13
Texas.....	22	23	15	14	9.9	9.3	7.30	7.20	5.50	4.90	6.30	6.80	4.70	4.70			14	14
Oklahoma.....	21	21	15	13	10.1	9.4	7.50	7.50	6.10	5.60	7.40	6.90	5.40	4.90			15	19
Arkansas.....	23	23	16	15	10.6	10.0	6.30	6.00	4.80	4.20	6.50	5.20	3.80	3.80			16	17
Montana.....	32	34	21	25	13.3	13.7	7.50	7.40	6.90	6.80	8.80	9.10	5.50	5.10			18	19
Wyoming.....	31	35	21	27	12.7	13.5	7.90	7.30	6.80	6.10	9.00	8.50	5.20	5.50			15	16
Colorado.....	28	30	21	20	12.6	13.2	7.60	7.50	6.70	6.30	8.60	8.30	5.10	5.40			17	15
New Mexico.....	36	33	25	27	13.2	12.1	7.50	7.30	6.30	6.00	8.10	8.00	4.50	4.70			13	15
Arizona.....	35	39	23	25	15.8	20.0	7.70	7.30	6.50	5.50	7.80	6.50	3.80	4.10			17	16
Utah.....	29	28	17	17	13.0	12.3	7.20	6.70	6.10	6.10	9.60	8.30	5.20	5.10			15	14
Nevada.....	38	38	30	28	22.8	19.8	9.40	8.60	6.60	7.50	7.80	8.10	5.40	5.40			14	
Idaho.....	28	30	17	21	11.0	10.9	7.50	6.90	6.30	5.90	8.50	7.80	4.70	5.30			16	17
Washington.....	29	34	19	18	14.5	13.9	7.70	7.70	6.50	6.90	8.20	8.60	5.20	5.60			15	
Oregon.....	31	33	20	17	13.8	12.5	7.50	7.50	6.70	6.70	7.90	8.00	4.30	5.10			15	13
California.....	28	34	19	18	15.2	13.5	8.00	6.90	6.80	6.70	7.60	7.00	4.90	5.10			12	
United States.....	24.9	27.6	17.6	16.4	12.3	11.6	7.80	7.62	6.28	5.88	7.92	7.49	4.77	4.97	16.4	18.4		

TABLE 10.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

	Mar. 15—					Apr. 15—		Feb. 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Lambs.....per 100 lbs..	\$6.31	\$6.56	\$5.38	\$5.49	\$7.37	\$6.59	\$5.98	\$6.18	\$6.34	\$5.15
Milch cows.....per head..	59.23	54.00	44.00	45.42	41.75	55.34	45.14	59.00	51.42	43.40
Horses.....do.	138.00	146.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	148.00	142.00	139.00	146.00	137.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.137	.139	.139	.135	.136	.141	.138	.137	.139	.14
Apples.....per bushel..	1.29	.824	1.035	1.247	1.14	.85	1.149	1.23	.784	.988
Peanuts.....per pound..	.047	.047	.05	.048	.05	.048	.049	.047	.045	.047
Beans, dry.....per bushel..	2.05	2.10	2.42	2.17	2.17	2.11	2.37	2.09	2.19	2.38
Soy beans.....do.								1.80		
Sweet potatoes.....do.	.873	.908	1.024	.873	.80	.943	1.174	.861	.87	.935
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.03	1.03	2.88	1.26	2.14	1.15	3.17	2.07	1.17	2.24
Onions.....per bushel..	1.55	.77	1.67	1.05	.925	.79	1.75	1.41	.775	1.40
Clover seed.....do.	8.61	10.42	12.89	8.56	8.15	11.00	12.91	8.79	10.28	12.22
Timothy seed.....do.	2.51	1.72	7.33	4.93		1.74	7.27	2.45	1.78	7.26
Alfalfa seed.....do.	6.81	8.19				8.36		6.84	8.15	
Broom corn.....per ton..	91.00	57.00	99.00	78.00	200.00	58.00	101.00	95.00	56.00	86.00
Cotton seed.....do.	23.60	21.55	18.21	25.49		21.89	18.62	23.37	22.00	16.81
Maple sugar.....per pound..	.124	.126	.111			.13	.125		.122	
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.099	1.065	1.051			1.098	1.082		1.059	
Hops.....do.	.205		.401	.192	.184	.150		.191	.169	.388
Paid by farmers:										
Barley.....per ton..	27.58	24.96	29.15	24.94	27.00	24.69	29.73	26.91	25.32	28.62
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.75	12.30				12.90		9.59	11.32	
Timothy seed.....do.	2.95	2.33				2.43		2.92	2.47	
Alfalfa seed.....do.	8.15	9.78				9.99		8.19	9.60	

TABLE 11.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	Apr. 1, 1914.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
Wheat, per bushel:				
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$0.93 - \$0.93	\$0.92 - \$0.96 ¹	\$0.91 - \$0.95 ¹	\$0.97 ¹ - \$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.92 ¹ - .93 ¹	.92 ¹ - .96 ¹	.93 ¹ - .97 ¹	1.01 - 1.08
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹	1.05 - 1.05	1.05 - 1.06	1.01 - 1.05 ¹	1.09 ¹ - 1.12
Corn, per bushel:				
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.69 - .69	.65 - .72	.64 - .66 ¹	.49 - .54 ¹
No. 2, Chicago.....	.66 ¹ - .67	.63 - .70	.61 - .63 ¹	.50 - .53 ¹
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....	.69 ¹ - .70	.68 ¹ - .72 ¹	.68 - .70 ¹	.55 ¹ - .58 ¹
Oats, per bushel:				
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.40 - .40	.38 ¹ - .43	.39 ¹ - .43	.32 - .34
No. 2, Chicago.....	.38 ¹ - .38 ¹	.37 ¹ - .39 ¹	.38 ¹ - .39 ¹	.31 ¹ - .33 ¹
Rye, per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.62 - .62	.59 ¹ - .63	.60 ¹ - .64	.58 - .62 ¹
Baled hay, per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	14.50 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	13.00 - 16.50
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.42 - .44	.42 - .45	.43 - .46	.21 - .27
Wool, per pound:				
Ohio, fine, unwashed, Boston.....	.22 - .22	.22 - .22	.21 - .22	.23 - .24
Best, tub washed, St. Louis.....	.29 - .29	.28 - .29	.28 - .28	.33 - .35
Live hogs, per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	8.55 - 8.65	8.20 - 9.00	8.20 - 8.90	8.75 - 9.50
Butter, per pound:				
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.24 ¹ - .25	.24 ¹ - .32	.26 ¹ - .32	.35 ¹ - .42
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.25 - .25	.25 - .30	.26 ¹ - .30	.34 - .35
Eggs, per dozen:				
Average best, fresh, New York.....	.21 ¹ - .26	.21 - .36	.29 - .40	.20 - .31
Average best, fresh, St. Louis.....	.17 ¹ - .17 ¹	.17 ¹ - .27	.21 ¹ - .28	.16 - .19
Cheese, per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.16 - .16 ¹	.16 ¹ - .17 ¹	.16 ¹ - .17 ¹	.16 - .17 ¹

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored, September to April, inclusive; new colored, May to July, inclusive; colored, August.

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates),
Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

May 22, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF JUNE CROP REPORTS.

A report regarding the condition of cotton on May 25 will be issued on Monday, June 1, 1914, at noon (eastern time).

A summary of the June grain report will be made public on Monday, June 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). This report will give the preliminary estimate of the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley, and the condition on June 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hay.

A supplemental report will be issued, covering the following items: Condition on June 1 of clover, alfalfa, pasture, bluegrass (for seed), sugar cane, sugar beets, hemp, apples, peaches, pears, blackberries, raspberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, Canadian peas, Lima beans, cabbage, onions, and the acreage compared with that sown last year of clover and sugar cane.

WINTER-WHEAT CONDITION AND FORECAST, MAY 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 35,387,000 acres, or 3.1 per cent (1,119,000 acres) less than the area

planted last autumn, but 11.6 per cent (3,688,000 acres) more than the area harvested last year, viz., 31,699,000 acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 95.9, compared with 95.6 on April 1, 91.9 on May 1, 1913, and 85.5, the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

A condition of 95.9 per cent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 17.8 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested 17.8 bushels per acre would produce 630,000,000 bushels, or 20.3 per cent more than in 1913, 57.5 per cent more than in 1912, and 46.3 per cent more than in 1911. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

A combination of the largest acreage ever recorded with a promise of the largest yield per acre ever recorded makes the present report on the condition of winter wheat noteworthy. If the present promise be maintained until harvest, the yield per acre, estimated to be 17.8 bushels, will compare with an average for the past 10 years of 15 bushels, the highest yield for the period being 16.7 bushels in 1903 and the lowest yield being 12.4 bushels. During the past 20 years there has been a gradual tendency toward an increase in yield per acre.

One feature of the situation is that there is not a single State in which the winter-wheat prospect is unfavorable. Last fall was favorable for wheat seeding and an unusually large area was seeded. The condition of the crop on December 1 was given as 97.2 per cent, or normal, the highest figure of the past 10 years, 89.2 being the average for the period. It is thus observed that the crop entered the winter with a very good start. The winter proved to be almost ideal. Practically no complaints have been made of ice smothering, leaving out from freezing and thawing, etc. During the severe part of the winter the crop was well protected by snow, and since the breaking of winter the temperature has been cool, and moisture sufficient to maintain the crop in almost normal condition.

The forecast from the acreage and condition report as of May 1, 630 million bushels, compares with 524 millions, the final estimate of last year's crop, which exceeded any previous crop. The largest estimated production before last year was 493 millions, estimated in 1913. The smallest crop of the past 10 years was that of 1904, with 332 millions.

No human agency can foretell what will befall the crop before it is gathered; the present forecast is based upon the experience of the past. If conditions continue very favorable, the final outturn may

be larger than the amount forecast, or conditions can arise which would result in a decidedly smaller outturn than the present forecast.

Interpretations of crop condition figures have been made for three years. Last year the May 1 condition of winter wheat was interpreted as forecasting a yield of 16.6 bushels per acre; the final estimate was 16.5, a reduction of less than 1 per cent. In 1912 the May forecast was 14.4 bushels per acre, the final estimate 15.1, an advance of 5 per cent. In 1911 the May forecast was 15.6 bushels and the final outturn was 14.8, a reduction of 5 per cent.

The average price of wheat in the United States on May 1 was 83.1 cents a bushel, a decline of 1.1 cents since April 1; the price on May 1 last year was 80.9 cents, two years ago 99.7 cents, and three years ago 84.6 cents. The price is generally lower than a year ago east of the Mississippi River and higher than a year ago west of the Mississippi River.

A report upon spring wheat will not be made until June. The production of spring wheat in 1913 was 240 million bushels; in 1912, 330 million; in 1911, 191 million; in the past five years, an annual average of 250 million. This figure added to the forecast of winter wheat, namely, 630 millions, makes 880 millions, which may be considered as a theoretical forecast of total wheat crop.

Although a large crop is forecast this year, the amount of carry-over from the 1912 crop will probably be small because of the unusually large amount of wheat used as animal feed during the past season.

Details by States are given on page 15.

WHEAT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

The wheat crop of 1913 in the United States was estimated at 763 million bushels, as compared with 730 millions in 1912—an increase of 33 million bushels. The amount of old wheat carried into the crop year of 1913 was approximately 90 million bushels, as compared with 78 millions in the preceding year, or 12 millions more. Thus, the apparent supply for the 1913 crop season was 45 million bushels more than for the preceding season.

Notwithstanding this apparently larger supply of 45 million bushels, the estimated stocks of wheat on March 1 last were about 32 million bushels less than on March 1, 1913, farm stocks on March 1 being estimated at 5 million bushels less, in interior mills and elevators 20 millions less, and commercial visible stocks 7 millions less than in the preceding year.

That is, comparing the two crop seasons, the 1913 season apparently had 45 million more bushels than the 1912 season; but on March 1 of the 1913 season there appeared to be 32 million bushels

less on hand than on March 1 of the 1912 season—a difference of 77 million bushels to be accounted for.

Increased exports can account for 7 millions of the above 77 millions; normal increase of consumption from natural growth of the country can account for about 11 millions; an increased amount of seed used for seeding the enlarged winter wheat area can account for 5 million bushels—a total of 23 millions accounted for, leaving 54 millions unaccounted for. This difference may result from inaccuracy in some of the estimates, from an increase in the per capita consumption, or from some unusual use made of the crop.

An unusual feature of the past season has been a large wheat production coincident with a practical failure of the corn crop in Kansas and adjacent States. In Kansas the wheat production last year was 87 million bushels, compared with an average of 71 millions in the preceding four years; whereas the corn production was only 23 millions, as compared with an average of 156 millions for the preceding four years. The price of wheat and corn in Kansas has been about the same during the past season, and in many counties wheat has been the cheaper; normally wheat is 30 to 35 cents per bushel dearer than corn. In consequence of the relative plentifulness and cheapness of wheat, and the scarcity and dearness of corn, much more wheat was used on farms for animal feed than usual. The extent of such use is not definitely known. Ordinarily about 2 per cent of the entire wheat crop is estimated to be fed to animals.

Recently the county correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Missouri were requested to estimate the percentage of the wheat crop of the past year that would be consumed on farms as feed. The Kansas correspondents estimated 12.6 per cent, Nebraska 14.7 per cent, Oklahoma 21 per cent, and Missouri 14.4 per cent. Applying these percentages to the wheat production of these States gives a total of 29 million bushels; these States produced 206 millions of last year's total crop of 763 millions for the United States. If 29 million bushels of wheat were fed to live stock in these four States, whereas in a normal year only 4 or 5 million bushels would be so fed, it is reasonable to estimate that this year in the entire United States about 40 to 45 million bushels more than the normal amount of wheat were fed to live stock. This would leave 9 to 14 millions not otherwise accounted for, which, however, is a small difference.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

At the beginning of May the general wheat prospect abroad presented few features materially different from those of ordinary years. In the Southern Hemisphere, where each calendar year the first of

the world harvests take place, the two principal producing countries, Argentina and Australia, have given a total yield of 231,685,000 bushels against 293,295,000 bushels the year before. The distribution of production between the two countries was: Argentina, 117,758,000 (revised) in 1914 against 198,414,000 bushels in the preceding year, and, by the same comparison, Australia 113,927,000 bushels against 94,880,000. In both countries seeding is now in progress under fairly favorable conditions for next winter's harvest. There have, however, been complaints at times of excessive rain, deleterious particularly to the ripened maize crop in Argentina. Some increase is expected this year in each country in the total acreage under all crops, but none is anticipated in the wheat area. The 1914 wheat crop of New Zealand has also been a good one, the yield being officially put at 200,000 bushels above that of the previous year. In British India, where occurs, annually, the first important wheat harvest north of the equator, the acreage now being cut has been officially estimated at 25,500,000 acres, compared with 29,716,000 acres last year, a decrease of 3,822,000 acres, or 13 per cent. Harvest, though at times disturbed in parts by heavy rains, has, for the most part, been during propitious weather. No quantitative estimates of yields are yet available, but it is notable that exports thus far are very limited. Spring seeding in Canada seems to have been retarded by wet weather in April, and indications are for no extension of the spring wheat area over that of last year.

The prospects for the European wheat crop are, as a whole, fully up to the standard for the season. The total acreage, owing to increased sowings in Russia and Roumania, is expected to exceed that of last year, and the general appearance of the fields in almost all countries is reported to be of good promise. In Great Britain there has been an increase of about 4 per cent in acreage. The condition of the plants is, for the most part, satisfactory. In France an unusually large proportion of the winter wheat has been frozen out, and as the weather has not been altogether favorable to spring sowings the acreage is expected to be less than that of either of the past two years. The appearance of vegetation, particularly in the north, is not all that is desired, though it improved greatly in April. The popular belief is that France will at the best not produce a large crop this season. The acreage under winter wheat in Italy is normal and in Spain $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than last year. Excepting some local complaints of dry weather, the present outlook in both countries is satisfactory. In Belgium, Denmark, and Germany the growing crops receive favorable mention, though a rather dry April now makes felt in many parts urgent necessity for additional rain. In central and southeastern Europe the only discordant notes in a general harmony of favorable crop reports are complaints of an unsatisfactory condi-

tion of the growing Hungarian wheat and a decrease, owing to unfavorable weather last fall, in the sowings of Bulgaria. Although there are no definite official reports from Russia, the tone of local and commercial reports is very hopeful, and the present popular expectation seems to be, if present conditions are maintained, for a yield exceeding that of any previous year.

RYE.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 93.4, compared with 91.3 on April 1, 91 on May 1, 1913, and 89.4, the average for the past 10 years on May 1. The condition of the crop is high in every State. A condition of 93.4 may be interpreted as forecasting a yield per acre of about 17.1 bushels, which compares with a final estimate of 16.2 last year, 16.8 two years ago, and 16.2, the average of the past 10 years. The yield per acre of rye has not varied widely from year to year, the lowest yield per acre since 1900 being 15.1 bushels (in 1900), and the highest 17 bushels in 1902. An estimate of the acreage to be harvested, to which to apply the forecast of yield per acre to obtain a total production figure, has not been made. The acreage planted for grain last fall was 2,702,000 acres, compared with 2,731,000 sown in the fall of 1912. During the past five years the estimated area harvested has been 8 per cent less than the estimated area sown for grain. A yield per acre of 17.1 bushels on 8 per cent less area than sown for grain last fall would produce 42,500,000 bushels, which compares with last year's final estimate of 41,381,000 and the estimate two years ago of 35,664,000.

Details by States are given on page 15.

HAY.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 90.9, compared with 88.5 on May 1, 1913, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 88.1.

A condition of 90.9 on May 1 may be interpreted as forecasting a yield per acre of about 1.46 tons, which compares with a final estimate of 1.31 tons produced last year and an average yield in the past 10 years of 1.40 tons. The hay prospects on May 1 were more or less promising in every State. An estimate of the acreage will not be made until August.

The stocks of old hay on farms on May 1 are estimated as 7,832,000 tons (12.2 per cent of the crop), against 10,828,000 tons (14.9 per cent) on May 1, 1913, and 4,744,000 tons (8.6 per cent) on May 1, 1912. The average price of hay, \$12.32 on May 1 this year, \$11.13 last year, and \$17.64 two years ago, reflects this difference in stocks of hay on hand.

Details by States are given on page 16.

PASTURES.

Pastures, although above average condition on May 1 for the entire United States, are not so uniformly favorable in the different States as are wheat, rye, and meadows. In 17 of the 48 States the condition figure was more or less below the 10-year average, in 4 States the condition is the same as the 10-year average, and in 27 States the condition was above the 10-year average. Where the conditions are lowest, generally in the Atlantic Coast States, the cause is the late spring and consequent late starting of grass. Conditions are particularly good in the Pacific Coast States.

Details by States are shown on page 17.

SPRING PLOWING AND PLANTING.

So much plowing was accomplished last autumn that, notwithstanding the tardiness of spring, the total amount of plowing and planting for spring-sown crops by May 1 was slightly more than the average. About 70.9 per cent of the plowing was completed by May 1, compared with 67.2 per cent on May 1, 1913, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 66.6.

Of spring planting, 56.4 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 57 per cent on May 1, 1913, and an 8-year average on May 1 of 54.6. This work is generally backward in the North Atlantic Coast States and down to South Carolina, also in the Northern States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, but about up to the average or somewhat better in nearly all other sections of the United States.

Details by States are printed on page 17.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.3 per cent during April; in the past six years the price level has increased during April 3.2 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

Since December 1 the index figure of crop prices has advanced 2.4 per cent; during the same period a year ago the advance was 5.3 per cent, and the average for the past six years has been an advance of 11.1 per cent.

On May 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 17 per cent higher than a year ago, but 18.3 per cent lower than two years ago and 1.3 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on May 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 0.4 per cent during the month from March 15 to April 15, which compares with an increase of 3.7 per cent in the

same period a year ago, an increase of 10.7 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 4.7 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 4.8 per cent four years ago.

From December 15 to April 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 8 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 14.5 per cent, and two years ago 17.3 per cent, while three years ago there was a decline in price of 6.6 per cent during this period.

On April 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.40 per 100 pounds, which is 0.7 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 17.5 per cent higher than two years ago, 27.6 per cent higher than three years ago, and 4.4 per cent lower than four years ago on April 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 18-20.

HONEYBEES.

The Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) on May 1 made an inquiry regarding the number of colonies of honeybees, their condition, and the condition of the principal nectar-bearing plants. The inquiry covered the additional subjects of the principal nectar-producing plants in the different sections and the approximate dates of nectar flow of each.

As this is the first inquiry on this subject, and no comparisons exist based on previous inquiries by the Bureau, it is difficult to draw conclusions, except in a most general way.

The number of colonies of bees in the United States this year, spring count, appears to be about 4 per cent above the number last year, and 2 per cent above recent years. Decreases compared both with last year and recent years are reported in the New England States, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and California. The loss in California and in a majority of the other States named was due to a severe epidemic of foul-brood disease. Increases are particularly marked in the North Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States, except as already noted.

The condition of the colonies is reported to be about 98 per cent of a normal, taking the United States as a whole. The condition is about 5 per cent above normal, however, in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. The condition of colonies compared with last spring is about 4 per cent better, being reported as inferior only in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi. It is generally better than last spring in the North Central States, and very much better in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

The condition of nectar-bearing plants averages about 99 per cent of a normal for the United States as a whole, ranging in the neighborhood of 95 in all the country east of the Rockies, excepting Texas, where it is 115, and about 105 per cent in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, being highest, 120 per cent, in California. Compared with last year, the condition of nectar-bearing plants averages 3 per cent higher for the United States, being generally slightly below last year east of the Rockies, except in Texas, where it is 50 per cent better, and decidedly better in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, reaching the very high figure of 175 per cent compared with last year in California, where moisture conditions in the white-sage country presage a bountiful nectar flow.

In the important honey-producing States of Texas, Colorado, and California the outlook is very promising, showing numbers of colonies compared with recent years of 115, 115, and 85, and compared with last year of 112, 120, and 93 per cent, respectively; colony conditions compared with normal of 115, 110, and 107, and compared with last year of 120, 110, and 125 per cent; and condition of nectar-producing plants compared with normal of 115, 107, and 120, and compared with last year of 150, 107, and 175 per cent, respectively.

The number of colonies in the white-clover belt of the North Central States is at least 5 per cent above the number last year, and, taken as a whole, the condition of the colonies is equal to that of last year; but the condition of nectar plants in these States is reported as not quite so good as last year, due partly to a late spring and partly to loss of clover from the drought in some sections.

An inquiry will be made in July regarding honey production, and another inquiry on the same subject will be made later in the season. It is hoped in the meantime to secure the agreement of a large number of experienced and up-to-date beekeepers to furnish reports on the honey crop in order that the estimates may be approximately correct and therefore of real value to honey producers and others interested.

Details by States are given on page 17.

BEET SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913.

The beet-sugar output of the United States for the campaign beginning in the fall of 1913 was the largest on record. It amounted to 733,401 short tons, which was 40,845 in excess of the large yield of 1912. There were 71 factories in operation in 1913-14, or two less than during the preceding campaign, while the average length of the campaign was 85 days in 1913-14, practically the same as in 1912-13.

The beets used in the factories in 1913-14 amounted to 5,659,462 tons, and were grown upon 580,006 acres. The average value of the

beets per ton was \$5.34, and the total amount received by farmers for this product amounted to \$30,222,000. In the preceding campaign, 1912-13, the farm value of the beets used for sugar amounted to \$30,406,000, the average price being \$5.82 per ton.

Details of the beet-sugar campaign for the past three years in each principal State and in the United States are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Sugar-beet and beet-sugar production in the United States, 1911-1913.*

State, and year of beet harvest.	Factories in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly refined).	Beets used.				Analysis of beets.		Average extraction of sugar.	
				Area.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average price per ton.	Percentage of sucrose. ¹	Purity coefficient. ²	Percentage of beets.	Per short ton of beets.
	No.	Days.	Tons. ³	Acres.	Tons. ³	Tons. ³	Dolls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.
California:											
1913.....	12	99	171,298	127,610	8.92	1,138,003	6.10	18.04	86.26	15.05	301
1912.....	11	90	158,904	111,416	9.01	1,004,328	6.46	18.79	83.99	15.82	316
1911.....	10	98	161,300	99,545	10.42	1,037,283	5.54	18.95	82.04	15.55	311
Colorado:											
1913.....	14	96	229,274	168,410	10.93	1,840,653	5.67	14.92	84.01	12.46	249
1912.....	17	91	216,010	144,999	11.32	1,641,861	5.96	16.19	84.81	13.16	263
1911.....	14	63	124,800	86,437	11.07	957,142	5.55	15.44	81.22	13.04	261
Idaho:											
1913.....	4	77	29,620	22,497	9.90	222,612	4.99	16.24	86.35	13.31	266
1912.....	4	64	24,761	19,952	8.55	170,619	5.18	17.37	88.01	14.51	290
1911.....	3	91	26,730	17,052	12.11	206,367	5.02	16.65	88.26	12.95	259
Michigan:											
1913.....	15	82	122,424	107,965	8.85	955,242	5.93	15.82	82.61	12.82	256
1912.....	16	74	95,049	124,241	6.75	838,784	5.69	14.72	83.75	11.33	227
1911.....	17	122	125,500	145,837	9.90	1,443,856	5.74	14.59	80.00	8.69	174
Ohio:											
1913.....	5	80	28,687	30,661	7.84	240,435	5.34	14.46	82.95	11.93	239
1912.....	5	91	28,503	27,062	9.72	263,005	5.31	13.95	81.36	10.84	217
Utah:											
1913.....	7	90	57,231	39,472	12.21	481,863	4.81	15.07	83.86	12.08	242
1912.....	6	97	59,571	37,000	12.03	445,130	4.90	16.37	86.29	13.38	168
1911.....	6	96	57,280	33,950	13.03	442,310	4.81	15.98	86.10	12.95	259
Wisconsin:											
1913.....	4	57	12,553	11,800	9.66	114,000	5.80	14.10	.....	11.01	220
1912.....	4	91	23,260	20,172	10.27	207,085	5.84	15.10	84.31	11.23	225
1911.....	4	106	23,640	23,241	11.02	256,124	5.51	14.23	81.00	9.23	185
Other States: ⁴											
1913.....	10	68	82,404	71,591	9.31	666,654	5.66	14.99	81.89	12.36	247
1912.....	10	78	86,498	70,458	9.28	653,565	5.82	16.37	83.89	13.23	265
1911.....	12	83	80,250	67,815	10.61	719,251	5.48	15.16	84.51	11.16	223
United States:											
1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.34	15.78	83.22	12.96	259
1912.....	73	86	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26	265
1911.....	66	94	599,500	473,877	10.68	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	82.21	11.84	237

¹ Based upon weight of beets.

² Percentage of sucrose (pure sugar) in the total soluble solids of the beets.

³ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

⁴ The 10 factories in "Other States" in 1912 and 1913 were located as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Minnesota, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; and Arizona, 1.

⁵ Including Ohio in 1911.

About 2,500 pounds of refined sugar are yielded on an average by an acre of beets, and for each ton of beets the average for the past three years has ranged from 237 to 265 pounds of refined sugar.

Sugar beets yielded during the past three years from 9.41 to 10.68 short tons per acre, and were worth from \$52.12 to \$58.74 per acre.

The average output per factory increased from 9,083 short tons of sugar in 1911-12 to 10,330 short tons in 1913-14. The average quan-

tity of beets used by each factory ranged from 71,567 to 79,711 tons, and the area from which each factory drew its supply of beets ranged from 7,180 to 8,168 acres.

TABLE 2.—Average results per acre and per factory in the beet-sugar industry of the United States, 1911–1913.

Year of beet harvest.	Average yield, beets per acre.	Average sugar made.		Average per factory.			Average farm value of beets.	
		Per short ton of beets.	Per acre of beets.	Area harvested.	Beets used.	Sugar made.	Per ton.	Per acre.
	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1913.....	9.76	259	2,517	8,168	79,711	10,330	5.34	52.12
1912.....	9.41	265	2,496	7,607	71,567	9,487	5.82	54.77
1911.....	10.68	237	2,529	7,180	76,702	9,083	5.50	58.74

¹ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

SOURCES OF SUGAR SUPPLY.

The total amount of sugar produced within the United States proper from the crops of 1913 exceeded 1,000,000 tons. In the previous year, owing to the crop failure in Louisiana, the sugar production of the United States proper was only about 855,000 tons, and two years ago this production amounted to 960,000 tons.

The average consumption of sugar in the United States for the two fiscal years beginning 1911 and 1912 was about 4,000,000 short tons. Of this amount 45 per cent in the first year and 55 per cent in the second consisted of foreign sugar, while 30 and 24 per cent, respectively, represented sugar received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; the sugar of domestic production constituted 25 and 20 per cent, respectively, of the total supply. Domestic beet sugar constituted in 1911–12, 15 per cent of the total supply, and in 1912–13, 16 per cent, while Louisiana cane sugar was represented in the former year by 9 and in the latter by 4 per cent of the total supply of all sugar in the United States for those years.

Taking the total domestic production as a basis, beet sugar constituted, in 1913–14, 71 per cent and cane sugar 29 per cent. In 1912–13 and 1911–12 beet sugar formed 81 and 62 per cent, respectively, of the total domestic production, while cane sugar formed 19 and 38 per cent, respectively. Of the total domestic production of the past three years, 71 per cent consisted of beet sugar and 29 per cent cane. It is to be understood that in this paragraph domestic production refers to the United States proper and does not include any of the insular possessions.

TABLE 3.—Quantity and sources of the sugar supply of the United States.

[In tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Year beginning July 1.	Domestic production.				Received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands ² (chiefly raw).	Imports from foreign countries, less exports (chiefly raw).	Retained and received for consumption.
	Beet sugar (chiefly refined).	Cane sugar (chiefly raw).		Total domestic production.			
		Louisiana.	Texas. ¹				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1913.....	733,401	292,698	7,000	1,033,099			
1912.....	692,556	153,573	9,000	855,129	1,018,979	2,346,027	4,220,135
1911.....	599,500	352,874	8,000	960,374	1,178,058	1,792,646	3,931,078

¹ Estimate of Willet and Gray.² Less shipments (chiefly refined sugar) from the United States to these possessions.

FINAL RETURNS FOR THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CAMPAIGN OF 1912-13.

The production of sugar in Hawaii during the year ending September 30, 1913, amounted to 546,524 short tons, which was about 49,000 less than the year before and 28,000 less than in 1910-11.

The average yield of cane per acre was the lowest in the past three years, amounting, however, to 39 tons; and the total cane crushed for sugar equaled 4,476,000 short tons. The area harvested in 1912-13 was greater than in the preceding year, but less than in 1910-11. In Hawaii about 18 months are usually required for a crop of cane to mature.

The average yields per acre in the sugar-crop reports of this Bureau apply only to areas whose crops were used in sugar making in the campaign to which averages refer.

TABLE 4.—Final returns for the Hawaiian sugar campaign ending Sept. 30, 1913, and comparison with two preceding campaigns.

Island, and year ending Sept. 30.	Factories in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly raw).	Cane used for sugar.			Average extraction of sugar.		
				Area harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Per cent of cane.	Per short ton of cane.	Per acre of cane.
Hawaii:	No.	Days.	Tons. ¹	Acres.	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Per cent.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1913.....	24	170	197,212	53,600	32	1,703,000	11.58	232	7,364
1912.....	24	204	209,914	52,900	34	1,799,000	11.67	233	7,936
1911.....	26	.....	198,830	53,400	33	1,744,000	11.40	228	7,447
Kauai:									
1913.....	9	198	100,340	20,800	42	841,000	11.93	239	9,665
1912.....	9	206	96,845	18,900	43	807,000	12.00	240	10,248
1911.....	9	.....	100,667	21,200	43	919,000	10.95	219	9,497
Mau:									
1913.....	7	152	124,820	19,700	47	929,000	13.44	269	12,684
1912.....	7	192	148,740	19,400	55	1,074,000	13.85	277	15,334
1911.....	7	.....	139,894	22,500	50	1,133,000	12.35	247	12,435
Oahu:									
1913.....	10	157	124,152	20,500	49	1,003,000	12.38	248	12,153
1912.....	10	200	139,539	21,800	50	1,094,000	12.75	255	12,802
1911.....	8	.....	135,087	19,900	52	1,039,000	13.00	260	13,577
Territory of Hawaii:									
1913.....	50	169	546,524	114,600	39	4,476,000	12.21	244	9,544
1912.....	50	200	595,038	113,000	42	4,774,000	12.46	249	10,532
1911.....	50	.....	574,478	117,000	41	4,835,000	11.88	238	9,820

¹ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF COTTON IN 1913.

The Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), United States Department of Agriculture, has made a revision of its preliminary estimates of cotton acreage last year (1913), based upon results of a special investigation and the report of the Bureau of the Census of the quantity of cotton ginned in the past season. The revision indicates that the area planted to cotton (in cultivation at the end of June, 1913) was about 37,458,000 acres, instead of 35,622,000 as reported last July. The revised estimate will be used by the Bureau of Statistics as a basis in making its cotton acreage estimates this year. The yield of cotton per acre in 1913 is estimated at 182 pounds, as compared with 190.9 pounds in 1912, 207.7 pounds in 1911, 170.7 pounds in 1910, and 154.3 pounds in 1909. The area picked in 1913 was about 37,089,000 acres.

Details by States for 1913 are given in Table 5, as follows:

TABLE 5.—Cotton acreage and yield per acre, 1913, by States.

State.	Area planted (in cultivation end of June, 1913), revised.	Area picked, 1913.	Yield per acre, 1913.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Virginia.....	48,000	47,000	240
North Carolina.....	1,589,000	1,576,000	239
South Carolina.....	2,798,000	2,790,000	235
Georgia.....	5,345,000	5,318,000	208
Florida.....	192,000	188,000	150
Alabama.....	3,798,000	3,760,000	190
Mississippi.....	3,117,000	3,067,000	204
Louisiana.....	1,263,000	1,244,000	170
Texas.....	12,686,000	12,597,000	150
Arkansas.....	2,527,000	2,502,000	205
Tennessee.....	866,000	865,000	210
Missouri.....	113,000	112,000	286
Oklahoma.....	3,102,000	3,009,000	132
California.....	14,000	14,000	500
United States.....	37,458,000	37,089,000	182.0

BASIS FOR INTERPRETING CROP CONDITION REPORTS.

The equivalent of 100 per cent of a normal condition in terms of prospective yield per acre, for crops in the United States, is estimated as follows, the figures being based primarily on averages of the last five years, with modification where such averages are unduly influenced by abnormal years. The approximate yield per acre indicated by the condition report of any month is obtained by multiplying the equivalent of 100, as given below, by the condition percentage. For example, if the condition of corn on October 1 be reported 75 per cent of normal, the indicated yield per acre would be

$35 \times 0.75 = 26.25$ bushels. A brief statement relating to the interpretation of crop condition figures was published in the Crop Reporter for July, 1911.

TABLE 6.—*Estimated equivalent in yield per acre of 100 condition.*

	Estimated equivalent in prospective yield of a condition of 100 (normal) on—					
	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Corn.....bushels.....			31.8	33.5	34.7	35.0
Winter wheat.....do.....	18.6	19.5	19.7			
Spring wheat.....do.....		15.3	16.6	17.4	18.0	
All wheat.....do.....		18.0	18.6			
Oats.....do.....		35.4	37.1	37.9	38.4	
Barley.....do.....		28.6	30.2	31.3	31.9	
Rye.....do.....	18.3	18.4	18.5			
Buckwheat.....do.....				23.8	24.7	25.6
Potatoes.....do.....			115	124	129	132
Tobacco.....pounds.....			965	1,006	1,021	1,004
Flax.....bushels.....			10.1	10.6	11.0	11.3
Rice.....do.....			38.5	38.5	38.8	39.2
Hay.....tons.....		1.62	1.70	1.65		
Cotton.....pounds.....		232	232	234	260	280

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 7.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.				
	Condition May 1—			Condi- tion Apr. 1, 1914.	Condition May 1—			Condi- tion Apr. 1, 1914.	
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912		
Pineapples.....	80	95	89	80					
Oranges.....	95	90	96	102	95	70	92	98	
Lemons.....			90		92	56	90	94	
Limes.....	95	90	90	100					
Grapefruit.....	96	88	98	101					
Peaches.....	80	70	85	85					
Pears.....	55	48	60	82					
Strawberries ¹	86	90	80						
Watermelons.....	85	84	86						
Cantaloupes.....	80	81	84						
Apricots.....					80	61	78		
Almonds.....					89	48	92		
Cauliflower ¹					96	90	90		
Velvet beans.....	86								
Tomatoes.....	77	81	87	80					
Cabbages ¹	90	87	80						
Potatoes.....	85	87	84	92					
Cowpeas.....	85	83	83						

Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 8.—*Winter wheat and rye; acreage, condition, forecast, and prices on dates indicated.*

State.	Winter wheat.								Rye.					
	Acreage.		Condition May 1.			Forecast 1914 from May 1 condition.	Final estimate 1913, (000 omitted).	Price May 1.		Condition May 1.		Condition Apr. 1	Price May 1.	
	Per cent abandoned.	Acres remaining to be harvested.	1914	1913	10-year average.			1914	1913	1914	10-year average.		1914	1913
						P. c.	P. c.					P. c.		
Vermont.....										95	91	98		
Massachusetts.....										95	91	96	94	63
Connecticut.....										94	94	94	100	83
New York.....	1.0	360,000	95	92	87	7,500	6,800	99	101	92	88	94	75	73
New Jersey.....	4.5	79,000	93	95	90	1,400	1,408	101	96	93	92	91	76	75
Pennsylvania.....	2.0	1,312,000	94	94	90	23,400	21,862	96	100	94	90	94	75	77
Delaware.....	2.0	114,000	94	95	91	1,900	1,638	96	100	90	91	90	76	69
Maryland.....	1.5	612,000	94	95	91	9,900	8,113	94	103	92	91	91	70	72
Virginia.....	1.9	779,000	95	95	91	10,000	10,608	101	105	94	91	95	83	81
West Virginia.....	2.0	236,000	95	92	88	3,200	3,055	100	105	93	90	93	82	89
North Carolina.....	2.6	611,000	92	93	90	6,500	7,078	112	113	92	91	92	99	96
South Carolina.....	3.0	80,000	88	84	85	900	972	125	122	89	87	89	172	181
Georgia.....	3.0	140,000	90	89	87	1,600	1,708	122	120	90	89	92	122	120
Ohio.....	1.3	2,090,000	96	91	80	38,900	35,100	92	102	95	85	96	71	69
Indiana.....	1.3	2,485,000	98	91	81	45,500	39,775	91	97	95	88	96	62	62
Illinois.....	2.0	2,576,000	97	94	83	47,500	41,888	86	93	96	90	97	63	58
Michigan.....	2.3	879,000	92	83	80	15,800	12,776	90	100	93	86	91	62	56
Wisconsin.....	5.0	85,000	89	89	88	1,600	1,749	84	82	92	91	87	55	54
Minnesota.....	8.0	41,000	89				810	83	80	93	89	88	49	51
Iowa.....	2.0	479,000	95	93	89	11,100	10,530	80	80	96	93	93	61	64
Missouri.....	1.4	2,549,000	99	95	86	44,200	39,586	86	95	95	90	96	70	77
North Dakota.....										92	87	87	42	47
South Dakota.....	14.0	69,000	88				900	76	76	93	91	88	53	54
Nebraska.....	4.0	3,123,000	94	97	87	63,100	58,125	75	74	92	90	92	56	53
Kansas.....	4.5	7,950,000	96	91	82	132,000	86,515	80	79	95	87	95	70	65
Kentucky.....	2.3	745,000	98	91	87	10,200	9,860	96	102	95	88	94	82	87
Tennessee.....	2.0	709,000	97	92	88	8,600	8,400	102	107	93	88	93	94	100
Alabama.....	8.0	31,000	92	90	88	400	374	123	112	90	87	91	129	101
Mississippi.....	15.0	1,000	90	90	86		14	92						
Texas.....	5.0	1,082,000	90	78	79	15,600	13,650	93	90	88	78	81	99	102
Oklahoma.....	3.0	2,465,000	96	89	82	35,500	17,500	83	78	97	84	97	80	70
Arkansas.....	2.5	105,000	97	95	87	1,300	1,313	89	92	96	87	93	89	60
Montana.....	5.0	481,000	96	92	94	12,900	12,288	73	68	97	96	94	75	62
Wyoming.....	4.0	41,000	96	97	94	1,100	1,000	80	85	97	96	97	60	55
Colorado.....	8.0	194,000	95	94	90	4,800	4,220	78	73	94	91	92	67	54
New Mexico.....	7.0	42,000	93	85		900	651	92	90					
Arizona.....	5.0	31,000	94	90		900	928	112	115					
Utah.....	3.0	223,000	99	90	93	5,500	4,600	77	77	97	96	96	55	60
Nevada.....	4.5	18,000	97	90	98	400	368	91	100					
Idaho.....	2.0	339,000	99	95	96	10,100	8,494	73	73	98	96	97	75	73
Washington.....	4.5	1,201,000	98	95	94	33,000	32,400	80	79	98	94	100		55
Oregon.....	2.0	622,000	102	92	96	15,200	12,305	82	77	100	96	98	80	75
California.....	5.0	408,000	95	62	80	7,800	4,200	93	94	100	88	100	92	90
United States.....	3.1	35,387,000	95.9	91.9	85.5	630,000	523,561	83.9	80.9	93.4	89.4	91.3	62.9	62.4

TABLE 9.—*Hay—Stock and price of old crop, condition and forecast of meadows, May 1; amount fed on farms where produced, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Hay.																			
	Quantity on farms May 1 (000 omitted).						Price May 1—		Per cent fed to stock owned on farms pro- ducing it.		Meadows: Condition May 1.		Yield per acre.							
	1914		1913		1912		1914		1913		1914		10- year aver- age.		1914 (indi- ca- ted).		1913 (fi- nal).		10- year aver- age.	
	<i>P. ct.</i> ¹	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>					
Maine.....	11	131	186	148	14.00	13.90	78	73	93	94	1.12	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.12					
New Hampshire.....	10	50	88	47	17.50	16.00	88	85	91	91	1.11	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.11					
Vermont.....	10	128	182	92	14.40	13.50	89	85	95	94	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.28	1.32					
Massachusetts.....	11	63	77	41	20.70	20.00	86	80	89	91	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.21	1.23					
Rhode Island.....	18	12	8	5	21.00	21.40	85	85	94	90	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17					
Connecticut.....	12	52	57	25	20.00	20.70	82	84	92	91	1.20	1.14	1.17	1.14	1.17					
New York.....	12	643	826	337	15.00	13.20	73	73	88	88	1.20	1.14	1.22	1.14	1.22					
New Jersey.....	17	80	83	41	19.00	18.00	70	70	90	90	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.30	1.34					
Pennsylvania.....	16	663	817	242	15.00	13.40	71	69	89	88	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.35					
Delaware.....	14	13	16	4	16.70	14.00	75	75	86	88	1.33	1.30	1.37	1.30	1.37					
Maryland.....	12	59	92	20	16.00	11.80	74	71	87	86	1.30	1.26	1.30	1.26	1.30					
Virginia.....	12	114	107	36	15.50	14.50	81	80	88	87	1.23	1.27	1.22	1.27	1.22					
West Virginia.....	10	92	144	18	16.30	14.20	85	81	92	89	1.29	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30					
North Carolina.....	14	59	53	43	18.30	16.70	87	84	87	88	1.30	1.31	1.44	1.31	1.44					
South Carolina.....	18	44	38	46	18.60	20.00	83	83	85	86	1.19	1.16	1.30	1.16	1.30					
Georgia.....	22	77	54	52	18.50	18.70	85	85	86	88	1.38	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.50					
Florida.....	17	11	7	7	17.00	18.50	85	78	84	85	1.30	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.36					
Ohio.....	12	462	684	196	12.80	10.70	67	63	92	86	1.44	1.30	1.36	1.30	1.36					
Indiana.....	13	234	465	146	13.40	10.40	71	66	91	87	1.34	1.00	1.28	1.00	1.28					
Illinois.....	12	294	523	191	14.00	11.60	75	68	88	88	1.25	.98	1.25	.98	1.25					
Michigan.....	12	302	541	222	12.40	9.60	70	67	85	84	1.28	1.05	1.28	1.05	1.28					
Wisconsin.....	15	577	504	243	10.50	10.30	77	81	91	87	1.55	1.62	1.48	1.62	1.48					
Minnesota.....	13	324	407	142	6.70	6.50	72	75	89	85	1.56	1.50	1.54	1.50	1.54					
Iowa.....	13	577	891	200	10.00	8.90	80	80	91	88	1.46	1.48	1.41	1.48	1.41					
Missouri.....	8	144	704	123	14.50	9.70	80	73	88	88	1.14	.60	1.14	.60	1.14					
North Dakota.....	13	50	82	51	6.50	5.70	78	75	86	82	1.29	1.14	1.27	1.14	1.27					
South Dakota.....	13	72	114	11	6.60	5.70	85	82	90	84	1.35	1.20	1.29	1.20	1.29					
Nebraska.....	10	168	202	49	8.50	7.40	80	80	93	88	1.40	1.34	1.40	1.34	1.40					
Kansas.....	6	81	317	66	12.30	7.50	80	77	85	86	1.28	.90	1.30	.90	1.30					
Kentucky.....	13	88	180	80	17.10	14.00	77	71	93	89	1.30	.87	1.25	.87	1.25					
Tennessee.....	15	163	219	111	18.00	14.80	76	74	93	89	1.40	1.21	1.42	1.21	1.42					
Alabama.....	17	49	47	44	16.20	14.60	81	81	88	86	1.50	1.36	1.59	1.36	1.59					
Mississippi.....	17	50	56	48	13.70	11.30	85	80	89	87	1.56	1.33	1.57	1.33	1.57					
Louisiana.....	14	34	33	23	12.60	12.00	70	75	90	89	1.71	1.50	1.74	1.50	1.74					
Texas.....	16	74	70	30	12.00	11.10	74	75	94	85	1.41	1.16	1.41	1.16	1.41					
Oklahoma.....	7	27	58	13	11.50	7.50	70	73	86	87	1.08	.85	1.18	.85	1.18					
Arkansas.....	13	50	67	41	14.80	12.80	75	75	91	89	1.36	1.20	1.40	1.20	1.40					
Montana.....	18	214	170	109	7.90	8.60	60	68	93	92	1.86	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80					
Wyoming.....	12	109	146	34	8.00	6.80	70	70	98	95	2.25	1.90	2.18	1.90	2.18					
Colorado.....	12	219	286	110	9.50	8.30	66	63	96	93	2.30	2.05	2.29	2.05	2.29					
New Mexico.....	9	36	57	51	14.00	11.70	58	50	94	88	2.54	2.08	2.35	2.08	2.35					
Arizona.....	10	54	27	8	8.50	11.00	67	67	100	92	3.50	4.00	3.27	4.00	3.27					
Utah.....	8	73	102	61	9.20	9.00	74	72	98	95	2.94	2.33	2.89	2.33	2.89					
Nevada.....	13	84	123	68	9.60	10.00	65	60	97	96	2.91	2.75	2.57	2.75	2.57					
Idaho.....	9	184	194	208	7.90	7.00	59	55	98	95	3.04	2.90	2.94	2.90	2.94					
Washington.....	10	179	171	231	11.90	12.00	62	66	99	94	2.38	2.30	2.27	2.30	2.27					
Oregon.....	10	173	209	192	9.60	8.30	68	67	99	96	2.23	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.11					
California.....	11	396	344	438	10.50	15.90	48	54	100	86	2.05	1.50	1.77	1.50	1.77					
United States.....	12.2	7,832	10,828	4,744	12.32	11.13	72.2	71.2	90.9	88.1	1.46	1.31	1.40	1.31	1.40					

¹ Per cent of 1913 crop.

TABLE 10.—Condition of pastures, and percentage of plowing and planting done by May 1, 1914, and condition of honeybees 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Spring pasture, condition May 1.			Spring plowing, percentage done by May 1.			Spring planting, percentage done by May 1.			Honeybees.					
										Number of colonies compared with—		Condition of bees compared with—		Condition of nectar plants compared with—	
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	8-year average.	Last year.	Usual.	Last year.	Normal.	Last year.	Normal.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.						
Maine.....	90	90	93	55	28	22	3	6	4	99	98	88	94	85	93
New Hampshire.....	87	96	90	32	35	26	4	12	8	96	94	100	91	98	95
Vermont.....	92	91	92	50	53	38	4	16	14	98	98	100	95	98	98
Massachusetts.....	87	93	88	30	43	32	12	21	16	96	95	93	90	90	91
Rhode Island.....	86	93	87	40	52	47	28	42	32	99	99		96		93
Connecticut.....	84	92	89	29	39	37	15	24	20	92	85	80	85	100	90
New York.....	82	89	85	41	58	45	9	32	24	103	102	100	95	93	95
New Jersey.....	86	93	88	52	68	64	39	55	45	103	100	105	98	110	98
Pennsylvania.....	85	89	84	51	73	71	25	47	40	98	95	100	94	90	93
Delaware.....	83	91	85	61	67	74	30	35	36	101	100		98		95
Maryland.....	85	90	85	59	68	76	27	34	34	100	96	100	95	90	93
Virginia.....	84	88	85	75	86	81	45	54	50	100	98	85	93	100	90
West Virginia.....	91	85	87	60	78	72	36	52	40	101	99	95	95	100	94
North Carolina.....	84	84	85	76	81	84	58	67	67	103	101		92		91
South Carolina.....	82	83	84	82	82	85	75	73	75	100	100		91		91
Georgia.....	86	85	88	84	84	83	74	75	74	98	95	95	94	100	93
Florida.....	84	87	86	85	90	77	80	85	62	103	101	105	97	110	95
Ohio.....	90	87	85	55	62	66	32	38	34	108	105	98	100	90	100
Indiana.....	90	89	85	55	52	56	37	38	35	115	110	90	96	90	95
Illinois.....	87	87	87	60	45	54	43	38	37	100	97	93	98	75	85
Michigan.....	82	82	78	49	43	44	33	31	31	103	101	101	98	93	94
Wisconsin.....	91	81	84	63	65	61	43	54	56	105	100	133	110	89	93
Minnesota.....	87	81	82	68	68	56	60	69	66	105	100	108	98	95	95
Iowa.....	90	86	85	70	58	63	56	52	50	115	105	112	100	93	95
Missouri.....	86	87	86	70	56	61	50	46	44	93	90	105	85	85	85
North Dakota.....	80	86	81	54	46	43	45	48	50	105	110		102		100
South Dakota.....	88	84	82	64	60	61	62	65	70	115	105	110	105	93	98
Nebraska.....	89	91	84	64	53	61	52	45	48	97	95	110	95	100	95
Kansas.....	80	89	83	69	62	68	55	50	55	90	85	85	86	90	85
Kentucky.....	89	88	87	69	72	70	40	47	40	110	115	96	95	85	93
Tennessee.....	91	89	88	75	75	74	54	62	54	115	120	105	95	93	92
Alabama.....	87	84	88	85	81	81	74	73	69	105	105	102	97	95	95
Mississippi.....	89	86	88	82	83	78	72	73	68	95	94	92	93	100	95
Louisiana.....	91	87	90	85	89	86	73	79	76	96	93		91		90
Texas.....	94	79	85	91	92	90	75	79	78	112	115	120	115	150	115
Oklahoma.....	85	85	86	87	85	84	73	71	70	110	107	100	98	99	96
Arkansas.....	90	87	89	78	80	76	64	71	65	100	99		92		90
Montana.....	91	88	89	69	55	67	59	42	51	110	120		105		100
Wyoming.....	98	98	91	61	50	64	45	35	52	110	106		108		100
Colorado.....	94	92	89	64	63	67	56	57	59	120	115	110	110	107	107
New Mexico.....	90	85	84	76	63	72	61	44	57	115	110	108	105	119	105
Arizona.....	92	84	89	90	90	81	84	80	71	110	115	115	105	106	105
Utah.....	98	87	93	82	76	75	78	68	72	105	110		105		102
Nevada.....	97	90	95	85	88	85	70	75	74	105	110		100		100
Idaho.....	97	90	94	80	56	73	70	47	62	130	150	126	115	123	110
Washington.....	99	91	92	87	77	77	81	70	80	105	108	115	102		190
Oregon.....	100	95	95	87	82	82	76	70	79	108	110	106	105	98	100
California.....	101	62	86	91	91	83	85	87	83	93	85	125	107	175	120
United States ..	88.3	87.1	85.6	70.9	67.2	66.6	56.4	57.0	54.6	103.7	101.9	104.4	97.8	103.0	99.1

TABLE 11.—*Prices to producers of agricultural products May 1, 1914 and 1913.*

[Cotton in cents per pound; other products, cents per bushel.]

State.	Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Buck- wheat.		Potatoes.		Flax seed.		Cotton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Maine.....	Cts. 79	Cts. 68	Cts. 58	Cts. 50	Cts. 80	Cts. 80	Cts. 61	Cts. 70	Cts. 64	Cts. 40				
New Hampshire.....	80	70	55	50	90	75	75	85	73					
Vermont.....	77	68	54	50	87	85	86	80	77	67				
Massachusetts.....	78	66	50	49			86	77	96	75				
Rhode Island.....	109	100	32	32	100				93	76				
Connecticut.....	80	63	50	44			100	100	89	77				
New York.....	80	66	49	44	73	72	83	71	82	59				
New Jersey.....	80	66	50	42			81	72	82	69				
Pennsylvania.....	75	65	47	45	65	60	74	70	85	53				
Delaware.....	72	60	60	40			70		99	73				
Maryland.....	73	61	51	46	63	60	76		77	53				
Virginia.....	87	75	53	52	69	67	87	85	88	74			12.5	11.9
West Virginia.....	87	71	56	51			78	76	99	69				
North Carolina.....	96	84	63	59			80	92	97	83			12.6	11.2
South Carolina.....	100	92	66	61					131	145			12.7	11.7
Georgia.....	95	94	64	63					119	104			12.9	11.7
Florida.....	87	93	69	70					139	129			15.0	14.0
Ohio.....	68	53	40	34	61	60	76	65	83	52				
Indiana.....	64	51	38	33	53	61	85	81	84	48				
Illinois.....	63	51	37	31	51	45	100	85	89	60				
Michigan.....	68	54	41	34	57	62	67	67	57	32				
Wisconsin.....	61	52	37	33	53	50	72	64	52	28	129	138		
Minnesota.....	54	45	32	28	44	42	70	60	51	26	138	116		
Iowa.....	59	45	34	30	49	51	73	85	93	49	120	130		
Missouri.....	76	55	45	39				110	101	72	120	120	11.5	9.5
North Dakota.....	56	49	30	23	37	36			60	28	136	112		
South Dakota.....	57	43	34	29	45	42			77	36	125	117		
Nebraska.....	65	47	37	33	51	41			90	53	120	117		
Kansas.....	75	52	45	39	55	40			101	72	124	125		
Kentucky.....	82	66	54	48	62	70			104	65				
Tennessee.....	84	69	55	51	82	85	75	73	115	83			12.3	11.9
Alabama.....	95	84	66	59					118	115			12.7	11.6
Mississippi.....	83	79	59	62					112	105			12.5	11.9
Louisiana.....	81	79	59	54					100	110			11.8	11.8
Texas.....	89	69	50	43	75	50			119	106			11.6	11.5
Oklahoma.....	77	52	48	43		45			107	89			10.9	11.2
Arkansas.....	84	73	53	52					111	97			11.3	11.7
Montana.....		74	39	41	65	49			75	44	113			
Wyoming.....		58	50	38	70	70			78	70				
Colorado.....	68	50	49	39	59	51			57	30				
New Mexico.....	100	70	60	40		44			110	70				
Arizona.....	115	100	65	70	67	75			115	111				
Utah.....	70	69	40	44	57	52			60	43				
Nevada.....	112		52	58	71	86			78	35				
Idaho.....	76	78	35	34	47	50			48	30				
Washington.....	76		40	41	55	45			42	32				
Oregon.....	69	75	38	42	55	56			37	20				
California.....	89	80	52	52	56	63			65	42				
United States.....	72.1	56.8	39.5	34.2	49.3	48.3	77.3	71.4	71.4	48.2	134.7	114.3	12.2	11.6

TABLE 12.—Prices to producers of agricultural products on dates indicated.

[Butter, chickens, and wool, in cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; live stock, dollars per 100 pounds.]

State.	May 1.						Apr. 15.													
	Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Wool.					
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Maine.....	Cts. 30	Cts. 31	Cts. 22	Cts. 20	Cts. 15.0	Cts. 14.5	\$7.90	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$7.60	\$7.80	\$8.40	\$4.50	\$4.20	Cts. 19	Cts. 21				
New Hampshire.....	33	32	23	20	15.9	15.2	9.20	8.50	7.60	6.90	8.50	8.10	5.90	5.70	17	21				
Vermont.....	29	35	20	19	13.8	13.4	7.90	7.90	5.50	5.00	7.40	7.00	3.90	4.10	18	19				
Massachusetts.....	33	36	26	25	17.6	17.5	8.70	9.10	6.90	6.00	9.10	9.00	.....	.....	.....	25				
Rhode Island.....	32	38	21	21	17.7	18.0	9.60	8.30	8.50	6.80	10.00	8.30	5.00	5.50	.....	22				
Connecticut.....	30	38	25	22	17.2	17.0	9.60	8.50	6.60	8.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	7.40	20	18				
New York.....	28	33	20	19	16.0	15.0	8.00	8.20	5.40	5.60	8.60	8.60	4.30	4.80	19	20				
New Jersey.....	32	36	21	21	17.1	17.4	9.50	8.80	7.50	6.90	9.70	9.50	4.60	6.00	20	18				
Pennsylvania.....	28	33	18	18	14.8	14.0	8.70	8.50	7.40	7.20	8.80	8.60	5.80	5.40	20	23				
Delaware.....	30	27	18	18	14.5	16.0	8.60	8.80	6.40	6.10	9.70	10.00	4.80	5.40	21	20				
Maryland.....	28	28	17	16	16.1	16.0	8.10	8.50	7.20	6.50	8.90	9.50	5.50	4.80	19	22				
Virginia.....	26	25	16	16	15.0	14.4	7.90	7.80	6.30	6.00	8.20	7.90	4.70	4.60	20	23				
West Virginia.....	27	26	18	17	13.4	12.2	8.00	8.00	6.60	6.00	8.00	7.90	4.70	4.80	20	23				
North Carolina.....	25	24	16	15	12.5	11.0	8.00	7.70	5.00	4.40	6.00	5.40	4.20	4.90	19	21				
South Carolina.....	26	26	20	19	15.0	12.7	7.80	7.60	4.70	4.30	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.10	15	14				
Georgia.....	26	25	18	17	13.7	12.7	7.80	7.10	4.50	4.10	5.40	5.00	4.50	4.30	19	21				
Florida.....	33	35	22	22	16.0	15.6	6.10	5.60	4.70	4.20	5.90	5.20	6.00	6.10	.....	21				
Ohio.....	24	26	17	16	13.2	12.5	8.30	8.70	7.10	6.70	8.50	8.60	4.70	5.20	20	21				
Indiana.....	22	24	16	16	12.5	11.7	8.40	8.70	7.00	6.70	7.80	7.70	4.50	4.60	20	21				
Illinois.....	24	26	16	16	12.2	11.7	8.10	8.50	7.00	6.80	8.20	7.60	4.70	5.10	17	20				
Michigan.....	25	28	18	17	12.8	12.1	8.10	8.50	6.40	6.00	8.20	8.20	4.90	5.40	20	18				
Wisconsin.....	25	30	17	17	12.5	11.7	8.00	8.30	5.70	6.40	7.80	7.50	4.70	5.20	18	20				
Minnesota.....	24	29	16	16	11.0	10.2	7.80	8.10	6.00	5.90	7.50	7.40	4.70	5.00	16	18				
Iowa.....	24	28	16	15	10.7	10.4	8.10	8.50	7.40	7.40	8.20	7.30	5.00	5.30	17	19				
Missouri.....	21	23	16	15	12.2	11.5	7.80	8.10	6.90	6.90	7.60	7.30	4.70	5.00	18	19				
North Dakota.....	20	23	14	15	10.2	10.0	7.20	7.40	5.70	5.30	7.50	6.60	4.70	4.80	15	17				
South Dakota.....	21	25	15	15	9.3	9.0	7.60	8.00	6.60	6.40	7.60	7.10	5.00	5.20	16	17				
Nebraska.....	20	23	15	14	10.6	10.1	7.90	8.20	7.00	6.90	8.40	7.90	5.70	5.90	15	18				
Kansas.....	20	24	15	14	10.7	10.4	7.90	8.30	7.10	7.10	8.10	7.70	5.30	6.20	.....	15				
Kentucky.....	21	22	15	14	12.0	11.4	7.80	7.80	6.40	6.00	7.50	6.80	4.00	4.00	20	21				
Tennessee.....	19	20	15	14	12.0	11.6	7.30	7.10	5.70	5.10	6.50	6.00	3.80	3.80	18	19				
Alabama.....	21	22	16	15	12.5	11.8	7.20	7.00	4.30	3.50	5.10	4.70	3.50	4.00	15	16				
Mississippi.....	23	23	15	16	12.5	11.8	6.40	6.20	4.40	3.80	5.50	4.80	4.00	3.90	15	17				
Louisiana.....	26	27	17	16	12.9	12.8	6.50	5.40	5.10	4.10	6.30	4.00	5.90	4.00	14	15				
Texas.....	21	22	14	13	10.0	9.0	7.30	7.30	5.70	5.20	6.30	6.30	4.90	4.40	14	14				
Oklahoma.....	20	22	14	13	10.4	10.0	7.60	8.00	6.10	5.90	7.50	6.90	5.10	5.20	15	19				
Arkansas.....	23	23	15	14	10.8	10.0	6.40	6.20	4.90	4.20	6.40	5.70	3.80	3.80	16	17				
Montana.....	33	32	18	22	13.0	13.9	7.60	7.90	6.30	6.70	8.80	8.00	5.00	6.00	17	18				
Wyoming.....	28	31	19	20	11.7	12.3	7.70	7.40	6.90	6.50	10.00	9.00	5.80	5.80	16	17				
Colorado.....	27	27	19	18	12.8	13.0	7.70	7.90	6.90	6.50	8.70	8.80	5.50	6.00	16	16				
New Mexico.....	33	36	23	19	13.8	12.2	7.90	8.10	6.50	5.90	7.60	7.00	5.50	3.90	14	14				
Arizona.....	34	40	23	21	17.0	15.4	7.70	7.50	6.20	6.00	7.20	7.50	4.20	4.20	14	14				
Utah.....	30	32	17	19	13.1	13.5	7.10	7.30	6.10	6.00	8.40	10.00	5.20	5.60	15	14				
Nevada.....	34	39	29	27	22.0	22.5	8.90	8.90	6.80	8.00	8.10	10.00	5.00	5.50	15	14				
Idaho.....	27	32	17	19	10.1	11.7	7.50	7.50	6.50	6.10	7.50	8.30	4.50	5.40	17	18				
Washington.....	28	31	19	19	14.6	14.2	7.80	8.10	6.80	6.70	7.90	8.60	5.40	5.80	16	16				
Oregon.....	26	33	18	20	13.9	12.7	7.50	7.70	6.70	6.60	7.50	8.20	5.10	5.20	16	16				
California.....	26	30	21	18	15.0	13.9	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.50	7.40	7.20	5.00	5.30	14	16				
United States.....	23.8	27.0	16.8	16.1	12.5	11.8	7.80	7.94	6.29	6.08	7.68	7.38	4.96	5.16	16.8	17.7				

TABLE 13.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	April 15.					May 15.		March 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.80	\$7.94	\$6.78	\$6.17	\$9.26	\$7.45	\$6.79	\$7.80	\$7.62	\$5.94
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.29	6.08	5.15	4.67	5.31	6.01	5.36	6.28	5.88	4.75
Veal calves.....do.....	7.68	7.38	6.22	5.96	6.54	7.17	6.23	7.92	7.49	6.11
Sheep.....do.....	4.96	5.16	4.57	4.55	6.10	4.91	4.74	4.77	4.97	4.12
Lambs.....do.....	6.47	6.59	5.98	5.77	7.47	6.66	6.16	6.31	6.56	5.38
Milch cows.....per head..	59.60	55.34	45.14	44.81	42.22	54.80	45.63	59.23	54.00	44.00
Horses.....do.....	138.00	148.00	142.00	147.00	154.00	145.00	144.00	138.00	146.00	140.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.137	.141	.138	.136	.134	.138	.137	.137	.139	.139
Apples.....per bushel.....	1.37	.85	1.15	1.39	1.14	.94	1.29	1.29	.82	1.04
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.049	.048	.049	.049	.054	.047	.049	.047	.047	.050
Beans (dry).....per bushel..	2.11	2.11	2.37	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.52	2.05	2.10	2.42
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.92	.94	1.17	.95	.85	.93	1.19	.87	.91	1.02
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.23	1.15	3.17	1.33	2.29	1.58	2.98	2.03	1.03	2.88
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.60	.79	1.75	1.19	1.03	.87	1.77	1.55	.77	1.67
Wool, unwashed.....per pound..	.168	.177	.173	.157	.223	.163	.178	.164	.184	.169
Clover seed.....per bushel..	8.06	11.00	12.91	8.79	7.91	10.74	12.53	8.17	10.42	12.89
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.28	1.74	7.27	5.17	.....	1.76	7.16	2.30	1.72	7.33
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.77	8.36	.....	.....	.....	8.21	.....	6.60	8.19	.....
Broom corn.....per ton.....	89.00	58.00	101.00	74.00	204.00	53.00	83.00	91.00	57.00	99.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	24.17	21.89	18.62	26.12	.....	21.88	19.21	23.60	21.55	18.21
Maple sugar.....per pound.....	.125	.130	.125	.....	.....	.123	.116	.124	.126	.111
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.10	1.10	1.08	.....	.....	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.05
Hops.....per pound.....	.206	.150	.....	.182	.204	.134	.372	.205	.....	.401
Paid by farmers:										
Brain.....per ton.....	28.50	24.69	29.73	25.48	26.58	24.59	30.18	27.58	24.96	29.15
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.84	12.90	.....	.....	.....	12.90	.....	9.45	12.30	.....
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.95	2.43	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	2.97	2.33	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.17	9.99	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	8.01	9.78	.....

TABLE 14.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	May 1, 1914.	April, 1914.	March, 1914.	April, 1913.	April, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$0.94 - \$0.94½	\$0.92 - \$0.96	\$0.92 - \$0.96½	\$1.04 - \$1.12½	\$1.02 - \$1.21
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.94½ - .95½	.92½ - .95½	.92½ - .96½	1.02 - 1.09½	.99 - 1.17
No. 2 red winter, New York 1.....	1.04 - 1.04	1.03 - 1.05	1.05 - 1.06	1.12 - 1.15½	1.06½ - 1.23½
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.70 - .70	.68½ - .71½	.65 - .72	.54 - 60½	.76 - .83
No. 2, Chicago.....	.67 - .67½	.64 - .69½	.63 - .70	.54 - .57	.74 - .81½
No. 2 mixed, New York 1.....	.....	.71 - .76½	.68½ - .72½	.57½ - .64	.79½ - .80½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.40 - .40	.38½ - .41	.38½ - .43	.32½ - .35	.55 - .59
No. 2, Chicago.....	.37 - .37	.37 - .39½	.37½ - .39½	.34 - .35½	.54½ - .58½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.63 - .63	.60 - .63	.59½ - .63	.60 - .64	.91 - .96½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 17.00	14.50 - 16.00	14.00 - 17.00	22.00 - 26.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.39 - .41	.39 - .44	.42 - .45	.21 - .23	.40 - .55
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.22 - .22	.22 - .22	.22 - .22	.21 - .23½	.20½ - .21
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.30 - .30	.29 - .30	.28 - .29	.28 - .33	.30 - .33
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	8.25 - 8.35	8.00 - 8.95	8.20 - 9.00	8.40 - 9.29	7.60 - 8.05
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.25½ - .26	.24½ - .26½	.24½ - .32	.30½ - .37	.30½ - .35½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.23½ - .23½	.23½ - .25	.25 - .30	.30 - .35	.30 - .32
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.23 - .23	.20 - .26	.21 - .36	.20 - .23	.21 - .25
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.18½ - .18½	.17 - .18½	.17½ - .27	.15½ - .17	.17½ - .19½
Cheese per pound: Colored, 2 New York.....	.13½ - .13½	.13 - .16½	.16½ - .17½	.15½ - .16½	.15½ - .19½

1 F. o. b. afloat.

2 September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored—August.

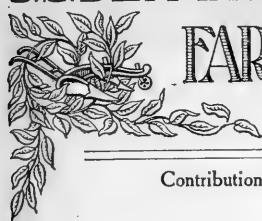
EQUIVALENT IN YIELD PER ACRE OF 100 PER CENT CONDITION ON JUNE 1.

TABLE 15.—The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on June 1 in each State.

States and Territories.	Winter wheat.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hay.	Cotton.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Maine.....	26.0	40.0	30.0			1.18	
New Hampshire.....		38.0	28.0			1.21	
Vermont.....	26.0	41.0	33.0		19.5	1.40	
Massachusetts.....		37.0			18.5	1.32	
Rhode Island.....		32.0				1.24	
Connecticut.....			31.0		20.0	1.30	
New York.....	22.5	35.0	29.0		19.1	1.33	
New Jersey.....		34.0			18.8	1.60	
Pennsylvania.....	19.0	35.0	28.5		18.0	1.55	
Delaware.....	18.0	35.0			16.0	1.65	
Maryland.....	17.5		32.5	32.0	16.7	1.60	
Virginia.....	13.7		24.5	30.0	14.0	1.50	250
West Virginia.....	14.4		27.5		14.0	1.50	
North Carolina.....	11.6		21.0		11.0	1.55	285
South Carolina.....	12.9		25.5		11.5	1.40	280
Georgia.....	12.6		23.0		10.6	1.65	240
Florida.....			20.0			1.55	145
Ohio.....	19.9		40.0	31.0	19.0	1.65	
Indiana.....	19.0		36.0	30.5	18.0	1.52	
Illinois.....	19.8		40.0	31.0	19.5	1.50	
Michigan.....	19.7		36.0	28.5	16.7	1.48	
Wisconsin.....	22.5	19.5	38.0	30.0	19.0	1.60	
Minnesota.....		16.5	36.0	27.0	21.5	1.60	
Iowa.....	24.8	17.2	36.0	28.0	20.0	1.55	
Missouri.....	18.0		32.0	27.0	17.0	1.45	350
North Dakota.....		12.5	31.0	23.0	19.2	1.40	
South Dakota.....		13.5	31.0	24.0	19.5	1.40	
Nebraska.....	22.5	15.5	30.0	24.5	18.5	1.40	
Kansas.....	19.0	15.0	34.0	23.0	17.5	1.45	
Kentucky.....	14.5		26.0	29.0	15.0	1.45	
Tennessee.....	12.7		25.5	28.5	13.3	1.60	247
Alabama.....	13.4		22.0		12.7	1.65	225
Mississippi.....	14.9		22.5			1.70	240
Louisiana.....			24.5			1.80	230
Texas.....	16.4		39.0	30.0	17.5	1.50	212
Oklahoma.....	17.0		35.0	30.0	15.0	1.25	220
Arkansas.....	13.1		27.5		12.7	1.50	240
Montana.....	29.0	26.0	48.0	36.0	23.0	1.90	
Wyoming.....	30.0	28.0	37.5	33.0	22.0	2.25	
Colorado.....	27.0	26.5	42.0	38.0	19.5	2.40	
New Mexico.....	24.3	24.0	37.0	34.0		2.70	
Arizona.....	32.0	27.0	45.0	41.0		3.60	
Utah.....	25.3	30.0	48.0	42.0	19.5	3.00	
Nevada.....	25.3	31.0	45.0	41.0		3.00	
Idaho.....	30.2	28.0	47.0	43.0	23.0	3.10	
Washington.....	28.4	21.0	50.0	42.0	22.0	2.40	
Oregon.....	24.6	20.0	38.0	36.5	17.8	2.25	
California.....	20.5		41.0	33.0	19.0	2.05	
United States.....	19.5	15.3	35.4	28.6	18.4	1.62	231.9



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN



604

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates),
Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

June 23, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, JUNE 1, 1914.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on June 1 was about 2.2 per cent above their 10-year average condition on that date. Last year the June 1 condition of all crops was 1.2 per cent below the 10-year average, but prospects declined as the season advanced, the November, or final, reports last year being 6.7 per cent below the 10-year average. Consequently, present conditions are about 9.5 per cent better than the outturn of crops last year.

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF JULY CROP REPORTS.

The Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), Department of Agriculture, will issue on Wednesday, July 1, at 1 p. m. (eastern time), a report upon the acreage in cotton this year, and the condition of the cotton crop on June 25.

On Wednesday, July 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), the bureau will issue a summary of the acreage, condition on July 1, and forecast of corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, flax, and tobacco; the condition and forecast of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, and barley; the condition of rye, hay, and apples; and the amount of wheat on farms on July 1.

A supplemental report will be issued upon the following crops: The acreage, compared with last year, of sweet potatoes and sorghum; the average weight per fleece of wool; the condition on July 1 of timothy, clover, alfalfa, millet, Kafir corn, pasture, bluegrass for seed, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans (dry), lima beans, peaches, grapes, pears, blackberries, raspberries, watermelons, cantaloupes, oranges, lemons, pineapples, limes, grapefruit, hemp, broom corn, sugar cane, sorghum, sugar beets, hops, and peanuts.

Details by States for all crops investigated will be published in the July AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

North Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on June 1 were 102.2 per cent of the average, being 105.0 in Pennsylvania, 103.1 in Rhode Island, 102.9 in New Jersey and Maine, 102.7 in New Hampshire, 102.0 in Massachusetts, 100.6 in New York, 100.3 in Vermont, and 98.7 in Connecticut.

The month of May was generally cold, with light showers during the first half, delaying planting and germination of spring crops. The latter half was favorable, with a tendency toward droughty conditions toward the end, a condition relieved by early June rains. Conditions have been favorable for winter grains. The dry weather toward the close of the month was too late to injure wheat and rye, and the Hessian fly, reported from many sections, will probably do little damage because of the advanced growth and vigorous condition of wheat. The backward, wet spring, delaying farming operations, shortened somewhat the acreage of oats and barley. Although spring grains are short in acreage and a little late, condition generally is fair to good.

Apple trees blossomed very heavily during a period of warm, dry weather, very favorable to activity of bees and other pollenizing insects, except in Pennsylvania, where some wet weather interfered. Insect pests are killing many old orchards in New England, and damage from tent caterpillars was common from Maine to New York. Peach blossoms were largely winterkilled throughout most of the North Atlantic States, and prospects for crop are very poor. Injury to peaches and pears was less severe in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Severe winter injured new meadows, but ample moisture, until recently, gave very good condition notwithstanding. Clover condition is fine. Alfalfa is increasingly popular and its cultivation is extending, even into Maine in an experimental way. Pastures have been good until lately.

Vegetables are backward. Berry plants suffered somewhat from winterkill.

South Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on June 1 were about 96.4 per cent of average, being 106.4 in Maryland, 106.1 in West Virginia, 103.9 in Delaware, 98.8 in Georgia, 96.7 in Virginia, 95.9 in Florida, 93.3 in North Carolina, and 91.2 in South Carolina.

The weather has been extremely dry, practically no rain having fallen since early May in the more northerly States of the group, and none since the middle of April in Georgia. Recent rains have occurred in the northern portion of the group, greatly relieving conditions there.

Wheat and other fall-planted cereals have been little injured, but the late-sown grains have suffered and in some counties in the southern States of the group are almost a failure.

The forage crops have been injured from Maryland to North Carolina and are very poor farther south. Late rains in the former States have somewhat improved the situation. Farther south the important hay crop—cowpeas—is not yet planted. Alfalfa is reported fair, though in need of moisture.

Apples show a fine outlook, and a heavy yield is indicated in Maryland and North Carolina, and a good crop in South Carolina and Georgia.

The peach crop promise is excellent, with a bumper crop indicated in West Virginia and a very large one in Georgia.

The pear crop in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia was injured by late frost, and indicates a light yield. Despite droughty conditions, melons promise an average production in Maryland, but a poorer one farther south.

West Virginia has suffered little from drought, and conditions there are generally reported excellent.

For the date of May 25, the reports are that cotton planting was somewhat delayed by the late spring and subsequently the onset of droughty conditions interfered with the completion of planting and the late-planted seed was in many instances reported as dormant, awaiting rain. The cool nights and extremely dry weather, no rain having fallen for from four to six weeks in most of the area, have resulted in small growth. The plant, while small, appears to be strong and healthy and the dry weather has permitted clean cultivation of the fields. Practically all of the cotton that is up has been chopped; further development waits on needed moisture.

North Central States.—General crop conditions on June 1 were 103.8 per cent of average; being 122.9 in Kansas, 111.3 in Nebraska, 106.5 in Michigan, 105.4 in South Dakota, 104.8 in Wisconsin, 103.6 in Minnesota, 103.5 in Ohio, 103 in Indiana, 100.8 in Iowa, 100 in North Dakota, 92.9 in Illinois, and 92.2 in Missouri.

The cool, wet spring continued into May in the northern tier of States. Ample moisture is reported in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Elsewhere the need of rain was beginning to be felt at the close of the month, especially in central and southwestern Ohio, southern Indiana, throughout Illinois and Missouri, and most of Kansas. In these States west of the Mississippi conditions are exceptionally fine, except in Missouri. The cool, moist weather has been extremely beneficial to cereals and forages and the fair weather with occasional showers, in the last half of the month, favorable to farm work and rapid plant germination and growth.

The condition of winter wheat in this grand division is exceptionally good, excluding Illinois and Missouri, where drought and insects have done considerable damage. Throughout the area the crop

seems assured and in the southern portion the harvest is now in progress.

The Hessian fly is reported principally in southwestern Ohio, southern Indiana, southern and southwestern Illinois, and throughout Missouri, and extends into southwestern Iowa, southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. While the damage from this pest is considerable, the condition of the crop in most of the States enumerated continues to range from good to phenomenal, being particularly fine (98 per cent) in Kansas. Chinch bugs and also army worms are reported from southwestern Illinois and from Missouri. These pests, with the lack of moisture in Missouri and southern Illinois last year and the deficiency during the present season, have reduced the crop there to about an average.

Spring-wheat plantings were delayed and the acreage slightly reduced by the cold, wet spring. Some sections in the spring-wheat belt are decreasing the acreage in favor of feed crops to care for the rapidly increasing number of live stock. The coolness was favorable to root development and the fine growing weather of the last half of the month has allowed the plant to develop rapidly to a condition above the average, while the ample ground moisture gives good promise for its future.

Oats were generally seeded late, but have made very satisfactory progress because of the same reasons favoring spring wheat. The shortage of moisture in the southern portion of these States has reduced the condition there. But oats have not suffered so severely as wheat in Missouri and Illinois.

A tendency to decrease barley acreage because of low prices was partly offset by the late spring, which compelled the planting of a quick-maturing crop. Its increase in North Dakota is for stock feed, particularly in sections unfavorable to corn. It has prospered with the other cereals by reason of the favorable growing weather.

Rye is generally late but good.

Apples promise a good crop in the States east of the Mississippi, having blossomed freely. Some injury was suffered in Indiana and Illinois from a late freeze. An unusual crop is promised in Michigan. Conditions west of the river are unfavorable, the vitality of the trees having been greatly reduced by last year's drought. The trees also suffered there from late spring frost. Insect injuries are reported, particularly in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

The peaches do not promise well, being cut short by the late frost; southern Kansas alone reports good prospects.

Hay in the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois has suffered from need of rain. In the northern tier of States it is reported as fine, but in the remaining prairie States and in Missouri it is somewhat thin and weedy because of damage from last year's drought

and overpasturing, this being particularly true of the native wild prairie grasses which are the principal dependence for hay in some of these States.

Much new clover was winterkilled in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; but in the dairy belt of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota the new planting did very well and acreage is increasing. Alfalfa acreage is increasing rapidly throughout this grand division. Its condition is generally reported as favorable, except where suffering from lack of rain.

Vegetables are backward, but otherwise give satisfactory promise.

South Central States.—General crop conditions on June 1 were about 98.7 per cent of average, being 108.9 in Mississippi, 104.6 in Alabama and Kentucky, 102.2 in Louisiana, 101.6 in Oklahoma, 99.7 in Arkansas, 97.1 in Tennessee, and 86.5 in Texas.

The States east of the Mississippi have all suffered from dry weather, practically no rain having fallen during May and in many cases since mid-April. West of the river, conditions are reversed, Texas having suffered severely from excessive rains. There is some excess of moisture in northern, and deficiency in southern, Louisiana. In Arkansas, moisture conditions are generally satisfactory, with some excess in the southwest. Southern Oklahoma has had an excess of moisture. The unusual rainfall has been very beneficial in the western portions of Oklahoma and Texas, where a deficiency is the rule. The temperature over the entire South Central division was unusually cold during the first part of the month.

Reports for May 25 state that the cotton plant has not made satisfactory growth in this grand division, partly because of the cold, wet spring. This delayed plantings somewhat east of the Mississippi River; and in some portions west of the river, owing to continued excessive precipitation, perhaps 30 per cent of the intended acreage was still to be planted on May 25. The cool weather of the first half of May has continued to retard the growth of the plant in all sections, and the dry weather east of the river has delayed germination of much of the late-planted seed. The plant in the eastern sections, while small and about 10 days late, appears to be strong and healthy and the stand, while somewhat imperfect in Alabama and Tennessee, is very satisfactory in Mississippi, particularly in the delta lands and the northern portion of the State. West of the river the plant is from two to four weeks late, and from central Texas and Oklahoma to southwestern Arkansas and northwestern Louisiana much replanting has been necessary, owing both to the rotting of seed because of unfavorable weather conditions and to the low vitality of the seed itself, which suffered from adverse conditions at harvest time last year. In this portion of the cotton belt the fields are foul with weeds, involving a vast amount of future work to rescue the crop and nec-

essarily interfering seriously with the completion of planting and the necessary replanting where the crop has been killed out. Should dry weather follow in this belt, the abundant soil moisture may prove an asset of great value in view of the tendency to summer droughts in the States affected.

The last few days of the period (report relating to May 25) in the States west of the Mississippi River were favorable, with warmth and sunshine, and great activity was witnessed in the cotton fields. The conditions in the western portions of Texas and Oklahoma are exceptionally favorable, the unusual moisture being a blessing for those sections.

The wheat crop (report relating to June 1) matured in fine condition east of the Mississippi River in time to escape injury from the dry weather. The crop in Texas is also reported as fine, notwithstanding the excessive rains, and it is an extra fine crop in the northwestern portion of the State. The condition in Oklahoma is reported as almost ideal, with ample rainfall and little insect damage. There are a few reports of rust. Conditions in Arkansas are not so good, some insects being reported and some complaint being made of dryness in the wheat section.

The winter oats east of the Mississippi River are in fair condition, especially the early fall sown, but the spring sowings are poor, owing to dry weather. Similar conditions exist in Arkansas. In Texas the acreage is somewhat reduced by winter killing of the fall-sown crop and the condition is somewhat lowered by excessive moisture. There is some rust. In Oklahoma the condition of oats is generally good, but not equal to that of wheat, and the acreage is restricted by the big wheat and hay acreage in that State.

East of the Mississippi River the hay crop has suffered, although early cuttings were very good. Much of the hay in this section (cow-peas particularly), follow oats and other early crops, and owing to the dry condition of the soil, planting is being delayed. The condition in Arkansas and Louisiana is very good, but in Oklahoma, while the growth is fine, the meadows are very weedy on account of last year's drought. An increase in clover and alfalfa acreage in northern and central Alabama and Mississippi is noted, many farmers having abandoned cotton for these forage crops. Alfalfa in Oklahoma was set back by freezes and the first cutting was poor.

Tree fruits are good to poor, having suffered from late freezes. The dry weather has done little damage. The peach crop, according to the reports, will be very small, except in isolated sections.

Satisfactory crops of early vegetables were secured, but the late crops are suffering from lack of rain east of the Mississippi River and from excessive rain in Texas. In Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, vegetables are good, being favored by sufficient moisture

in most sections. Berries are generally poor, having suffered from freezes or drought.

The acreage of sugar cane has been very markedly reduced generally in the commercial sugar-producing sections. The condition is poor, owing to cold and dry weather, except in Texas, where the small acreage shows a good condition.

Western States.—General crop conditions on June 1 were about 106 per cent of average, being 114.1 in California, 108.2 in Colorado, 107 in New Mexico, 105.9 in Utah, 104.5 in Nevada, 103.8 in Oregon, 103.4 in Idaho, 103.2 in Wyoming, 102.6 in Arizona, 100.4 in Washington, and 98.9 in Montana.

The Rocky Mountain States have been blessed with an unusual amount of moisture as a result of heavy snows and late winter rains. The weather is frequently mentioned as ideal. The irrigated sections have ample water supplies impounded, and the areas devoted to dry-land crops have exceptional supplies of ground moisture. This condition has resulted in increasing the acreage devoted to dry-land crops. The growing weather has been good, particularly for grains. Fruits and tender plants have been somewhat injured by late frosts.

Winter wheat is generally very good. Some sections of Montana have had dry weather, with some resulting deterioration to the plant, but elsewhere moisture is ample and prospects are for fine and exceptional crops. The spring-wheat acreage is increased, owing to favorable conditions for planting and the advantage of an unusual supply of ground moisture in the dry-land areas. The condition is recorded generally as very good to excellent.

The oat acreage is also increased and the condition is superior for the same reasons. This is true also of barley and rye. The value of barley as a staple feed crop for live stock in the States of high altitude or latitude with a short growing season is being more and more recognized.

The hay crop throughout this grand division is reported as extra good, this applying to both the seeded forage crops—clover and alfalfa—and to the native grasses on the open range. Grass is superabundant. Clover acreage is increasing rapidly in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, both for forage and seed production.

Colorado promises one of the finest apple crops in the State's history, with like favorable prospects for peaches and pears. Fruit prospects for all the remaining States of this grand division are above average. Some damage has been suffered from late frosts, but this is offset by bumper crop prospects in other sections.

The condition of the hardy vegetables is reported as fine, but the tender plants have suffered generally from frosts.

The condition of sugar beets is almost normal, or 99 per cent.

GENERAL SUMMARY CONDITIONS, BY CROPS.

TABLE 1.—Condition of the various crops on June 1, expressed in percentages of their 10-year averages (not the normal), on June 1.

Winter wheat.....	114.7	Raspberries.....	103.7	Cabbages.....	97.5
Apples.....	110.8	Cantaloupes.....	102.6	Watermelons.....	96.6
Alfalfa.....	108.6	Spring wheat.....	102.0	Sugar cane.....	95.5
Sugar beets.....	106.5	Lima beans.....	101.7	Clover.....	95.0
Barley.....	106.0	Hay (all).....	101.5	Cotton.....	92.4
Hemp.....	104.8	Oats.....	101.0		
Pears.....	104.7	Blackberries.....	100.5	Average, all.....	102.2
Rye.....	104.3	Pasture.....	99.8		
Peaches.....	104.2	Onions.....	98.3		

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 2.—Crop conditions in Florida and California.

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition June 1—			Condition May 1.	Condition June 1—			Condition May 1.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Pineapples.....	75	90	94	80				
Oranges.....	82	90	90	95	92	70	90	95
Lemons.....			90		87	60	88	92
Limes.....	86	96	85	95				
Grapefruit.....	84	82	87	96				
Peaches.....	72	60	80	80	85	65	87	
Pears.....	70	45	53	55	80	71	89	
Watermelons.....	76	80	89	85	95	82	91	
Cantaloupes.....	68	80	83	80	96	84	91	
Apricots.....					80	60	85	80
Prunes.....					65	73	88	
Olives.....					92	87	92	
Almonds.....					85	55	85	89
Walnuts.....					86	77	88	
Velvet beans.....								
Cowpeas.....	82	88	91					
Tomatoes ¹	72	89	82					
Potatoes, yield per acre.....	85	76	93					
Potatoes, quality.....	86	90	87					

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

In early June prospects for the Northern Hemisphere wheat crop were, excepting a few countries, fully normal. In Asiatic countries immediately north of the equator, notably southern China, British India, and Persia, wheat harvesting was finished. The yield of British India is officially estimated at 313,000,000 bushels, against 358,000,000 bushels in 1913, a decrease of 45,000,000 bushels. Unofficially the Persian crop is put at 14,000,000 bushels, a deficient yield compared with that of the previous year.

In countries along the north coast of Africa, next in harvest succession, prospects as a whole are less promising than a year ago. The Egyptian wheat, though good in general, has been injured in the Province of Menusia by storms and in upper Egypt is reported below average. In the eastern and coast regions of Algeria drought in March did much irreparable damage, but in other regions the plants

were widely revived by April rains. Prolonged drought has also seriously affected the small crop of Tunis.

Throughout the Continent of Europe wheat seems in general to have made the progress toward maturity to be expected at this season, notwithstanding wide-spread apprehension at times of deterioration in some countries from lack of sufficient rainfall and unseasonably low temperatures. In the United Kingdom the former fine prospect was reported in late May as well maintained, though cool weather was then retarding growth and rain was needed in some places.

The total area under winter and spring wheat in France on May 1 has been officially returned as 16,045,000 acres, as compared with 16,175,000 acres last year and 16,179,000 in 1912. The month of May was characterized by violent changes of weather, and it is now realized that a satisfactory outcome of the French crop depends upon continuous favorable weather until after harvest.

In Spain, Italy, and Portugal the ripening grain gives general promise of bountiful yields, excepting in southern Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily, where drought is said to have seriously curtailed the output.

The States of north-central and south-central Europe, as a whole, report prospects about normal. In the Scandinavian countries, Germany, and Austria vegetation is somewhat backward, because of dry and cool weather, but no actual damage has resulted. In Hungary, the former discouraging outlook for a full crop shows considerable improvement compared with a month ago, and in Roumania the fears aroused by a prolonged drought have been dissipated by general rains. The Roumanian wheat area has been officially returned at 4,832,000 acres, compared with 4,011,000 acres in 1913 and 5,114,000 in 1912; a fair yield on the present acreage now seems assured. The scant reports from the Balkan States indicate conditions of growth differing in no important respect from those of ordinary years.

A semiofficial report from Russia states that the condition of winter wheat there was "good" in 66, and spring wheat "good" in 65, out of 72 governments. Late in May copious rain fell in nearly all districts; the benefit to crops, which in some places were beginning to show the effects of drought, was inestimable.

The total area under grain in Canada is provisionally returned as follows: Wheat, 11,203,800 acres, or 188,800 acres more than in 1913; oats, 10,811,000 acres, compared with 10,434,000 acres last year; barley, 1,604,000 acres, or 9,000 acres less than a year ago; and rye, 111,070 acres, against 119,300 acres in 1913. The condition of spring wheat June 1 was 93, winter wheat, 79.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST.

The proportion of the world wheat crop which is harvested each month has been estimated in the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) to be approximately as follows:

TABLE 3.—*Wheat harvested each month, per cent and millions of bushels.*

Month.	Per cent.	Million bushels.	Month.	Per cent.	Million bushels.
January.....	5	187	August.....	25	937
February.....	1	38	September.....	2	76
March.....	3	113	October.....	(1)	(1)
April.....	7	262	November.....	(1)	(1)
May.....	4	150	December.....	3	113
June.....	15	562			
July.....	35	1,312	Total.....	100	3,750

¹ Less than 1 per cent—practically none.

The proportion of the crop harvested in any month varies from year to year according as the season is early or late, and also as the yield is relatively large or small in the different latitudes. The figures given are merely approximations; the percentages have been applied to the average yearly world production of the past five years, in round numbers, to obtain the quantities harvested.

From the figures shown it appears that the world harvest season begins in December, when operations start in Australia and South America, enlarge in January, and practically end in February. India then commences, and increases in activity through March and April. In April harvesting operations begin in such countries as Persia, Asia Minor, and Mexico. In May activity is lessened, for then the Indian harvest has been about completed and the harvest season is crossing the Mediterranean from north Africa to southern Europe, where harvests do not become general until June. In June, July, and August, about 75 per cent of the crop is harvested, the season progressing steadily northward during these months. By September harvest operations are nearly completed; Scotland, northern Russia and Siberia, and Canada having a little left over from August. Practically no harvesting of wheat is done in October, and very little in November.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.1 per cent during May; in the past six years the price level has increased during May 3.5 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

Since December 1 the index figure of crop prices has advanced 4.6 per cent; during the same period a year ago the advance was 9.9

per cent, and the average for the past six years has been an advance of 15.0 per cent.

On May 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 14.5 per cent higher than a year ago, but 17.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 0.1 per cent lower than the average of the past six years on June 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.4 per cent during the month from April 15 to May 15, which compares with a decrease of 3.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 1.5 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 4.5 per cent three years ago, and a decrease of 4.8 per cent four years ago.

From December 15 to May 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 6.5 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 10.3 per cent, and two years ago 19.1 per cent, while three years ago there was a decline in price of 10.8 per cent during this period.

On May 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.29 per 100 pounds, which is 3.1 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 14.1 per cent higher than two years ago, 31.7 per cent higher than three years ago, and 1.0 per cent lower than four years ago on May 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 18–20.

NOTES.

Early in May, 1914, transportation charges on corn from Argentina to Chicago were reported as follows: Ocean freight, Argentina to Montreal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel; transfer at Montreal from ocean vessels to local steamers, 2 cents; freight by water, Montreal to Chicago, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, making a total of 12 cents per bushel. The freight rates by water fluctuate with changes in demand and supply of vessels and of available cargo.

The average production of wheat per capita in the United States in 1911–1913 was 7.4 bushels; in 1891–1893 it was 7.8 bushels.

TABLE 4.—Wheat: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price, June 1, with comparisons.

State.	Winter wheat.					Spring wheat.							All wheat.	
	Condition June 1.		Con- diti- on May 1, 1914.	Fore- cast 1914 from condi- tion.	Five- year aver- age 1909- 1913, final esti- mates.	Acreage.		Condition June 1.		Fore- cast 1914 from condi- tion.	Five- year aver- age 1909- 1913, final esti- mates.	Price June 1.		
	1914	Ten- year aver- age.				Per cent of 1913.	Total, 1914.	1914	Ten- year aver- age.			1914	Five- year aver- age.	
P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. (000 omitted.)	Bu. (000 omitted.)	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. (000 omitted.)	Bu. (000 omitted.)	Cts.	Cts.		
Maine.....						97	3	97	98	76	77	100	.....
Vermont.....						93	1	85	96	22	24	110	122	
New York.....	95	86	95	7,695	6,793							98	107	
New Jersey.....	87	90	93	1,340	1,475							98	111	
Pennsylvania..	93	89	94	23,183	21,290							97	107	
Delaware.....	94	89	94	1,929	1,817							100	109	
Maryland.....	93	89	94	9,960	9,290							96	109	
Virginia.....	88	89	95	9,391	9,171							100	113	
West Virginia..	92	87	95	3,126	2,952							100	112	
North Carolina	89	88	92	6,308	5,936							111	120	
South Carolina	82	82	88	846	760							126	123	
Georgia.....	88	86	90	1,552	1,382							115	128	
Ohio.....	91	78	96	37,848	29,238							92	108	
Indiana.....	90	77	98	42,494	30,668							92	106	
Illinois.....	82	78	97	41,824	33,610							88	101	
Michigan.....	92	78	92	15,931	14,220							93	106	
Wisconsin.....	92	87	89	1,759	1,591	96	99	93	93	1,795	1,719	84	97	
Minnesota.....	89	88	89	2,810	2,810	97	4,026	96	93	63,772	59,859	84	98	
Iowa.....	91	88	95	10,810	6,272	96	331	95	94	5,408	5,548	81	93	
Missouri.....	80	81	99	36,706	31,048							86	103	
North Dakota..						97	7,285	94	94	85,598	90,231	81	95	
South Dakota..	85		88	2,900	2,900	95	3,491	98	94	46,185	38,768	81	94	
Nebraska.....	93	82	94	65,349	45,392	98	343	97	88	5,157	3,687	77	90	
Kansas.....	98	72	96	148,029	73,676	115	63	96	76	907	618	81	95	
Kentucky.....	96	83	98	10,370	9,037							98	109	
Tennessee.....	96	86	97	8,644	7,718							101	113	
Alabama.....	88	81	92	365	297							126	119	
Mississippi.....	90	81	90	14	59							92	98	
Texas.....	95	74	90	16,858	8,863							89	107	
Oklahoma.....	100	72	96	41,905	17,224							83	97	
Arkansas.....	91	84	97	1,252	999							91	103	
Montana.....	93	93	96	12,973	7,636	110	429	95	96	10,596	5,618	70	91	
Wyoming.....	95	93	96	1,168	654	110	55	98	97	1,509	1,019	76	101	
Colorado.....	98	87	95	5,133	3,762	105	273	98	93	7,089	5,266	77	94	
New Mexico.....	100		93	1,021	530	104	31	98	89	729	477	96	105	
Arizona.....	93		94	923	642	120		92	92		3 48	150	115	
Utah.....	101	92	99	5,698	3,311	105	68	100	96	2,040	1,853	79	93	
Nevada.....	96		97	437	317	118	27	97	97	812	568	101	121	
Idaho.....	99	95	99	10,136	8,600	105	210	98	96	5,762	4,483	71	87	
Washington.....	94	94	98	32,062	24,609	98	1,078	94	94	21,280	22,227	76	92	
Oregon.....	98	93	102	14,995	12,955	101	177	96	92	3,398	3,399	79	92	
California.....	97	76	95	8,113	7,047							97	106	
United States..	92.7	80.8	95.9	638,147	441,212	97.3	17,990	95.5	93.6	262,135	245,479	84.4	98.6	

¹ 000 omitted.² 1913 only.³ Four years.

TABLE 5.—Oats: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price June 1, with comparisons.

State.	Oats.							
	Acreage.		Condition June 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.	Five-year average, 1909-13, final estimates,	Price June 1.	
	Percent of 1913.	Total 1914.	1914	10-year average.			1914	5-year average.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Perct.</i>	<i>Perct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i> (000 omitted.)	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	101	141,000	95	96	5,358	5,029	57	60
New Hampshire.....	100	12,000	96	94	438	430	56	60
Vermont.....	100	79,000	94	95	3,045	2,869	57	60
Massachusetts.....	99	9,000	96	94	320	284	54	59
Rhode Island.....	100	2,000	95	94	61	57	-----	61
Connecticut.....	99	11,000	88	96	329	342	50	56
New York.....	94	1,198,000	88	92	36,898	39,681	49	54
New Jersey.....	96	67,000	84	89	1,913	1,990	49	55
Pennsylvania.....	93	1,073,000	84	89	31,546	34,464	48	54
Delaware.....	97	4,000	84	87	118	119	46	53
Maryland.....	96	43,000	83	86	1,160	1,285	53	54
Virginia.....	98	191,000	73	84	3,416	3,839	55	59
West Virginia.....	96	110,000	81	87	2,450	2,558	57	60
North Carolina.....	100	230,000	76	86	3,671	3,740	63	67
South Carolina.....	102	367,000	74	83	6,925	7,053	66	69
Georgia.....	102	428,000	73	87	7,186	7,810	65	69
Florida.....	90	45,000	67	80	603	701	62	72
Ohio.....	94	1,692,000	76	87	51,437	65,129	40	46
Indiana.....	96	1,632,000	80	85	47,002	54,666	39	43
Illinois.....	99	4,331,000	80	86	138,592	144,625	38	43
Michigan.....	101	1,515,000	92	87	50,177	47,021	42	47
Wisconsin.....	102	2,320,000	97	93	85,515	74,644	37	44
Minnesota.....	102	3,040,000	96	93	105,062	96,426	33	39
Iowa.....	101	4,929,000	97	93	172,121	166,676	35	39
Missouri.....	98	1,225,000	71	79	27,832	29,307	46	46
North Dakota.....	103	2,318,000	93	94	66,828	57,063	33	41
South Dakota.....	101	1,606,000	99	93	49,288	37,027	34	40
Nebraska.....	99	2,228,000	97	88	64,835	54,828	38	40
Kansas.....	102	1,795,000	92	73	56,148	39,612	46	48
Kentucky.....	96	154,000	77	83	3,083	3,422	56	57
Tennessee.....	98	294,000	76	86	5,698	6,126	57	58
Alabama.....	108	351,000	86	87	6,641	5,157	64	67
Mississippi.....	106	148,000	86	86	2,864	2,146	60	66
Louisiana.....	108	49,000	91	87	1,092	746	56	62
Texas.....	98	980,000	85	78	32,487	22,651	49	57
Oklahoma.....	103	1,061,000	90	71	33,422	18,467	47	52
Arkansas.....	101	242,000	85	83	5,657	4,569	52	61
Montana.....	106	530,000	94	96	23,914	18,878	38	53
Wyoming.....	110	242,000	99	97	8,984	6,399	43	56
Colorado.....	103	314,000	98	93	12,924	10,397	51	57
New Mexico.....	102	51,000	96	89	1,812	1,415	53	61
Arizona.....	110	8,000	96	91	346	242	80	70
Utah.....	103	93,000	100	96	4,464	3,825	45	60
Nevada.....	110	12,000	96	97	518	376	64	65
Idaho.....	102	332,000	98	96	15,292	14,061	35	51
Washington.....	99	297,000	97	96	14,404	13,493	39	54
Oregon.....	101	364,000	97	95	13,417	12,906	38	52
California.....	105	220,000	99	84	8,930	6,624	45	61
United States.....	100.0	38,383,000	89.5	88.6	1,216,223	1,131,175	40.0	45.3

TABLE 6.—*Barley: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price June 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Barley.							
	Acreage.		Condition June 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.	Five-year average, 1909-13, final estimates.	Price June 1.	
	Percent of 1913.	Total 1914.	1914	10-year average.			1914	5-year average.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i> (000 omitted.)	<i>Bush.</i> (000 omitted.)	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	100	5,000	95	96	142	118	82	93
New Hampshire.....	98	1,000	95	92	27	25	95	88
Vermont.....	100	12,000	95	95	376	372	80	89
New York.....	98	75,000	89	91	1,936	2,081	70	83
Pennsylvania.....	95	7,000	91	89	182	179	70	71
Maryland.....	98	5,000	91	91	146	121	65	.....
Virginia.....	101	11,000	90	91	297	263	74	73
Ohio.....	98	39,000	88	88	1,064	664	58	72
Indiana.....	105	8,000	90	86	220	212	54	68
Illinois.....	101	55,000	95	93	1,620	1,603	57	67
Michigan.....	102	87,000	93	88	2,306	2,216	61	73
Wisconsin.....	96	695,000	96	93	20,045	21,351	52	74
Minnesota.....	95	1,378,000	96	93	35,718	34,044	43	67
Iowa.....	96	384,000	96	94	10,322	12,394	52	67
Missouri.....	100	5,000	89	87	120	140	.....	81
North Dakota.....	104	1,326,000	92	93	28,058	22,700	38	59
South Dakota.....	94	901,000	97	93	20,975	17,368	45	65
Nebraska.....	103	113,000	98	89	2,713	1,981	51	57
Kansas.....	100	240,000	87	74	4,802	2,921	55	62
Kentucky.....	105	3,000	94	86	82	76	80	77
Tennessee.....	100	2,000	92	86	52	62	70	84
Texas.....	109	8,000	92	86	221	127	73	82
Oklahoma.....	105	7,000	98	73	206	156	.....	61
Montana.....	110	66,000	96	95	2,281	1,189	48	72
Wyoming.....	107	14,000	98	97	453	327	72	75
Colorado.....	103	103,000	98	92	3,836	2,530	61	71
New Mexico.....	108	4,000	98	91	133	65	45	69
Arizona.....	98	37,000	95	92	1,441	1,294	.....	83
Utah.....	105	32,000	99	97	1,331	1,006	55	68
Nevada.....	105	13,000	99	96	528	467	93	91
Idaho.....	103	185,000	99	96	7,875	5,905	55	67
Washington.....	101	182,000	95	95	7,262	6,522	51	67
Oregon.....	102	122,000	97	94	4,319	3,673	61	71
California.....	110	1,402,000	98	81	45,341	37,690	54	75
United States.....	100.4	7,528,000	95.5	90.1	206,430	181,881	49.1	68.1

TABLE 7.—*Hay, pasture, and rye: Condition June 1, with comparisons: price of hay and rye, and acreage of clover in percentage of last year.*

State.	Hay (all tame).			Clover.				Alfalfa.		Pasture.		Hay (all).		Rye.			
	Condition June 1.		Condition May 1, 1914.	Acreage, per cent of 1913.	Condition June 1.		Condition June 1.		Condition June 1.		Price June 1.		Condition June 1.		Price June 1.		
	1914	6-year av- erage.			1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	8-year av- erage.	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	5-year av- erage.	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	5-year av- erage.	
P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Dols.	Dols.	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.		
Me.	99	96	93	110	99	95	.....	.....	94	94	13.60	15.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. H.	97	94	91	108	98	94	.....	.....	95	94	16.80	16.92	.....	.....	93	.....
Vt.	96	96	95	100	93	95	.....	.....	94	95	15.00	14.60	93	93	71	.....
Mass.	94	93	89	102	92	92	.....	.....	95	92	21.20	19.82	97	93	95	88
R. I.	95	92	94	.....	94	93	.....	.....	94	92	21.20	23.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn.	92	92	92	98	82	93	.....	.....	94	93	20.10	21.38	93	95	92	87
N. Y.	91	90	88	98	89	91	93	92	94	92	15.20	15.88	91	88	72	84	
N. J.	85	84	90	100	84	84	93	88	88	88	18.60	20.22	94	94	75	80	
Pa.	90	85	89	101	91	86	93	90	92	88	14.80	16.72	95	92	77	82	
Del.	81	80	86	103	85	82	88	87	82	84	13.00	18.30	94	90	74	74	
Md.	83	78	87	102	86	79	90	86	84	82	15.40	17.42	94	91	71	78	
Va.	68	78	88	104	70	80	85	86	70	84	15.50	16.56	90	90	86	84	
W. Va.	82	81	92	100	83	86	88	90	82	87	16.80	16.16	92	91	82	87	
N. C.	75	86	87	102	78	87	84	87	74	88	17.90	16.68	89	92	96	101	
S. C.	73	85	85	105	82	87	81	89	68	87	18.40	19.20	87	87	200	160	
Ga.	69	86	86	100	75	89	78	90	68	88	18.20	19.00	85	89	121	143	
Fla.	70	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	86	18.30	17.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.	86	82	92	97	86	83	92	86	90	89	12.80	14.70	93	86	68	80	
Ind.	82	84	91	88	80	83	90	86	89	89	13.50	13.86	92	86	63	75	
Ill.	70	84	88	76	68	85	89	87	75	89	14.20	13.42	91	89	64	77	
Mich.	89	87	85	96	89	88	93	88	93	89	12.60	14.38	93	87	63	74	
Wis.	97	91	91	101	97	91	93	90	98	91	10.60	13.06	94	91	56	74	
Minn.	95	90	89	104	95	91	97	91	96	91	7.40	8.04	93	90	52	70	
Iowa.	87	90	91	97	90	90	95	92	92	92	10.40	9.98	95	93	64	73	
Mo.	65	82	88	78	65	84	85	87	70	86	15.30	10.86	92	88	75	81	
N. Dak.	93	90	86	105	95	89	97	92	94	90	6.50	7.02	91	93	50	67	
S. Dak.	99	90	90	101	98	92	101	92	99	92	7.10	7.36	96	93	58	68	
Nebr.	98	89	93	96	94	90	105	91	96	88	8.00	8.66	98	89	60	67	
Kans.	82	84	85	82	82	85	96	84	86	86	11.10	8.36	98	80	70	76	
Ky.	75	83	93	89	80	84	90	88	82	87	17.80	15.64	94	87	83	89	
Tenn.	70	84	93	90	74	87	87	89	75	90	18.30	15.72	93	88	93	95	
Ala.	74	88	88	105	80	91	92	90	78	91	16.40	15.24	79	88	126	116	
Miss.	82	87	89	107	86	89	89	90	84	90	13.80	12.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.	90	89	90	110	90	93	91	90	92	93	12.40	11.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	95	84	94	110	97	89	95	86	99	90	12.30	11.34	86	79	95	101	
Okl.	89	84	86	100	90	85	91	87	87	88	10.60	8.12	100	79	75	78	
Ark.	85	85	91	100	87	88	89	89	89	92	14.20	12.58	91	87	80	89	
Mont.	96	97	93	105	100	96	98	96	98	96	7.70	10.46	98	96	66	76	
Wyo.	102	98	98	105	102	96	102	97	104	99	8.10	10.54	97	96	70	78	
Colo.	100	92	96	100	97	93	103	91	101	93	10.10	11.92	99	92	62	74	
N. Mex.	93	88	94	108	98	95	95	90	96	85	13.00	11.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.	95	92	100	.....	78	94	96	93	90	88	12.50	11.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.	97	92	98	104	101	95	95	89	101	94	9.20	10.56	102	96	75	72	
Nev.	100	95	97	102	99	98	99	95	101	96	8.00	11.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.	99	95	98	115	100	97	99	94	98	98	8.00	9.22	98	97	67	76	
Wash.	96	95	99	102	98	97	99	96	97	96	12.30	13.96	97	96	70	92	
Oreg.	97	94	99	108	99	96	95	94	98	96	9.50	10.86	99	94	83	96	
Cal.	98	80	100	124	101	91	100	93	104	88	8.80	11.88	101	84	95	86	
U. S.	88.7	87.4	90.9	90.4	81.4	85.7	98.9	91.1	89.8	90.0	12.34	12.90	93.6	89.7	64.4	76.8	

TABLE 8.—*Apples, peaches, pears, and berries: Condition June 1, with comparisons and prices of apples.*

State.	Apples.				Peaches.		Pears.		Black-berries.		Rasp-berries.	
	Condition June 1.		Price May 15.		Condition June 1.		Condition June 1.		Condition June 1.		Condition June 1.	
	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	4-year av- erage.	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	6-year av- erage.	1914	8-year av- erage.	1914	8-year av- erage.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	98	91	130	100	.....	.....	94	91	91	92	91	91
New Hampshire.....	86	86	140	124	15	68	80	86	87	92	86	90
Vermont.....	95	88	.....	103	.....	.....	88	88	90	90	88	89
Massachusetts.....	92	86	175	125	25	68	82	83	90	90	90	89
Rhode Island.....	90	87	.....	165	43	69	85	84	87	92	87	89
Connecticut.....	78	87	145	.....	45	69	78	87	93	95	91	91
New York.....	88	84	140	106	20	63	73	80	87	91	83	90
New Jersey.....	88	72	130	93	85	64	83	67	90	88	90	86
Pennsylvania.....	86	72	125	97	60	58	76	65	88	88	90	87
Delaware.....	84	69	175	.....	70	59	30	53	78	87	84	81
Maryland.....	80	66	.....	102	72	59	69	58	88	88	89	85
Virginia.....	70	58	150	104	67	52	60	51	85	91	82	87
West Virginia.....	80	58	200	119	73	53	60	48	91	91	91	86
North Carolina.....	78	59	120	118	83	56	73	54	90	93	88	89
South Carolina.....	68	60	200	.....	77	65	68	60	78	89	75	83
Georgia.....	70	58	170	184	80	66	60	56	78	91	76	90
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	73	70	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	71	59	175	110	59	48	65	56	87	87	87	85
Indiana.....	56	61	130	128	62	54	61	57	89	88	86	85
Illinois.....	50	58	124	132	68	49	62	50	81	86	81	83
Michigan.....	84	76	100	84	52	61	80	73	90	86	90	86
Wisconsin.....	79	78	140	120	.....	.....	85	71	96	85	94	84
Minnesota.....	73	78	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	83	89	84
Iowa.....	53	66	160	138	75	37	70	49	90	82	87	78
Missouri.....	69	56	160	120	67	46	60	43	86	82	83	78
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	79	80	200	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	84
Nebraska.....	70	67	240	126	50	42	62	48	80	80	80	78
Kansas.....	60	60	190	142	70	48	70	50	81	81	80	77
Kentucky.....	73	59	160	162	78	54	68	52	95	90	91	85
Tennessee.....	71	54	165	164	68	53	52	46	90	94	86	86
Alabama.....	65	58	.....	.....	58	62	47	52	86	92	85	86
Mississippi.....	58	56	125	95	61	64	60	53	88	90	85	86
Louisiana.....	60	60	190	.....	52	64	55	59	90	89	85	80
Texas.....	62	69	155	165	31	62	50	61	84	82	80	80
Oklahoma.....	60	66	190	151	20	62	30	56	79	82	76	76
Arkansas.....	77	63	189	144	55	65	55	50	90	89	89	84
Montana.....	95	90	100	142	.....	.....	95	86	94	.....	97	90
Wyoming.....	98	84	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
Colorado.....	97	75	150	160	90	50	95	58	98	83	98	84
New Mexico.....	87	67	230	.....	75	54	83	62	91	.....	92	.....
Arizona.....	75	65	310	.....	81	63	79	74	88	.....	85	.....
Utah.....	98	79	120	118	98	66	89	70	96	90	97	89
Nevada.....	80	66	210	.....	90	55	90	.....	100	.....	97	.....
Idaho.....	85	88	110	128	73	58	80	80	97	92	98	93
Washington.....	88	89	130	115	65	71	83	87	94	95	95	95
Oregon.....	86	84	175	122	76	68	75	80	96	96	96	94
California.....	81	81	140	125	85	76	80	79	95	94	94	94
United States.....	73.7	66.5	146.4	122.5	61.7	59.2	68.4	65.3	87.5	87.1	89.0	85.8

TABLE 9.—*Melons, cabbages, onions, beans, beets, peas: Condition June 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Water-melons.		Cantaloupes.		Cabbages.		Onions.		Lima Beans.		Canadian peas.		Sugar beets.	
	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.	1914	8 - year average.
Maine.....	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
New Hampshire.....	94	.....	94	.....	91	95	92	91	98	93	97	96	.....	.....
Vermont.....	80	.....	85	.....	91	93	88	92	89	93	97	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	75	.....	70	80	91	94	92	90	100	94	99	95	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	95	.....	92	86	90	88	88	90	95	87	95	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	80	.....	85	91	94	91	94	90	90	82	100	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	85	.....	88	87	88	94	89	90	93	90	94	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	80	82	88	85	89	90	85	89	83	89	90	92	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	82	79	80	80	83	85	90	88	83	81	91	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	85	77	85	80	87	85	91	90	88	83	91	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	84	79	81	78	89	88	89	88	76	80	92	80	.....	.....
Virginia.....	78	78	80	78	86	84	91	90	86	78	75	77	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	74	78	75	78	78	87	83	91	78	84	70	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	78	78	79	78	84	86	88	91	86	85	92	86	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	74	81	74	81	75	88	82	92	76	86	75	85	.....	.....
Georgia.....	74	78	72	78	70	85	74	88	67	83	75	82	.....	.....
Florida.....	70	82	68	80	69	88	76	89	69	88	69	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	76	83	68	79	82	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	80	79	84	80	84	86	88	90	86	85	80	.....	85	86
Illinois.....	80	88	80	79	83	86	85	88	82	82	85	84	85	.....
Michigan.....	81	80	80	80	78	86	82	91	77	84	82	88	95	80
Wisconsin.....	90	83	91	83	93	86	92	86	91	85	95	89	91	86
Minnesota.....	88	84	92	84	93	89	93	88	88	88	95	94	89	91
Iowa.....	92	82	93	83	91	88	93	90	100	89	98	90	90	89
Missouri.....	90	85	90	86	92	91	94	94	91	88	92	89	96	92
North Dakota.....	79	76	85	77	79	82	84	87	84	85	85	81	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	90	.....	87	.....	90	87	92	91	83	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	93	.....	93	87	92	88	96	91	100	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	83	84	87	83	94	87	89	93	85	.....	.....	.....	97	90
Kentucky.....	86	79	87	79	85	82	93	87	91	85	90	.....	90	90
Tennessee.....	78	80	80	78	85	87	89	92	83	85	80	82	.....	.....
Alabama.....	73	81	74	80	79	89	86	93	75	87	82	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	79	81	75	80	77	87	83	92	72	88	79	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	79	77	77	75	77	85	85	90	82	86	76	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	82	78	82	78	86	83	87	87	89	87	85	86	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	75	78	75	78	82	80	86	85	86	81	85	79	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	73	78	74	78	86	80	93	87	91	79	90	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	79	75	79	75	84	82	91	90	87	83	86	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	94	88	94	84	95	94	96	92	98	.....	97	89	95	95
Colorado.....	91	.....	95	.....	95	94	98	95	94	.....	103	.....	96	94
New Mexico.....	90	87	93	88	94	89	96	92	97	90	97	94	97	91
Arizona.....	86	83	86	84	91	86	90	91	85	.....	92	86	90	88
Utah.....	91	90	89	90	86	90	90	94	90	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Nevada.....	95	84	95	82	97	91	99	94	98	92	102	.....	99	91
Idaho.....	98	.....	100	.....	98	95	98	94	94	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Washington.....	94	89	90	80	98	95	97	95	98	96	100	95	96	93
Oregon.....	89	88	93	87	91	92	91	92	97	90	94	96	90	95
California.....	90	88	94	88	94	93	94	93	98	90	97	93	100	94
United States.....	95	88	96	89	96	91	96	92	98	93	92	89	99	91
United States.....	77.9	79.7	82.1	80.0	86.5	86.8	88.2	89.7	84.8	84.4	.....	.....	95.3	89.5

TABLE 10.—*Prices to producers of agricultural products, June 1.*

[Prices for wheat are given on page 12, oats on page 13, barley on page 14, hay and rye on page 15.]

State.	Corn.		Potatoes.		Buck- wheat.		Flaxseed.		Cotton.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.	
	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
Maine.....	Cts. 84	Cts. 79	Cts. 60	Cts. 70	Cts. 61	Cts. 81					Cts. 29	Cts. 29	Cts. 22	Cts. 21	Cts. 14.4	Cts. 15.1
New Hampshire.....	82	78	82	82	76	76					30	29	24	22	14.7	14.6
Vermont.....	78	76	72	77	89	89					27	29	22	20	14.0	13.1
Massachusetts.....	85	80	96	96	95	88					33	32	26	27	17.4	16.9
Rhode Island.....	95	96	103	98							32	33	25	26	18.0	17.2
Connecticut.....	75	78	100	93	80	93					34	33	26	25	16.5	16.0
New York.....	81	75	81	72	85	77					27	28	21	20	15.7	14.8
New Jersey.....	80	77	84	89	89	84					31	32	23	23	17.6	17.4
Pennsylvania.....	77	74	87	78	75	73					26	27	19	19	14.8	13.4
Delaware.....	79	74	90	88	70	79					27	25	20	19	15.0	14.7
Maryland.....	77	75	77	80	80	85					25	25	18	18	16.5	14.9
Virginia.....	88	84	81	84	89	82			13.0	12.3	23	23	17	17	14.9	14.2
West Virginia.....	89	84	94	87	84	79					23	22	18	17	12.8	11.9
North Carolina.....	97	94	92	97	87	86			13.0	12.4	23	23	17	16	12.9	11.9
South Carolina.....	101	99	136	131					13.1	12.6	26	25	20	18	13.5	11.9
Georgia.....	98	97	119	121					13.3	12.6	25	23	18	18	14.0	13.1
Florida.....	88	94	126	121					15.0	16.3	33	32	21	21	15.4	13.8
Ohio.....	70	66	86	76	71	79			15.0	16.3	22	22	18	18	13.0	11.9
Indiana.....	67	62	88	78	68	79					21	21	17	17	12.0	11.3
Illinois.....	68	61	92	89	100	95					23	23	17	17	12.5	11.2
Michigan.....	67	66	60	57	71	74					22	23	18	18	12.9	11.2
Wisconsin.....	62	61	53	55	70	76	148	179			25	25	17	17	12.5	11.4
Minnesota.....	55	54	53	61	74	74	139	178			24	25	16	16	10.6	9.8
Iowa.....	63	56	89	76	75	90	120	171			24	23	16	16	10.8	9.9
Missouri.....	78	66	105	95		98	120	150	12.0	10.9	20	20	16	15	12.0	10.8
North Dakota.....	60	63	61	72			137	181			20	22	14	15	10.2	9.7
South Dakota.....	59	55	70	82			135	178			22	22	16	15	9.4	8.7
Nebraska.....	67	56	92	89				153			20	20	15	15	10.1	9.4
Kansas.....	77	62	99	111			116	164			20	21	15	15	10.6	9.5
Kentucky.....	87	76	109	100							20	20	16	15	11.8	11.2
Tennessee.....	88	79	109	97	80	80			12.6	12.1	18	18	15	14	12.4	11.5
Alabama.....	96	92	109	112					12.9	12.4	21	20	16	15	13.0	11.6
Mississippi.....	88	90	100	111					12.5	12.4	22	21	16	15	13.0	11.9
Louisiana.....	87	83	101	96					11.9	12.3	29	26	18	16	12.9	13.0
Texas.....	94	82	115	104					11.6	12.0	21	20	14	14	10.4	9.2
Oklahoma.....	79	67	115	121					11.2	11.4	20	20	14	14	10.0	9.3
Arkansas.....	88	83	113	106					11.8	12.0	22	21	15	15	11.2	9.9
Montana.....		102	65	88			139	193			30	31	19	23	14.0	14.5
Wyoming.....	95	68	67	104			125				28	29	21	22	12.0	14.4
Colorado.....	71	71	59	80			122				25	27	19	20	13.0	12.6
New Mexico.....	82	96	134	119							35	32	26	22	15.0	12.7
Arizona.....	130	116	135	126							34	34	25	28	18.7	16.6
Utah.....	68	83	63	81							28	29	19	18	13.2	12.8
Nevada.....			55	105							32	34	28	29	19.3	21.6
Idaho.....	80	92	51	75							26	27	18	21	11.2	12.0
Washington.....	76	93	46	78							26	28	20	22	14.6	14.1
Oregon.....	70	93	40	81							28	29	19	21	14.1	12.6
California.....	89	93	60	102							26	28	22	21	15.6	14.4
United States.....	75.0	67.9	71.3	74.7	79.0	76.6	136.8	179.7	12.4	12.3	22.8	23.4	17.3	17.0	12.5	11.5

¹ Corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and flaxseed in cents per bushel; cotton, butter, chickens, cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen.

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of agricultural products May 15.¹

State.	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Wool.		Milch cows.		Horses.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.
Me.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
N. H.	9.30	7.75	7.20	7.48	8.90	7.80	5.00	4.70	19	22	57.00	50.30	225	198
Vt.	7.70	7.90	7.20	6.58	7.10	7.58	5.00	5.03	20	22	58.00	54.30	172	175
Mass.	8.40	7.10	5.40	5.12	7.10	6.40	4.20	4.40	20	21	58.50	48.78	190	163
R. I.	8.40	7.83	7.10	.....	9.00	8.33	.....	.....	20	.....	70.00	.....	246	.....
	9.80	8.07	7.00	.....	10.00	.....	5.20	.....	18	.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....
Conn.	10.00	8.67	8.00	8.73	9.60	9.33	6.00	.....	20	.....	70.00	60.67	200	217
N. Y.	8.00	7.48	6.00	5.55	8.40	7.10	4.10	4.38	19	20	62.50	54.02	175	178
N. J.	8.50	8.75	7.00	6.08	9.80	8.02	4.80	4.77	20	19	75.00	57.98	180	192
Pa.	8.30	7.85	7.30	6.42	8.80	7.48	5.40	5.08	20	22	62.40	49.68	180	179
Del.	8.50	7.70	6.50	5.63	9.70	8.47	5.10	5.30	20	.....	54.20	45.83	135	155
Md.	8.40	7.50	7.50	5.65	9.10	8.25	5.00	4.95	21	21	60.00	38.72	150	145
Va.	7.90	7.20	6.40	5.28	8.20	7.00	4.50	4.45	20	22	48.40	38.78	147	146
W. Va.	7.90	7.40	6.60	5.32	8.00	6.38	4.50	4.50	21	22	59.00	41.08	150	144
N. C.	7.50	7.40	5.20	4.25	6.00	4.88	4.00	4.30	20	22	39.60	33.30	160	149
S. C.	7.30	7.65	4.70	4.15	5.30	5.00	4.90	5.20	16	18	41.40	36.15	170	178
Ga.	7.70	7.32	4.70	4.20	5.50	4.75	4.40	4.72	19	24	37.90	34.10	156	160
Fla.	7.00	6.98	5.00	4.72	6.60	5.63	5.20	4.27	19	20	43.80	37.82	146	150
Ohio	8.00	7.50	7.10	5.98	8.20	6.88	4.50	4.52	21	20	63.20	49.65	164	172
Ind.	8.00	7.42	7.00	5.50	7.70	6.42	4.40	4.40	20	20	57.20	46.32	147	158
Ill.	7.80	7.32	7.10	5.75	8.20	6.52	4.70	4.72	18	20	64.70	51.70	149	154
Mich.	7.80	7.42	6.50	5.45	7.90	6.68	4.60	4.75	21	20	60.70	46.25	174	172
Wis.	7.90	7.28	6.00	4.85	7.80	6.25	5.10	4.70	19	19	70.00	49.48	180	166
Minn.	7.70	7.02	6.20	4.78	7.40	6.00	4.60	4.52	17	18	60.60	44.55	155	166
Iowa.	7.80	7.20	7.30	6.02	7.80	6.15	4.80	4.90	18	17	63.40	49.95	155	165
Mo.	7.60	7.02	6.90	5.58	7.70	6.08	4.60	4.72	19	20	60.00	47.12	124	129
N. Dak.	7.10	6.98	5.90	4.65	7.40	5.85	4.90	4.82	16	17	64.60	47.08	138	164
S. Dak.	7.50	7.05	6.70	5.45	7.60	6.00	5.00	4.92	16	18	67.70	47.18	125	146
Nebr.	7.60	7.08	7.00	5.95	8.00	6.52	5.70	5.55	16	15	67.50	48.40	126	134
Kans.	7.70	7.12	7.10	5.82	7.90	6.35	5.30	5.28	16	16	62.70	49.52	120	134
Ky.	7.50	7.02	6.30	4.85	7.30	6.05	4.00	3.90	21	22	52.50	40.78	126	134
Tenn.	7.30	6.75	5.70	4.45	6.30	5.32	4.00	3.88	18	21	48.20	37.92	141	151
Ala.	7.00	6.75	4.40	3.22	5.20	4.08	3.70	3.42	14	19	39.10	31.15	138	140
Miss.	6.50	6.30	4.60	3.82	5.90	4.45	4.60	3.80	16	19	40.90	31.20	119	124
La.	6.50	6.08	5.30	4.38	5.80	4.98	5.10	3.83	.....	18	36.70	32.72	85	95
Tex.	7.20	6.65	5.60	4.58	6.60	5.32	5.00	4.35	15	16	53.60	43.35	95	95
Okla.	7.30	6.88	6.00	4.82	6.70	5.90	5.00	5.12	15	16	56.20	45.08	100	110
Ark.	6.50	6.00	4.80	3.78	6.00	5.18	3.90	3.88	15	18	44.30	31.38	103	111
Mont.	7.60	7.68	6.70	5.92	8.70	8.00	5.30	5.55	17	18	83.30	59.12	139	146
Wyo.	7.50	7.55	7.00	5.42	9.80	8.27	5.70	5.17	16	18	77.70	58.15	86	124
Colo.	7.70	7.30	6.90	5.90	9.00	7.63	6.00	5.20	16	16	68.60	53.90	102	118
N. Mex.	7.70	7.65	6.90	5.38	8.90	7.10	4.80	4.85	14	14	62.80	53.90	70	92
Ariz.	8.00	7.77	6.20	5.73	8.00	.....	4.00	.....	14	.....	100.00	.....	117	.....
Utah.	7.00	7.25	6.00	5.55	8.10	8.22	5.50	5.62	15	14	70.40	52.25	126	116
Nev.	8.50	7.90	6.80	6.17	8.30	7.97	5.20	.....	14	14	68.70	.....	122	.....
Idaho.	7.40	7.50	6.20	5.40	7.60	6.85	4.40	5.12	17	17	79.20	55.38	116	135
Wash.	7.80	8.02	7.00	5.68	7.70	8.55	5.10	5.48	16	16	77.70	61.40	127	133
Oreg.	7.50	8.18	6.60	6.05	8.30	7.65	4.50	5.35	17	16	69.10	51.52	101	125
Cal.	7.90	7.38	6.60	6.00	7.40	6.50	4.90	5.00	15	14	70.00	54.15	129	152
U. S.	7.60	7.14	6.33	5.30	7.59	6.34	4.87	4.99	17.2	17.9	59.85	46.84	139	146

¹ Hogs, cattle, calves, and sheep, dollars per 100 pounds; horses and cows, dollars per head; wool, cents per pound.

TABLE 12.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	May 15.					June 15.		April 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.60	\$7.45	\$6.79	\$5.72	\$8.59	\$7.61	\$6.65	\$7.80	\$7.94	\$6.78
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.33	6.01	5.36	4.59	5.23	6.02	5.23	6.29	6.03	5.15
Veal calves.....do.....	7.59	7.17	6.23	5.63	6.30	7.53	6.33	7.68	7.38	6.22
Sheep.....do.....	4.87	4.91	4.74	4.51	5.79	4.84	4.52	4.96	5.16	4.57
Lambs.....do.....	6.49	6.66	6.16	5.74	7.26	6.36	6.02	6.47	6.59	5.98
Milch cows.....per head..	59.85	54.80	45.63	44.54	42.38	55.20	45.84	59.60	55.34	45.14
Horses.....do.....	139.00	145.00	144.00	146.00	148.00	146.00	145.00	138.00	148.00	142.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.137	.138	.137	.136	.132	.139	.140	.137	.141	.138
Apples.....per bushel.....	1.46	.94	1.29	1.40	1.27	1.01	1.08	1.37	.85	1.15
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.051	.047	.049	.048	.052	.050	.052	.049	.048	.049
Beans (dry).....per bushel..	2.31	2.18	2.52	2.17	2.17	2.23	2.62	2.11	2.11	2.37
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.93	.93	1.19	1.04	.82	.91	1.11	.92	.94	1.17
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.05	1.58	2.98	1.38	2.77	2.18	2.67	2.23	1.15	3.17
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.53	.87	1.77	1.29	1.03	.96	1.55	1.60	.79	1.75
Wool, unwashed.....per pound..	.172	.163	.178	.147	.228	.156	.187	.168	.177	.173
Clover seed.....per bushel..	7.87	10.74	12.53	8.74	7.47	9.77	11.69	8.06	11.00	12.91
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.38	1.76	7.16	5.24	.....	1.77	6.68	2.28	1.74	7.27
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.77	8.21	.....	.....	.....	8.08	8.47	6.77	8.36	.....
Broom corn.....per ton.....	85.00	53.00	83.00	81.00	199.00	61.00	79.00	89.00	58.00	101.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	23.56	21.88	19.21	25.46	.....	21.54	19.24	24.17	21.89	18.62
Maple sugar.....per pound.....	.123	.123	.116	.....	.....	.121	.116	.125	.130	.125
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.10	1.08	1.09	.....	.....	1.09	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.08
Hops.....per pound.....	.218	.134	.372	.209	.166	.141	.....	.206	.150	.....
Paid by farmers:										
Bran.....per ton.....	28.08	24.59	30.18	25.93	26.10	24.67	29.35	28.50	24.69	29.73
Cloverseed.....per bushel..	9.77	12.90	.....	.....	.....	12.47	13.49	9.84	12.90	.....
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.97	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.44	7.37	2.95	2.43	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.38	9.75	.....	.....	.....	9.73	10.25	8.17	9.99	.....

TABLE 13.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	June 1, 1914.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis..	\$0.93½-\$0.95½	\$0.93-\$0.98½	\$0.92-\$0.96	\$0.95-\$1.12	\$1.16-\$1.25½
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.95-\$.96	.94-\$ 1.00½	.92½-.95½	.99½-\$ 1.17½	1.10½-\$ 1.20
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹ ..	1.10½-1.11	1.04-\$ 1.11½	1.03-\$ 1.05	1.12-\$ 1.15	1.18-\$ 1.27
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.70-\$.70½	.69½-.73	.68½-.71½	.56-\$.61	.79-\$.85
No. 2, Chicago.....	.70-\$.70½	.67-\$.72½	.64-\$.69½	.55½-.60	.76½-.82½
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....	.....	.....	.71-\$.76½	.62½-.66	.83-\$.87½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.39½-.40	.38½-.41	.38½-.41	.35-\$.40½	.53-\$.57½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.39½-.39½	.37-\$.42½	.37-\$.39½	.35½-.43	.50½-.58
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	.65½-.65½	.62-\$.67	.60-\$.63	.60-\$.64	.90-\$.95½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00-\$ 16.00	15.00-\$ 17.50	15.00-\$ 17.00	14.00-\$ 16.50	24.00-\$ 28.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.38-\$.40	.38-\$.41	.39-\$.44	.20-\$.23	.40-\$.52
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.22-\$.23	.22-\$.23	.22-\$.22	.20-\$.21	.21-\$.21
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.31-\$.31	.30-\$.31	.29-\$.30	.28-\$.29	.31-\$.35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	7.95-\$ 8.00	7.80-\$ 8.67½	8.00-\$ 8.95	8.25-\$ 8.75	7.25-\$ 7.90
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.27-\$.27½	.25½-.27	.24½-.26½	.27½-.31	.26-\$.35½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.26½-.26½	.23½-.26	.23½-.25	.27-\$.30	.25-\$.31
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.22½-.24½	.22-\$.24	.20-\$.26	.21-\$.25	.20½-.24
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.17½-.17½	.17½-.18½	.17-\$.18½	.17-\$.17½	.16-\$.17½
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.13½-.13½	.13-\$.13½	.13-\$.16½	.12½-.14	.14-\$.16

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored—May to July, inclusive; colored—August.

TABLE 14.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on July 1, in each State.*

States.	Corn.	Winter wheat.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Rice.	Hay.	Cotton.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Tons.	Lbs.
Maine.....	46.0	.....	26.5	40.5	30.5	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....
New Hampshire.....	46.0	.....	.....	38.5	28.4	.....	140	1,850	.....	.....	1.30	.....
Vermont.....	45.0	.....	27.0	41.3	33.5	19.5	140	1,800	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Massachusetts.....	47.0	.....	.....	37.5	.....	18.5	134	1,800	.....	.....	1.37	.....
Rhode Island.....	42.0	.....	.....	33.0	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....
Connecticut.....	51.0	.....	.....	36.0	.....	20.0	120	1,720	.....	.....	1.35	.....
New York.....	43.0	22.5	.....	36.0	29.5	19.1	110	1,300	.....	.....	1.50	.....
New Jersey.....	42.0	19.5	.....	34.5	.....	18.8	112	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Pennsylvania.....	46.0	19.2	.....	35.5	28.5	18.0	96	1,540	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Delaware.....	36.0	18.2	.....	35.5	.....	16.0	107	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....
Maryland.....	39.0	18.0	.....	33.0	32.3	16.7	100	800	.....	.....	1.65	.....
Virginia.....	28.0	14.0	.....	24.5	30.0	14.0	100	870	.....	.....	1.50	265
West Virginia.....	33.5	14.6	.....	27.5	.....	14.0	101	860	.....	.....	1.55	.....
North Carolina.....	20.7	11.6	.....	21.4	.....	11.0	91	800	.....	31.8	1.55	295
South Carolina.....	22.0	13.0	.....	25.7	.....	11.5	101	910	.....	28.0	1.40	280
Georgia.....	17.0	13.0	.....	23.4	.....	10.6	91	900	.....	31.0	1.60	240
Florida.....	16.0	.....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	104	920	.....	30.0	1.50	145
Ohio.....	44.0	20.0	.....	41.0	31.5	19.0	99	990	.....	.....	1.70	.....
Indiana.....	43.5	19.0	.....	38.5	31.0	18.0	98	1,040	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Illinois.....	41.3	19.8	.....	41.0	32.0	19.5	96	920	.....	.....	1.58	.....
Michigan.....	41.0	19.7	.....	37.0	29.0	16.7	112	.....	.....	.....	1.57	.....
Wisconsin.....	41.0	22.5	20.3	38.5	31.0	19.0	120	1,300	15.0	.....	1.70	.....
Minnesota.....	40.0	.....	17.5	40.0	29.5	22.0	124	.....	11.0	.....	1.85	.....
Iowa.....	39.5	25.0	18.2	38.0	30.0	20.5	100	.....	11.8	.....	1.65	.....
Missouri.....	35.0	18.0	.....	34.0	27.5	17.0	92	1,100	8.2	.....	1.50	345
North Dakota.....	32.0	.....	14.0	34.0	25.0	19.4	115	.....	9.8	.....	1.50	.....
South Dakota.....	32.0	.....	15.0	34.5	27.0	20.0	92	.....	9.6	.....	1.60	.....
Nebraska.....	30.0	23.0	17.0	32.5	27.0	19.0	90	.....	9.8	.....	1.60	.....
Kansas.....	24.5	19.0	16.0	35.5	26.0	18.5	85	.....	8.5	.....	1.60	.....
Kentucky.....	32.5	14.6	.....	28.0	29.3	15.0	95	1,000	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Tennessee.....	29.0	12.8	.....	25.7	28.5	13.3	88	900	.....	.....	1.65	242
Alabama.....	19.5	13.5	.....	22.5	.....	12.7	94	700	.....	33.0	1.70	220
Mississippi.....	22.0	15.0	.....	23.0	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	35.0	1.70	250
Louisiana.....	25.0	.....	.....	25.0	.....	.....	85	590	.....	37.0	1.80	230
Texas.....	26.0	16.5	.....	40.0	32.0	17.5	80	800	.....	39.0	1.50	209
Oklahoma.....	23.0	17.5	.....	36.0	31.0	15.5	80	.....	11.0	.....	1.35	225
Arkansas.....	24.5	13.2	.....	28.5	.....	12.7	90	770	.....	43.0	1.55	238
Montana.....	30.0	30.0	26.5	49.0	36.5	23.5	160	.....	10.9	.....	1.95	.....
Wyoming.....	27.0	32.0	29.5	40.0	34.5	23.5	150	.....	.....	.....	2.45	.....
Colorado.....	24.0	29.0	28.5	43.0	39.5	20.0	130	.....	8.0	.....	2.50	.....
New Mexico.....	29.0	24.3	25.0	38.0	35.0	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....
Arizona.....	35.0	32.0	27.5	45.0	41.0	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....
Utah.....	34.0	26.0	30.0	48.0	43.0	20.0	185	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Nevada.....	35.0	25.5	31.0	45.0	41.0	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Idaho.....	34.0	30.5	28.5	47.0	43.5	23.0	185	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Washington.....	30.0	28.6	22.0	52.0	42.3	22.0	165	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
Oregon.....	31.0	25.5	21.0	39.0	37.0	18.0	140	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....
California.....	41.0	20.5	.....	41.0	33.0	19.0	147	.....	.....	54.0	2.00	.....
United States.....	31.8	19.7	16.6	37.1	30.2	18.5	114.8	965.1	10.1	38.5	1.70	231.8

COTTON CONDITION MAY 25.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 74.3 per cent of a normal, as compared with 79.1 on May 25, 1913, 78.9 on May 25, 1912, 87.8 on May 25, 1911, and 80.4, the average of the past 10 years on May 25. Comparisons of conditions, by States, are given in Table 15.

TABLE 15.—Condition of cotton May 25, 1914, with comparisons by States.

State.	May 25—				
	1914	1913	1912	1911	10-year average.
Virginia.....	83	83	89	93	86
North Carolina.....	76	76	87	83	83
South Carolina.....	72	68	83	80	79
Georgia.....	80	69	74	92	80
Florida.....	82	83	75	95	84
Alabama.....	85	75	74	91	80
Mississippi.....	87	81	72	86	79
Louisiana.....	82	81	69	91	78
Texas.....	65	84	86	88	81
Arkansas.....	79	85	73	87	80
Tennessee.....	80	87	74	83	82
Missouri.....	86	90	74	86	83
Oklahoma.....	68	87	78	87	84
California.....	100	96	96	95	.....
United States.....	74.3	79.1	78.9	87.8	80.4

For purposes of comparison the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly and the estimated yield per acre for the past 10 years are given in Table 16.

TABLE 16.—Condition of cotton in the United States monthly and yield per acre, 1904–1913, inclusive.

Year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
						<i>Pounds lint.</i>
1913.....	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1912.....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911.....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910.....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909.....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908.....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907.....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906.....	81.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905.....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1901.....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
10-year average.....	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

APPLE MOVEMENT, 1913.

The commercial apple crop of 1913 was considerably less than in the preceding year, as indicated by the quantities of apples shipped by rail and water, which amounted to 64 per cent of the shipments for the preceding season. The greatest falling off was in the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, where the movement in 1913 was scarcely one-third of that of the preceding season. This low average is borne out consistently by a number of individual reports from apple-carrying railroads, all of which show very small shipments compared with the season before.

It is to be noted that the commercial crop constitutes a relatively small part of the total apple crop of the United States, possibly as low as one-fourth or even one-fifth of the total crop. Hence, it is not to be expected in all cases that the commercial crop will increase or decrease from year to year at exactly the same rate as the total crop. An estimate based upon the percentages of a full crop, as published in the *Agricultural Outlook* for November, 1913, indicates that for the United States the entire apple crop of 1913 was 65 per cent of that of 1912. This happens to be practically the same as the relation of the commercial crop of 1913 to the preceding year. In the New England States, the South Central east of the Mississippi River, the Mountain, and the Pacific States, whose full crop of apples in 1913 was represented, respectively, as 67, 65, 91, and 68 per cent of the 1912 crop; while their shipments in 1913, as compared with 1912, were represented, respectively, by 65, 66, 95, and 72 per cent of the preceding year. With the other geographic divisions the agreement was not so close. The full crop for the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central east, North Central west, of the Mississippi River, and the South Central west of the Mississippi River, in 1913, was represented, respectively, by 55, 32, 83, 74, and 72 per cent of the 1912 crops; while the shipments in 1913 equaled 69, 50, 67, 31, and 93 per cent, respectively, of the preceding season. Such disagreement between the full crop and the commercial crop, as stated above, is to be expected, especially in regions where the noncommercial apples constitute a large part of the total crop.

The figures shown in Table 17 are based upon reports from a large number of individual transportation companies, including by far the greater number of the boat lines in apple-producing regions and railroads operating at least four-fifths of the total mileage of the United States.

TABLE 17.—*Apples carried on railroads and boat lines in the United States, June 1 to Nov. 30, 1913.*

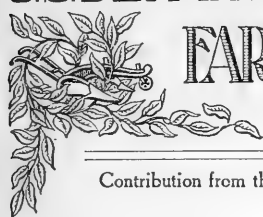
Representing practically shipments out of producing regions for the crop of 1913. As reported for about four-fifths of the total railroad mileage of the United States; also for all but a few boat lines in apple-producing regions. Some reports refer to periods different from the one mentioned in the table, but nevertheless represent practically the shipments out of producing regions for the crop year.]

Geographic division. ¹	Shipments reported June 1 to Nov. 30, 1913.	
	Quantity.	Percentage of corre- sponding 6 months, 1912.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England.....	1,114,000	65
Middle Atlantic.....	12,023,000	69
South Atlantic.....	2,234,000	50
North Central:		
East of Mississippi River.....	3,893,000	67
West of Mississippi River.....	1,837,000	31
South Central:		
East of Mississippi River.....	80,000	66
West of Mississippi River.....	791,000	93
Mountain.....	2,537,000	95
Pacific.....	4,144,000	72
United States.....	28,653,000	64

¹ Geographic divisions are constituted as follows: *New England*: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic*: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; *South Atlantic*: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; *North Central, east of Mississippi River*: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; *west of Mississippi River*: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; *South Central, east of Mississippi River*: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; *west of Mississippi River*: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; *Pacific*: Washington, Oregon, California.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN

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Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.
July 21, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF AUGUST CROP REPORTS.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, on Friday, July 31, at 12 noon (eastern time).

On Friday, August 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on August 1, which will give the following information: Preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat; condition on August 1 (or at time of harvest) of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, apples; acreage and condition of buckwheat and hay; acreage, yield per acre, and quality of rye; stocks of oats in farmers' hands on August 1.

A supplemental report will be issued which will include a statement of the condition on August 1 of the following crops: Peaches, pears, grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum, peanuts, hops, broom corn, hemp, kafir corn, alfalfa, timothy, millet, blue grass (for seed); yield and quality of clover; also an index of general crop conditions on August 1 in each State; and the average price paid to producers for important products.

Details by States will appear in the August AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, JULY 1, 1914.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1, 1914, was about 1.4 per cent above their 10-year average condition on that date. Last year the July 1 condition of all crops was 1.7 per cent below the 10-year average, but prospects declined as the season advanced, the November, or final, reports last year being 6.7 per cent below the 10-year average. Consequently, present conditions are about 8.7 per cent better than the outturn of crops last year.

North Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on July 1 were 98.4 per cent of the average (not normal), being 102.3 in Maine, 105.7 in New Hampshire, 90.1 in Vermont, 95.0 in Massachusetts, 93.3 in Rhode Island, 96.3 in Connecticut, 99.4 in New York, 93.6 in New Jersey, and 98.3 in Pennsylvania.

Prospects declined somewhat during June; the precipitation, except in Maine and New Hampshire, was insufficient. Medium to poor conditions for hay, an important crop in this division, are the chief cause of underaverage prospects, and most crops are underaverages. Apple prospects, however, are above average.

South Atlantic States.—General crop conditions on July 1 in this division of States were 95.5 per cent of average, being 96.2 in Delaware, 99.8 in Maryland, 85.8 in Virginia, 87.0 in West Virginia, 95.9 in North Carolina, 99.5 in South Carolina, 98.0 in Georgia, and 93.5 in Florida.

The condition figure for the division is slightly lower than on June 1, notwithstanding a slight improvement in cotton.

Conditions in Virginia are lowest of all the States in the Union and West Virginia is next. Nearly all crops are low in conditions, the exceptions being cotton, wheat, and tree fruits. Tobacco, hay, oats, and potatoes are particularly low in condition. Drought is the chief cause. Some showers at the close of the month, however, were beneficial.

North Central States, east of the Mississippi River.—General crop conditions July 1 were 100.3 per cent of the average, being 99.4 in Ohio, 97.6 in Indiana, 96.4 in Illinois, 106.7 in Michigan, and 107.1 in Wisconsin.

In the northern part of this division rains have been propitious and crop prospects are excellent, but in the southern portion drought has curtailed prospects. Corn and wheat are above their average, but most other crops are below average.

North Central States, west of Mississippi River.—General crop conditions July 1 were 108.9 per cent of average, being 104.3 in Minnesota, 110.2 in Iowa, 93.5 in Missouri, 110.2 in North Dakota, 112.8 in South Dakota, 115.8 in Nebraska, 117.2 in Kansas.

This is the most favored section of the United States this season, every State except Missouri having prospects decidedly above their

average. Drought and Hessian fly in wheat affected adversely crops in Missouri. In this division practically all crops are above average prospects.

South Central States.—General crop conditions July 1 were 96.0 per cent of average, being 88.2 in Kentucky, 90.9 in Tennessee, 100.9 in Alabama, 98.2 in Mississippi, 99.8 in Louisiana, 96.5 in Texas, 102.0 in Oklahoma, and 91.5 in Arkansas. Rainfall, until recently, has been deficient in the eastern portion and excessive in the western portion of this division. In Alabama the aggregate condition is above average owing to the favorable condition of cotton, as practically all other crops are below their average. Oklahoma's high general average is due to the excellent promise of wheat and oats.

Far Western States.—General crop conditions July 1 were 105.8 per cent of average, being 102.3 in Montana, 104.5 in Wyoming, 109.8 in Colorado, 109.7 in New Mexico, 98.4 in Arizona, 104.6 in Utah, 103.1 in Nevada, 99.7 in Idaho, 102.9 in Washington, 104.0 in Oregon, and 110.0 in California.

The Arizona condition falls slightly below average because the hay and winter wheat crops were moderately below average. In Idaho most crops are near their average, potatoes falling the most below. The apple prospect in this division is somewhat below average; most crops, however, are above average. In California, hops, prunes, and walnuts, out of 20 crops reported upon, show less than average condition.

TABLE 1.—*Growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in percentage of their 10-year averages (not the normal) on July 1.*

Winter wheat.....	117.3	Rye.....	103.8	Raspberries.....	100.4	Sorghum.....	93.3
Pears.....	110.0	Grapes.....	103.5	Peaches.....	99.3	Blackberries.....	91.8
Barley.....	109.7	Hops.....	103.2	Hay.....	98.7	Sugar cane.....	91.2
Spring wheat.....	109.1	Sugar beets.....	103.1	Cotton.....	98.6	Lima beans.....	90.9
Apples.....	108.1	Broom corn.....	102.7	Rice.....	98.3	Tomatoes.....	89.3
Kafir corn.....	107.9	Corn.....	101.3	Onions.....	95.4	Timothy hay.....	88.4
Alfalfa.....	106.6	Oats.....	101.0	Potatoes.....	94.3	Sweet potatoes.....	88.3
Lemons.....	104.9	Cantaloupes.....	101.0	Pasture.....	93.7	Hemp.....	87.6
Oranges.....	104.6	Beans (dry).....	100.8	Peanuts.....	93.5	Clover hay.....	85.1
Flax.....	104.3	Millet.....	100.7	Cabbages.....	93.3	Tobacco.....	78.0

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The July 1 forecast of this year's wheat crop of the United States is 930,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced, exceeding last year's crop, which was itself a record crop, by about 167,000,000 bushels. The third crop in size is that of 1901, when 748,000,000 bushels was the estimate. The average production of the past 5 years was 686,000,000 bushels.

Such a large crop would augur very low prices were it not that the world crops of wheat and competing grains do not promise more than about the average of recent years. Also that more than the usual diversion of wheat from its use as food to the use of feed for live stock may be expected, owing to the present relatively short

supply of corn in some sections where there is a promise of abundant wheat. On July 1 the price of corn in Kansas averaged 77 cents per bushel of 56 pounds and the price of wheat averaged 70 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; thus the price of corn was actually higher than that of wheat. In the past 5 years the price of wheat in Kansas on July 1 has averaged 92 cents and corn 64 cents. Somewhat similar conditions prevail in other States. Under such conditions it is not surprising that much wheat should be consumed as feed by animals. The corn crop of Kansas last year was only 23,000,000 bushels; its usual production is nearly 150,000,000. The corn crop now growing will not be available for 4 to 5 months. The present wheat crop in Kansas is expected to produce over 150,000,000 bushels, or nearly twice the average production.

Last April crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, in Kansas, estimated that 12.6 per cent of last year's wheat crop would be consumed by live stock, in Nebraska 14.7 per cent, in Oklahoma 21.0 per cent, and in Missouri 14.4. These figures indicated that nearly 30,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop in the States named were used for animal feed, and it was inferred that in the whole United States 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop was consumed as animal feed.

Of the average annual production of 686,000,000 bushels of wheat during the past 5 years, about 581,000,000 were retained in the United States and 105,000,000 exported; that is, the yearly average of the past 5 years. During the past year, ending June 30, about 145,000,000 bushels were exported, nearly 30 per cent in the form of flour.

It is customary to reckon the domestic wheat requirements at about 5.3 bushels per capita, exclusive of seed, and 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels for seed. If this per capita rate be applied to a population of 98,781,000 it would indicate a normal requirement of 523,539,000 bushels, plus seed requirement of 77,000,000, or a total of about 600,000,000. This would indicate an available export supply from the crop of nearly 330,000,000 bushels; but there must be deducted from this amount whatever quantity is used in an unusual way for live-stock feeding, which amount, although an unknown quantity, may readily be placed at approximately 75,000,000 bushels, and maybe more. Even this would leave about 255,000,000 bushels for export. The largest amount ever exported from the United States in one year was 234,000,000 bushels in 1901, when the crop was nearly 750,000,000 bushels. The decade of the nineties was the palmy period of wheat-export business. During the decade of the seventies (beginning with 1870) wheat exports averaged 86,000,000 bushels yearly; in the eighties, 127,000,000 bushels; in the nineties, 173,000,000 bushels; in the first decade of this century, 143,000,000 bushels; and in the past four years, 109,000,000 bushels.

Present indications are that during the coming season the domestic consumption will be unusually large, on account of takings for live-stock purposes, and that the exportable surplus will find a good foreign demand. The quality of the grain promises to be very good, because usually the quality is good when the yield is heavy.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

Although a sufficient proportion of the foreign wheat crops has not yet been harvested to indicate whether or not the aggregate result is likely to exceed the bumper total of last year, preliminary reports from winter-wheat growing countries, whose harvests are either finished or which will take place within the next few weeks, point to a considerable deficiency of this variety, as compared with the preceding season. Spring wheat, however, which ordinarily constitutes over one-fourth of the world's annual supply, has yet to pass through critical stages of development, and uncertainty respecting the outcome renders all present calculations as to the total of both varieties vague and indecisive.

In the great majority of countries abroad the 1913-14 season has from various causes been more or less unfavorable to full yields of winter wheat. From the harvests which took place in Argentina, Australia, and British India in the winter and spring, the combined outturn fell short of that of the previous year by 105,000,000 bushels, Australia alone showing an increase. The quantity subsequently harvested in North Africa is believed to have been much below expectations, because of drought in Algeria and Tunis. In Europe the yield in no important winter-wheat country, excepting Russia, promises to exceed materially that of a year ago, and in a few countries heavy decreases have already been recorded. A preliminary official estimate puts the yield of Italy at 180,042,000 bushels against 214,405,000 in 1913, a falling off of close to 35,000,000 bushels. The Hungarian crop, according to an official estimate based on the appearance of the plants in mid-June, indicates a decrease in that Kingdom of 18,000,000 bushels, the official forecast for 1914 being 133,488,000 bushels from 8,623,000 acres, compared with 151,346,000 bushels in 1913 from 7,699,838 acres and 173,328,000 bushels in 1912. In Russia winter wheat constitutes roughly about one-fourth the total wheat, the bulk of the crop being of the spring variety. A recently published estimate of the Central Statistical Committee makes the 1914 acreage of winter wheat in 63 governments of European Russia 18,212,000 acres against 17,293,000 acres last season, and the production of the current year 297,044,000 bushels, compared

with 295,453,000 bushels in 1913—an increase for the present season of 1,600,000 bushels.

Definite official figures on winter-wheat yields in 1914 have as yet been issued for no other countries of Europe. Reports on the condition of the crops from time to time since the opening of spring have, however, frequently indicated unseasonably low temperatures and alternate periods of excessive drought or moisture over wide areas. During the past two weeks weather conditions have improved pretty generally and more optimism is expressed regarding the outcome of winter wheat, both as to quantity and quality, than was heard earlier in the season. Improvement in condition is reported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, and some smaller producing nations, but in most quarters the popular impression is that the change of weather will benefit quality more than quantity.

Spring wheat, of which the bulk of the foreign supply is produced in Canada and Russia, seems, with a few possibly important exceptions, to have made satisfactory development. The Canadian crop, as a whole, is said to have been sown in an exceptionally well-prepared seed bed, and the seed to have had unusually good germinative quality. Growth, notwithstanding occasional spells of local drought, has made fine progress during the season and prospects of yields are now generally described in superlatives. Concerning the important Russian crop, there have been the past month numerous contradictory and confusing reports. Perhaps the most certain conclusion to be derived from them is that extensive drought has prevailed at times in some sections of the Empire, especially in the center, but the extent of the damage, if any, has not yet been given statistical expression.

COTTON ACREAGE AND CONDITION JULY 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates (formerly Bureau of Statistics) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the area of cotton in cultivation this year (1914) in the United States is about 36,960,000 acres, as compared with 37,458,000 acres, the revised estimates of acreage in cultivation a year ago, being a decrease of 498,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 79.6 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 74.3 on May 25, 1914, 81.8 on June 25, 1913, and 80.7, the average condition for the past 10 years on June 25.

Details by States follow:

States.	Area under cultivation a year ago (revised estimate).	Area, 1914 (preliminary estimate).		Condition.			
		Per cent compared with 1913.	Acres.	June 25, 1914.	May 25, 1914.	June 25—	
						1913.	10-year average.
Virginia.....	48,000	95	46,000	86	83	81	84
North Carolina.....	1,589,000	100	1,589,000	82	76	76	81
South Carolina.....	2,798,000	101	2,826,000	81	72	73	79
Georgia.....	5,345,000	101	5,398,000	83	80	74	81
Florida.....	192,000	101	194,000	86	82	85	85
Alabama.....	3,798,000	103	3,912,000	88	85	79	80
Mississippi.....	3,117,000	101	3,148,000	81	87	82	78
Louisiana.....	1,263,000	110	1,389,000	81	82	81	78
Texas.....	12,686,000	95	12,052,000	74	65	86	82
Arkansas.....	2,527,000	100	2,527,000	80	79	86	81
Tennessee.....	866,000	100	866,000	79	80	87	83
Missouri.....	113,000	110	124,000	93	86	88	83
Oklahoma.....	3,102,000	92	2,854,000	79	68	89	82
California.....	14,000	250	35,000	100	100	95	97
United States.....	37,458,000	98.7	36,960,000	79.6	74.3	81.8	80.7

TOBACCO REPORT, BY TYPES AND DISTRICTS, 1914.

Table 2 shows the preliminary acreage and condition of tobacco on July 1, by types and districts.

TABLE 2.—*Tobacco acreage, by types and districts, 1914, and condition July 1.*

Type and district.	Area, 1914.	Per cent of 1913.	Condition, July 1—		
			1914	1913	5-year average.
I. <i>Cigar type.</i>					
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England.....	27,000	109	93	95	95
New York.....	4,600	106	95	92	93
Pennsylvania.....	33,100	85	86	83	90
Ohio: Miami Valley.....	56,400	110	75	87	90
Wisconsin.....	45,600	106	98	95	92
Georgia and Florida.....	6,200	108	77	90	90
II. <i>Chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types.</i>					
Burley district.....	244,200	105	68	82	83
Paducah district.....	61,500	82	55	70	81
Henderson or Stemming district.....	71,500	130	60	69	83
One-Sucker district.....	38,400	100	64	69	78
Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.....	98,900	86	60	74	82
Virginia Sun-Cured district.....	11,900	75	53	80	82
Virginia Dark district.....	49,800	70	52	89	86
Old Bright district.....	216,000	90	59	91	81
New Bright district.....	151,800	92	62	85	78
Maryland and Eastern Ohio export district.....	22,900	83	78	78	86
Louisiana: Perique.....	700	110	91	95	86
All other.....	10,500				

The total area of cigar tobacco is 172,900 acres, compared with 168,000 in 1913, an increase of 4,900 acres, or 2.9 per cent. Pennsylvania is the only State showing a decrease. New Hampshire and

Vermont, each State growing only about 100 acres, show the same as last year. All other States have a larger area. The chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types show 967,600 acres, against 1,036,300 in 1913, a decrease of 68,700 acres, or 6.6 per cent. The total area is 1,151,000 acres, compared with 1,216,100 acres last year, or 5.4 per cent less.

I. CIGAR TYPES.

New England.—The area is 9 per cent larger than last year. With an abundant supply of plants and favorable weather the crop was transferred to the fields about the usual time under favorable conditions. More damage than usual was done in the fields by wireworms, but this was overcome by replanting and a good stand secured. The condition on July 1 indicated a good crop.

New York.—The acreage has been increased 6 per cent. Plants were plentiful and in the Onondaga district 10 days or two weeks early, and transplanting also was early. In the Big Flats district planting was at about the usual time. Some damage to plants in the field by insects is reported, but with favorable soil conditions for replanting a good stand was secured. The condition on July 1 was better than it was last year and promised a good crop.

Pennsylvania.—Low prices and poor returns for last year's crop caused a reduction of 15 per cent in the area planted. Plants were plentiful and were transplanted early. Some damage from cutworms is reported, but this did not prevent a good stand. Condition on July 1 indicated a much better crop than in 1913.

Ohio: Miami Valley.—The acreage has been increased 10 per cent. Plants were abundant and early, and planting began in good time, a part of it early. Dry, hot weather made a stand hard to secure, delayed transplanting the latter part of the crop, and interfered with growth of that planted. Condition on July 1 was not good, but will improve rapidly with rains.

Wisconsin.—The acreage is 6 per cent larger than last year. Plants were plentiful and transplanting was accomplished a week or 10 days early, and a good stand secured. The high condition reported on July 1 gives promise of the best results in several years.

Georgia and Florida.—The acreage is 8 per cent larger than last year. Plants were late and planting began later than usual, but under favorable conditions was pushed rapidly and finished about the usual time. Dry weather following caused some apprehension as to the outcome. More favorable conditions later give promise of good quality.

II. CHEWING, SMOKING, SNUFF, AND EXPORT TYPES.

Burley district.—The acreage is 5 per cent larger than in 1913. A larger increase was intended, but dry weather in some portions of the district prevented the full acreage being planted.

Plants were abundant and ready about the usual time, but transplanting was delayed by hot, dry weather and began late. Where the rainfall was sufficient the full intended acreage was planted and a good stand secured. In parts of the district the land was dry and with only light local rains a full acreage was not planted and the stand is bad. Dry weather followed planting and interfered with proper growth. The crop is late and does not promise good quality or yield.

Paducah district.—A much larger area than last year's was prepared and plants were plentiful and early, but extremely hot, dry weather, relieved only by local showers, prevailed during the planting season and only 82 per cent of last year's acreage was planted, two or three weeks late. The stand is bad and condition poorest for several years. Dry weather continued up to July 1 and the crop is a month late. A crop poor in quality and short in pounds is indicated.

Henderson or Stemming district.—The acreage is 30 per cent larger than last year's, but smaller than intended. Plants were plentiful and ready for transplanting about the usual time. Hot, dry weather, with only local showers, made conditions unfavorable and the area prepared was not all planted. The stand is poor and growth three or four weeks late. The prospect on July 1 was for a light yield of inferior quality.

One-Sucker district.—This district has formerly been reported under the head of the Upper Green River and Upper Cumberland districts. The area is about the same as it was last year, but less than intended. With an abundance of plants, they could not be transplanted at the usual time on account of hot weather and the dry condition of the soil. Local rains gave some relief and a part of the planting was accomplished three weeks late. The stand is poor and the condition on July 1 did not indicate good results.

Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.—The area is 14 per cent less than last year's, although an increase was planned. With no general rain from early in May until July 1, planting was not completed and what was accomplished was late. The stand is poor and growth a month late. The condition on July 1 indicated a light yield of poor quality.

Virginia Sun-Cured district.—The area is 25 per cent less than last year's, caused partly by low prices and unsatisfactory returns and partly by dry weather, which prevented the full planting of the intended area. Plants were scarce and late and planting was delayed

by dry weather. The stand is bad and growth poor, and a good yield is not indicated by the condition on July 1.

Virginia Dark district.—The area is 30 per cent less than in 1913, partly because growers in the eastern end of the district substituted bright tobacco for dark. Plants were 10 days or 2 weeks late and scarce on account of damage in beds from flies. Planting was delayed by hot, dry weather, and in some instances not fully accomplished. The stand is poor and growth late, giving promise of poor results.

Old Bright district.—The acreage is 10 per cent less than last year's, whereas about that much increase was intended. Planting was delayed a week or 10 days by the lateness of plants and further by dry, hot weather, and in some instances land prepared for tobacco was not planted. The stand is poor and crop late. July 1 condition indicates a short crop.

New Bright district.—The area is 8 per cent less than it was last year, but an increase was planned. A freeze early in March killed most of the plants in the beds, necessitating resowing and causing plants to be two weeks late. Dry, hot weather followed, further delaying planting, so that it was a month late, and in some instances tobacco land was planted in other crops. The stand is bad, but a good crop possible under favorable conditions.

Maryland and Eastern Ohio Export district.—The area has been reduced 17 per cent, while under favorable conditions a small increase would have been planted. Plants were abundant, but dry, hot weather delayed planting and reduced the area; the growth is late and stand bad. A good crop is not promised.

Louisiana: Perique.—The area is larger and a crop above the average in yield and quality is promised.

The receipts of butter and eggs at six primary markets for June, 1914, were: Butter, 65,567,459 pounds; eggs, 1,143,136 cases. The average receipts for June during the 5 years 1910-1914 were: Butter, 64,411,410 pounds; eggs, 1,211,453 cases.

AREA OF SUGAR BEETS PLANTED, 1914.

The area of sugar beets planted in 1914 was 18 per cent less than in 1913, and amounted to about 520,600 acres. In Idaho and Utah a greater area was planted this year than last year, but in the other States there was a decrease. The area harvested for 1913 was about 91 per cent of the area planted for the entire United States. Table 3 shows in detail the area planted in the current year, and both planted and harvested acreage last year:

TABLE 3.—Area of sugar beets planted in 1914 and 1913, and area harvested in 1913.

State.	Area planted.			Area harvested, 1913.	
	1914		1913	Amount.	Percent- age of planted area, 1913.
	Percent- age of 1913.	Amount.			
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
California.....	79	109,500	138,300	127,610	92
Colorado.....	80	146,100	183,100	168,410	92
Idaho.....	111	25,900	23,300	22,497	97
Michigan.....	91	111,300	122,600	107,965	88
Ohio.....	61	19,000	31,200	30,661	98
Utah.....	103	41,900	40,600	39,472	97
Other States.....	70	66,900	96,060	83,391	87
United States.....	82	520,600	635,100	580,006	91

The average price paid to growers for sugar beets in 1913 was \$5.69 per ton. The average given in the May issue of the Agricultural Outlook (Farmers' Bulletin 598, p. 10) was an error.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 4.—Crop conditions in Florida and California.

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition July 1—			Condi- tion June 1.	Condition July 1—			Condi- tion June 1.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Pineapples.....	70	91	95	75	89	70	80	92
Oranges.....	90	89	95	82	90	57	83	87
Lemons.....	90	84	85	86	85	69	84	85
Grapefruit.....	90	85	90	84	82	71	81	80
Peaches.....	75	50	90	72	85	69	84	85
Pears.....	67	38	45	70	82	71	81	80
Watermelons.....	74	80	80	76	93	85	89	95
Cantaloupes.....	68	77	70	68	95	86	90	96
Apricots.....					77	60	80	80
Prunes.....					70	74	85	65
Olives.....					90	78	88	92
Almonds.....					81	55	80	85
Walnuts.....					83	83	90	86
Velvet beans.....	84			82				
Grapes:								
For wine.....					94	89	95	
For raisins.....					92	89	96	
For table.....					96	89	95	

Exports of Sea Island cotton from the United States for the 9 months ending March 31, 1914, were 7,061,209 pounds, and exports of other cotton amounted to 4,193,226,574 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. For the corresponding 9 months of the preceding fiscal year exports of Sea Island cotton were 2,219,039 pounds and other cotton 3,927,242,266.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.8 per cent during June; in the past 6 years the price level has increased during June 0.4 per cent.

On July 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 12.0 per cent higher than a year ago, but 14.0 per cent lower than 2 years ago and 1.3 per cent lower than the average of the past 6 years on July 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.0 per cent during the month from May 15 to June 15, which compares with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the same period a year ago, a decrease of 2.0 per cent 2 years ago, a decrease of 1.7 per cent 3 years ago, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent 4 years ago.

From December 15 to June 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 5.4 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 12.0 per cent, and 2 years ago 16.8 per cent, while 3 years ago there was a decline in price of 12.3 per cent during this period.

On June 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.22 per 100 pounds, which is 0.5 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 15.2 per cent higher than 2 years ago, 32.6 per cent higher than 3 years ago, and 0.9 per cent lower than 4 years ago on June 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 36 and 37.

HESSIAN FLY.

By F. M. WEBSTER, *In Charge of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.*

The Hessian fly is a true fly, having but a single pair of wings. In form it somewhat resembles a diminutive mosquito. The term "Hessian fly" was long ago applied to it on account of its having been discovered some time after the encampment of the Hessian troops on Long Island, New York, in 1779. While it is, beyond a doubt, a foreign insect, it may or may not have been introduced in this manner. Be that as it may, it has spread continuously throughout the wheat-growing regions of the eastern United States from the Atlantic coast westward to central North Dakota and South Dakota, central Nebraska, western Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma; also along the Pacific coast west of the Sierra Nevadas, thus occupying only the more humid portions of the country, apparently being unable to develop in an arid country. It is for this reason, probably, that it does not occur continuously to the west of longitude 100° or to any great extent southward beyond a few miles from the Arkansas River; while, of course, east of the Mississippi it is restricted only by the area covered by the limits of the wheat-growing section. (Fig. 1.)

There are two annual generations of the pest. What may be termed the first generation of flies, enumerating them chronologically, appears in spring, originating from "flaxseeds," so called, in plants that have been attacked the previous autumn. These flies, as is the habit of those of both generations, deposit their slender, minute eggs of a reddish color in the troughs or furrows of the leaves of wheat. The young maggots hatching from these eggs are equally minute, of the same reddish cast as the eggs, and make their way down the leaf to the sheath and between this and the stem, usually to the first joint below.

The young maggot gradually changes to white, and when nearly mature in this stage to a glassy green clouded with white. As it



FIG. 1.—Map showing distribution of Hessian fly in the United States.

increases in size it becomes embedded in the juicy stem, causing a weakening of the straw at this point, resulting in straw-fallen grain just before harvest.

When the maggot has become full sized the skin covering gradually hardens and changes to somewhat the color and appearance of a flaxseed, so much so that this stage, which is between the maggot and the fly, is commonly called the "flaxseed" stage. Sometimes these "flaxseeds" are found just above the ground, sometimes higher up the stem, the exact location depending on the size of the wheat plants at the time the eggs were deposited in the spring. Some farmers mistake them for the eggs. By harvest nearly all of the maggots have passed into what we know as the "flaxseed" stage, which is a resting stage, during which no food is required.

The period through which the insect remains in this stage varies, first, with the latitude, and, second, with humidity and rainfall; thus, in the northern portion of the country the adult flies emerge from these flaxseeds in the stubble early in September, probably about the 10th or 15th; whereas in the extreme southern portion of the country they do not appear until a month or six weeks later. Besides, the same weather conditions that prevent the young wheat from starting in fall retards the appearance of the fly. The fly is short lived and must deposit its eggs soon after it emerges from the stubble. It is a mistaken idea that frost destroys it.

East of the Mississippi River the fly is not known to develop in the grasses, so that the summer may be said to be passed exclusively in the grain stubble. West of the Mississippi River, under certain conditions, it may develop and pass the summer in some of the grasses. If, at the time the flies are abroad in the fall, there are no wheat plants above ground on which the female flies can deposit their eggs, there can be no injury to the plants in the fall, and hence none the following spring; whereas, if the wheat is sown early enough so that the plants have made some growth above ground at the time the eggs are deposited, the flies will seek out these plants and they become infested in the same way as the plants in the spring, only in the fall the young maggots hatching from eggs deposited on the wheat leaves make their way down behind the sheath to a point just above the roots of the plant, where they become embedded in the tissue, precisely as is the case in the spring, only lower down the plant.

The effect of the fly on young wheat in the fall is exceedingly deceiving, the infested plants being of a more rank growth, the leaves broader and of a darker color, almost resembling those of oats; but close examination will show that there is no central leaf or portion of the plant that would later become the stem or straw. Thus it is that wheat fields may appear unusually vigorous and healthy until quite late in the season, when, suddenly, the plants change color and die. The most of the maggots become full grown before cold weather occurs and pass the winter in the brown or "flaxseed" stage, and it is from these "flaxseeds" that the flies emerge the following spring.

The logical conclusion therefore must be that if the farmer will delay his wheat sowing until after the adult flies have appeared and disappeared in the fall there will be none in his fields to winter over and produce flies the following spring; in other words, the farmer has but one opportunity during the year to reach this pest, and that is at the time he sows his grain. It is entirely possible and frequently occurs that a few early sown fields will in spring infest a whole neighborhood, regardless of whether it was sown late or early.

Strange as it may seem, the methods of dealing with this pest will appear far-fetched and require some explanation to show why they in any way relate to the pest or its control.

The first move should be to procure a well-pulverized, fertile, compact seed bed. This may, perhaps, be best explained by suggesting that the farmer commence to plow his ground early, just as though he expected to sow very early. Then cultivate it continually, by disking or rolling, as may become necessary, until he gets a thoroughly pulverized compact bed in which to place the seed. The sowing may then be delayed later than ordinary, because when the seed is placed in the ground it has every favorable condition to enable it to germinate quickly and send out rootlets to supply prompt and sufficient nourishment for the young plants.

It must be borne in mind that a healthy, vigorous plant will throw off or outgrow an attack that would kill a weaker one. Again, if the wheat is sown year after year on the same land, the flies have but to emerge from the old stubble and deposit their eggs upon the young wheat plants, whereas, on the other hand, if the crop is rotated and the wheat is fall sown upon land that has produced some other crop, then the fly must migrate or be carried with the wind from one field to another, which, owing to their frailty, always proves more or less fatal. It will be seen that good farming and a rotation of crops are two practical and efficient measures in controlling the Hessian fly.

As to the time when the farmer should sow his grain to escape the fall attack, he can of all others best decide this matter for himself, because, if he will watch year after year, he will soon notice that wheat sown after about a certain date will rarely be infested by fly and then more generally in spring, which infestation may have come from some early-sown fields in his neighborhood.

In case of the present outbreak, generally speaking, the farmer can get no better indication of the date when he should sow his grain in the fall of the year than to follow the infestation as shown by the sowing of the fall of 1913. In many localities farmers have reported that wheat sown after certain dates was uninjured, while that sown previously was damaged from 50 to 75 per cent.

A long series of wheat-sowing experiments covering a period of over a quarter of a century, outlined by the writer and carried out by practical farmers, has clearly shown that wheat should not be sown in the fall in the latitude of southern New York, southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin and westward much, if any, before the 20th of September; in the approximate latitude of Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and extreme northern Kansas, before the 25th of September; while in northern Maryland, extreme southern Ohio, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and southern Kansas it should not be sown before October. Not only do

the results of experiment show this, but those obtained by practical successful farmers have proven their correctness. In extreme southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma wheat should not be sown until after the first week in October; and this is true of Virginia. October-sown wheat always enjoys the greatest freedom from fly in Maryland. Practically the same corresponding delay in wheat sowing in the fall should be followed to the southward.

There are numbers of natural enemies of the Hessian fly and serious outbreaks are doubtless primarily due to the fact that, owing to conditions not well understood, possibly meteorological, these natural enemies become so reduced as not to be able to control the pest.

From the fact that many successful farmers rarely or never lose a crop of wheat from Hessian fly attack, it is very clear that the results they obtain can also be accomplished by others. If the soil lacks fertility, some quick-acting fertilizer applied at the time of sowing will encourage and facilitate the rapid growth of the wheat plants, and thus some of the objections to late sowing be overcome.

MARKETING BY PARCEL POST.

By CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief, Office of Markets.*

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the benefits that will come to producers through the inauguration of the parcel post. Some are greatly pleased with the prospect of direct marketing of such products as lend themselves to proper distribution by this means and already are availing themselves of the facilities that have been provided. Others see nothing hopeful or promising in the parcel-post system and usually have not tried it at all or have tried it in a very inadequate fashion and without due attention to the many important details of successful marketing in this manner.

It is important to remember that there is nothing automatic about the parcel post. It is merely a vehicle for the transportation and delivery of produce, the successful development of which will depend very largely upon the shipper, though also in part on the purchaser or consumer. This presumes, and with the best of reason, that the Post Office Department will do its part of the work with dispatch and care.

As a method of marketing the parcel post will succeed only in such measure as it accomplishes more efficiently and economically the functions performed by the numerous middle interests of the present system. Its greatest advantage naturally will appear, so far as shipments from the farm are concerned, in those commodities which are produced practically in the condition in which they are finally retailed to the consumer, but even in the case of such products

there must be a well-understood and businesslike agreement as to how fair and reasonable prices are to be arrived at and as to the particular qualities that are to be delivered at the stated prices.

There is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some farmers who have butter, eggs, and other produce to sell to ask prices far above those current in their own rural localities and higher even than those exacted by the fancy retail stores of the cities for products of the same grade. Fundamentally there are only two reasons to persuade the consumer to undertake the additional trouble and uncertainty of securing produce by mail. These are economy in cost and greater freshness of product. No unusual method will ever be popular unless it gives results along one or both of these lines. Producers must be very careful not to overreach in the matter of price. Unless they are willing to share the saving with the consumer who agrees to receive food products which he has not had an opportunity to examine and whose quality and time of delivery will always be subject to a degree of uncertainty, there is little prospect of the wide extension of the parcel-post system which it deserves, so far as the farm is concerned.

Recently the post office at Washington, D. C., has been very active in trying to promote parcel-post marketing, collecting lists of names of farmers and others who have produce to sell, and printing and distributing these lists to patrons of the Washington office who might become purchasers. A few cases with respect to eggs alone will suffice to illustrate this tendency referred to above. One New Jersey farmer offers eggs at 40 cents a dozen the year around; a Pennsylvania farmer in June offers "fresh white sanitary eggs" at \$1 for two dozen; a Virginia farmer offers eggs at Washington quotations plus 10 cents. It is difficult to see how a user of eggs could afford to pay such prices when fresh country eggs are being sold by farmers to country grocers at this moment for prices ranging above and below 20 cents a dozen in trade.

The difference between the country price and the city price must be shared fairly between the producer and the buyer. The latter will not take chances on things that can not be examined and which in some cases may not fulfill the particular need; furthermore, he will not bear the uncertainty as to time of arrival unless there is a gain to him in so doing. On the other hand, much of the consumers' particularity is based on illogical prejudice, so that they, as well as the producers, must standardize their demands and make concessions.

Standardization of products is one of the essential things to parcel-post marketing. Uniformity in quality is almost as important as high quality. It is likely that the most satisfactory way to make

progress along these lines is through the preparation of descriptive specifications for those kinds of produce that will be marketed most largely through parcel post. Only by some such means can the necessary protection be afforded the purchaser as to quality and the producer as to price.

The Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is engaged in a study of standardization which will enable it to publish such grade descriptions as will facilitate ready intercourse.

Farmers should remember that the parcel post works both ways. It is just as useful in having things sent to the farm as in sending products away from the farm. Those who have not tested it as a means of securing things to supply their own needs will be surprised at the convenience and delight of having orders which can be placed by postal card or telephone delivered at the rural free-delivery box in front of the farm.

The practicability of shipping perishable produce is not open to serious question. For many years the investigators in the Department of Agriculture concerned in the introduction, breeding, improvement, and general study of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and other plants have utilized the mails in the shipping of experimental material. In this way everything from the most delicate fruits to vegetables suitable for all winter storage have been shipped from a few miles to several thousand miles. In a great majority of cases, packages and packing have been devised after a few trials which have resulted in delivery in good condition. More recently, definite and carefully planned experiments covering eggs, butter, strawberries, cherries, lettuce, and assorted vegetables have been undertaken.

The tests that have been conducted in the shipping of eggs are described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 594, entitled "Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post," which can be obtained free of charge upon application to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. During the progress of this experiment, and since that time, over 10,000 eggs have been shipped with a loss small enough to constitute a thorough practical demonstration favorable to the method. In the bulletin detailed instructions are given by means of which any farm operator, his wife, or older children could make a beginning in the establishment of a parcel-post egg market. Indeed, many cases of permanent arrangements between producers and consumers whereby shipments have been made regularly for a period of months have already been made. From October of last year to June of the present year the writer secured practically his whole supply from a farm 92 miles distant from Washington, involving a transfer point for all mail. Only two cases of breakage in sufficient quantity to be worthy of comment occurred.

There are numerous types of containers, several of which have proven satisfactory, concerning which information may be obtained by interested persons by applying to the experiment stations in their respective States.

Extensive experiments in the shipping of butter by parcel post have been under way for a number of months. No shipments of less than 2 pounds are made because of the relatively greater expense incident to the shipment of single pounds. It has been sent in 2, 3, 5, and 10 pound parcels, not only from the creameries at which it was produced to the office in Washington, but from Washington to experiment stations throughout the country for examination there and subsequent return. The butter used has been all put up in 1-pound prints, wrapped in regular waterproof butter paper, and placed in paraffined paper cartons such as are most commonly used in the distribution of fancy creamery butter. These cartons are then inserted into corrugated pasteboard containers suitable for accomodating the differing amounts to be shipped, and wrapped with good wrapping paper.

Under ordinary weather conditions practically no difficulty has been experienced in the shipment of butter. The chief problem to be solved, of course, is to prevent the butter from liquefying; mere softening has not proven injurious. The difficulty is somewhat less acute in cold weather than in warm. However, the fact that mail cars must be heated in winter, and that this is accomplished by superheated steam pipes located along the outer walls of the car and behind the mail sacks, tends to make the problem of butter shipment in winter somewhat similar to that in warm weather.

The regulations of the Post Office Department on this subject are of such a nature that it is possible to obviate the trouble to a considerable extent in cold weather by marking butter parcels as follows: "Perishable—Keep away from heating apparatus." Mail clerks are expected to be guided by such instructions and to give perishables special care.

With the growth of the parcel post as a method of shipping perishables it would seem not unlikely that in the future some method of refrigeration on a small scale might be developed. Over ordinary distances and under average conditions butter wrapped as outlined can be shipped without deterioration. It should always be chilled before shipment and chilled again immediately upon receipt by the purchaser. It should be dispatched with attention to the mail schedule so that it will be on the road as short a time as possible, and it is preferable that shipments should be timed to make the greater part of the journey at night, when temperatures are materially lower than during the day.

During the strawberry-shipping season, which is just closing, 28 crates of berries have been handled by the parcel post. Twenty-four of these in 16-quart crates were shipped from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In order to comply with the post-office requirements the crates were fitted with tight bottoms, which would make leakage difficult though not wholly impossible. Parcels of this character weighing over 20 pounds are very generally handled in a manner similar to express and are not put in bags. Those weighing less than 20 pounds are usually placed in mail sacks and the wrapping in either case must be done accordingly. In only two cases did the individual quart boxes containing the berries show sufficient leakage to stain the bottom of the crate itself, and in only one of these cases was there any evidence of leakage on the outside of the crate. Considering the perishable nature of the product and the distance over the ordinary routes of travel from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Washington this test certainly indicates promise, as the berries were received in fully as good condition as would have been the case by any other means of transportation, and were of better quality than berries selling at a higher price at the particular time in the Washington market.

The shipment of the strawberries raised another small but practical point in the relation of the parcel post to domestic economy. The housewife usually plans to do her preserving or other operations on definite days, hence it is important that the shipper and the carrier accomplish the delivery as requested in order that the buyer may be satisfied. Berries intended to be preserved on Wednesday can occasion a great deal of inconvenience if they arrive on Thursday, when the servant is having a holiday, or the home-keeper herself has other engagements. There is small doubt but that over reasonable distances and with the fruit of proper shipping texture, strawberries can be carried quite satisfactorily.

As an experiment in the practicability of shipping in the present 32-quart commercial crate, 3 shipments were made with the crates only three-fourths full to keep them within the weight limit, and in a fourth case as an experiment outside of the present weight limits a full 32-quart crate weighing 56 pounds was shipped. These crates were received in fully as good condition as the 16-quart crates.

Small preliminary experiments with both sweet and sour cherries have been made, but not enough shipments have been conducted to warrant any statement of conclusions.

During the late winter and early spring 8 or 10 barrels of lettuce produced in the experiments of the department on the Arlington farm, conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, were shipped to various parts of the country in 142 parcels. The varieties used in the experiments were the "Boston head" and "Grand Rapids." The

parcels usually contained, depending upon the size of the heads or bunches, from 2 to several dozen heads. The average weight of parcels containing 8 to 10 heads was between 4 and 4½ pounds. The average weight of those containing 6 was about 3 pounds. The parcels were shipped not only in the local zone and to near-by points, but to places as far away as Boston, New York, Toledo, Chicago, Minneapolis, and elsewhere. In spite of the fact that zero weather prevailed during a part of the time when experiments were in progress, the lettuce carried through to destination satisfactorily and with only a small percentage of waste. In the local zone, lettuce from shipments that were kept under observation was perfectly fresh and usable at the end of 7 days. Ordinary corrugated cartons lined with paraffin paper and wrapped with ordinary strong wrapping paper were used for the shipments.

Experiments have also been conducted with parcels containing an assortment of vegetables available at the same time. Such shipments have usually been uniformly successful and present an extension of the hamper system which has been inaugurated to some extent by certain of the express companies. The varying degree of perishableness of different vegetables must be borne in mind in making such shipments.

For the convenience of persons desiring to attempt the establishment of direct marketing contracts and for the information of all persons interested in the cost of shipping by parcel post there is given in Table 5 the rate for the local, first, and second zones of all parcels weighing from 1 to 50 pounds.

TABLE 5.—*Parcel postage rates up to 150 miles.*

Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.	Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.	Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones, first and second, up to 150 miles.
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	18.....	0.14	\$0.22	35.....	0.22	\$0.39
2.....	.06	.06	19.....	.14	.23	36.....	.23	.40
3.....	.06	.07	20.....	.15	.24	37.....	.23	.41
4.....	.07	.08	21.....	.15	.25	38.....	.24	.42
5.....	.07	.09	22.....	.16	.26	39.....	.24	.43
6.....	.08	.10	23.....	.16	.27	40.....	.25	.44
7.....	.08	.11	24.....	.17	.28	41.....	.25	.45
8.....	.09	.12	25.....	.17	.29	42.....	.26	.46
9.....	.09	.13	26.....	.18	.30	43.....	.26	.47
10.....	.10	.14	27.....	.18	.31	44.....	.27	.48
11.....	.10	.15	28.....	.19	.32	45.....	.27	.49
12.....	.11	.16	29.....	.19	.33	46.....	.28	.50
13.....	.11	.17	30.....	.20	.34	47.....	.28	.51
14.....	.12	.18	31.....	.20	.35	48.....	.29	.52
15.....	.12	.19	32.....	.21	.36	49.....	.29	.53
16.....	.13	.20	33.....	.21	.37	50.....	.30	.54
17.....	.13	.21	34.....	.22	.38			

It should be explained that the local zone rates apply to all business originating within the territory of any office, whether it is received on a rural route or from the city branches of the particular post office.

For distances greater than 150 miles a weight limit of 20 pounds applies. Rates for greater distances are not given, as it is believed that the greater proportion of parcel-post patrons will be developed within the 150-mile radius. A parcel for shipment by mail must not exceed 72 inches in length and girth combined. Determine the length between ends and take the girth at the thickest point. If the aggregate of the two is not greater than 72 inches, the parcel will be received for mailing. The name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From" must be placed on every package. From all money-order post offices to offices of the same class parcels may be shipped "Collect on delivery" on the payment of a 10-cent fee, but the value of the package may not exceed \$100.

In Circular No. 3, dated April, 1914, the Division of Classification, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, published a very clear and comprehensive statement of the conditions under which parcel-post shipments may be made, including instructions for preparation and wrapping. This can be obtained by application to the local post office or to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and should be in the possession of every parcel-post patron.

There are many conditions and circumstances under which the use of the parcel post for marketing will not prove economical. There are many others, especially for particular products and under particular conditions, for which parcel-post transportation would seem the only reasonable and economical method. It is not expected that parcel-post marketing will supplant usual methods, but its proper use should certainly make it a valuable supplement to these under all conditions and a check upon other methods when they are not being applied with fairness to either producer or consumer or both.

The first Argentine corn to reach Montreal, Canada, this season arrived on June 20 and consisted of about 200,000 bushels. Some of this is reported to be for local consumption in Canada and some for shipment to the New England States. The ocean rate on corn from Buenos Aires to Montreal at this time was reported at 8.7 cents per bushel of 56 pounds (14s. 6d. per ton). The cargo in question was loaded part at Rosario and part at San Nicolas, Argentine river ports located above Buenos Aires.

The sugar made in Porto Rico from the cane crop of 1913 was reported by the Treasury Department of that island as 398,004 tons (of 2,000 pounds). The production in 1912 was 371,076 tons.

Wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the 5 months ending May 31, 1914, amounted to nearly 68,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity over 20,000,000 bushels came from the United States, about 12,000,000 each from Canada and Australia, about 9,000,000 each from Russia and Argentina, nearly 2,000,000 bushels from British East Indies, and the balance from other countries.

CAR SUPPLY IN RELATION TO MARKETING THE WHEAT CROP OF 1914.

By G. C. WHITE, *Transportation Specialist, Office of Markets.*

Since the publication in the AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK of May 22 of the forecast of the yield of wheat in the United States for 1914, the question of car supply to move the crop has been engaging the attention of the railroads and grain men. Trade journals have called attention to a prospective car shortage, and railway periodicals have pointed out the necessity of having all box cars thoroughly overhauled and put in condition to handle bulk grain.

The Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken some investigations to ascertain to what extent a car shortage this year is anticipated by the grain trade, on what roads shortages are most acutely felt, to what extent the trade keeps in touch with the roads, advising prospective needs, what information is given out by the roads as to ability to fill all orders promptly or steps taken to minimize shortages, and whether or not the car supply keeps pace from year to year with the increasing need for cars. Replies received cover the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. These seven States have for 1914 an estimated wheat yield of 385,000,000 bushels.

The sentiment is by no means universal among the country elevators that there will be a car shortage. The belief that there will be a shortage is most prevalent among the country elevators of Kansas. Expressions from terminal elevator points indicate that there will be a shortage in all States.

Opinions as to the roads on which car shortages are most acutely felt amount to little and are apparently based on the particular road on which a man's elevator is located. One man answers that a certain road is most prompt in furnishing cars and another man names the same road as least prompt. Attention is called to the fact that adequate car supply is sometimes due to the volume of inbound merchandise, which, when unloaded, makes available empties for outbound grain shipments. Points served by more than one road testify that they can get cars even when noncompetitive points are suffering from a shortage.

Information from the country elevators is, for the most part, that their advice to the roads of cars needed is in the form of orders for cars at the time they are wanted. Terminal elevators and large grain dealers, however, have kept in closer touch with the situation and have advised the carriers as far in advance as possible of the prospective needs.

On the part of the roads statements from officials through the press are given to the public, and growers and elevator men are personally advised by local agents, traveling freight agents, and other representatives of all steps taken to minimize shortages. Every purchase of new cars is advertised and assurance is given that all cars are being put in condition to handle bulk grain. In some cases large numbers of stock cars are being temporarily fitted up for handling grain. As far as possible, foreign empties are being held by the grain-carrying roads, and country sidings are being filled with empties for the first rush.

It is the consensus that the increase in car supply does not keep pace from year to year with increasing need for cars.

The average carload of wheat contains 1,250 bushels. On this basis it would require 524,000 cars to move the estimated crop of winter wheat for the entire United States the present year and 308,000 cars to move the crop of the seven States here discussed. However, as noted in the Agricultural Outlook of March 23, 1914, only 58.1 per cent of the wheat produced is shipped out of the county where grown, and on this basis the number of cars required would be 304,444 and 178,948, respectively. On the same basis it would require approximately 432,000 cars to move the entire wheat crop of the United States.

The total number of box cars owned by all the roads in the United States June 30, 1911 (the latest report available), was 990,313. Taking 15 of the principal roads in the seven States covered by our investigations, we find that they had on July 30, 1913, 60,446 miles of road and 223,487 box cars. Their aggregate mileage increase for the two years from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1913, was 3 per cent, the increase in the number of their box cars, 3 per cent, and the increase in the tonnage capacity of their box cars, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The figures for individual roads vary from a decrease of 14 per cent in the number of box cars to an increase of 32 per cent, and in tonnage capacity from a decrease of 5 per cent to an increase of 50 per cent. These 15 roads contain approximately 25 per cent of the entire mileage of the United States and own approximately 22 per cent of all the box cars. The seven States in question produce approximately 40 per cent of all the wheat of the United States. What the percentage of increase is over the 1911 crop is hard to determine for the area served by these 15 railroads, but it is safe to say that it has been far

greater than the percentage of increase in car supply, inasmuch as the estimated yield of winter wheat for the entire United States for 1914 exceeds the 1911 crop by 52 per cent, and the increase in car supply during 1913-14 has been below normal throughout the country.

These figures are given, not as furnishing an exact formula for determining the number of cars needed to move this year's wheat crop and for estimating the shortage in number of cars, but as indicating some of the factors to be taken into consideration in the problem of car supply and car shortage. Other factors are these: The wheat harvest will extend over 3 months or more from about June 10. Doubtless much wheat will be stored after harvest awaiting better prices. Not all the cars of any road serving the wheat belt are available for wheat traffic. The Santa Fe system, for instance, with extensive mileage in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, must necessarily keep a large part of its cars confined to the business of those States. Account must be taken of general commercial conditions also, and of whether the tonnage of other commodities handled in box cars is above or below normal during the wheat movement. Indications this year are for a heavy crop of corn and oats, the movement of both of which commodities will still further complicate the situation as regards wheat.

Even where the entire mileage of a road is confined to wheat-producing territory, many of its cars are absent on other roads, and it may or may not have on its line a sufficient number of foreign cars to offset the absence of its own.

The terms used by different individuals in estimating shortages are by no means uniform. The majority express it in terms of percentage, which is accurate enough if we understand thereby that for a given period only a certain percentage of the cars ordered are furnished. In the long run every man gets all the cars ordered, and from that point of view there is no shortage. No statement of "car shortage" means anything until we know the time limitation and other conditions on which it is based. In its semimonthly bulletins of car surpluses and shortages the American Railway Association lays down the rule that the figures must represent the differences between "cars ordered" on a given day and "cars available." "Cars available" is defined as any empties of the kind ordered, either en route in trains or on sidings, which can be used to fill the orders of that day, and includes also such loaded cars as will be made empty within 24 hours.

The opinion prevails in some sections that any shortage this year will be due more to lack of motive power and terminal facilities than to lack of cars. One of the greatest drawbacks has always been failure to load and unload promptly and too frequent reconsigning

of shipments. The indications are that shippers and carriers are cooperating this year more closely than ever before in their efforts to avert a car shortage in the movement of the wheat crop.

TABLE 6.—*Corn and rye: Acreage, condition, forecast and price of corn, and condition of rye July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.											Rye.	
	Acreage.		Condition July 1.			Forecast 1914 from condition.	Final estimates.		Price July 1.			Condition July 1.	
	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	1913	10-year average.		1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.
	P. c.	Acres. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....	99	16	85	83	87	626	608	694	86	74	78	.....	.....
New Hampshire	97	21	87	84	87	840	814	967	82	74	78	.....	.....
Vermont.....	100	45	89	84	88	1,802	1,665	1,792	82	73	76	98	92
Massachusetts..	101	48	87	89	89	1,963	1,944	2,041	97	72	81	96	96
Rhode Island...	102	11	90	93	92	416	402	430	112	100	97	.....	.....
Connecticut....	100	61	87	89	89	2,707	2,348	2,755	84	77	77	92	96
New York.....	101	532	86	84	82	19,673	15,020	18,682	81	70	76	92	90
New Jersey....	99	272	85	87	88	9,710	10,862	10,157	83	71	79	95	94
Pennsylvania...	100	1,463	87	87	87	58,549	57,057	56,524	79	68	76	93	93
Delaware.....	100	197	83	88	90	5,886	6,206	6,089	80	65	74	91	90
Maryland.....	99	663	86	88	88	22,237	22,110	22,211	76	63	75	92	91
Virginia.....	97	1,921	83	91	90	44,644	51,480	46,959	91	82	86	87	90
West Virginia..	100	732	81	91	90	19,863	22,692	20,137	92	76	85	90	91
North Carolina..	100	2,835	85	89	88	49,881	55,282	47,884	98	90	96	88	90
South Carolina..	100	1,975	82	86	85	35,629	38,512	31,564	102	94	99	86	85
Georgia.....	100	4,066	80	91	88	55,298	63,023	53,482	97	97	98	84	88
Florida.....	102	688	74	95	87	8,146	10,125	8,628	89	93	96	.....	.....
Ohio.....	98	3,822	87	89	84	146,306	146,250	154,651	72	61	67	92	87
Indiana.....	101	4,949	88	88	86	189,448	176,400	186,900	69	59	64	93	88
Illinois.....	99	10,346	88	83	86	376,015	282,150	366,883	68	58	62	90	89
Michigan.....	101	1,692	92	85	82	63,822	56,112	54,829	69	62	68	95	88
Wisconsin.....	103	1,700	90	89	85	62,730	66,825	56,346	64	58	63	95	91
Minnesota.....	106	2,544	81	91	83	82,426	96,000	76,584	56	50	55	89	88
Iowa.....	103	10,248	100	89	87	404,796	338,300	352,236	63	52	57	94	92
Missouri.....	98	7,228	82	85	83	207,444	129,062	200,859	79	63	69	86	88
North Dakota...	125	469	84	89	83	12,607	10,800	6,938	66	52	61	93	86
South Dakota...	110	2,904	92	93	86	85,494	67,320	60,509	59	51	56	94	84
Nebraska.....	98	7,458	97	91	85	217,028	114,150	164,878	65	53	57	92	85
Kansas.....	88	6,412	88	81	82	138,890	23,424	129,700	77	58	64	93	76
Kentucky.....	100	3,650	81	90	88	96,086	74,825	92,543	88	72	78	90	88
Tennessee.....	100	3,350	80	88	87	77,720	68,675	80,767	91	76	81	91	87
Alabama.....	102	3,264	76	87	86	48,372	55,360	49,107	97	88	94	76	87
Mississippi.....	104	3,276	74	85	84	53,333	63,000	51,103	86	82	90	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	106	2,014	85	87	82	42,798	41,800	35,131	91	81	82	.....	.....
Texas.....	98	6,664	80	83	78	138,611	163,200	120,286	89	73	82	84	76
Oklahoma.....	90	4,275	75	87	83	73,744	52,250	75,412	77	60	69	95	75
Arkansas.....	99	2,450	68	81	84	40,817	47,025	48,439	90	77	85	88	87
Montana.....	130	36	93	93	90	1,004	882	533	95	72	104	98	95
Wyoming.....	125	21	93	95	87	527	493	268	80	50	69	96	89
Colorado.....	110	462	96	88	86	10,644	6,300	6,409	74	54	72	100	87
New Mexico.....	105	89	96	87	87	2,478	1,572	1,838	90	82	110	.....	.....
Arizona.....	104	18	94	92	89	592	476	457	90	104	105	.....	.....
Utah.....	106	11	96	92	91	359	340	254	90	71	79	100	93
Nevada.....	100	1	96	88	92	34	34	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	140	20	86	93	92	585	448	362	70	81	93	95	95
Washington.....	106	36	90	97	92	972	952	800	75	84	86	96	95
Oregon.....	107	22	93	94	91	634	598	542	75	72	95	92	93
California.....	110	60	97	79	89	2,386	1,815	1,745	94	87	93	99	84
United States	99.3	105,067	85.8	86.9	84.7	2,916,572	2,446,988	2,708,334	75.5	63.2	69.5	92.9	89.5

¹Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 7.—*Winter and spring wheat: Condition and forecast July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.						Spring wheat.					
	Condition July 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Condition July 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.	
	1914	10-year average.	July 1.	June 1.	1913	5-year average 1909-1913.	1914	10-year average.	July 1.	June 1.	1913	5-year average 1909-1913.
	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹
Maine.....	95	97					95	97	76	76	76	77
Vermont.....	80	91					90	92	24	22	24	21
New York.....	94	86	7,614	7,695	6,800	6,793						
New Jersey.....	80	91	1,232	1,340	1,408	1,475						
Pennsylvania.....	87	88	21,915	23,183	21,852	21,290						
Delaware.....	95	88	1,971	1,929	1,638	1,817						
Maryland.....	94	87	10,355	9,960	8,113	9,290						
Virginia.....	90	88	9,815	9,391	10,608	9,171						
West Virginia.....	92	87	3,170	3,126	3,055	2,952						
North Carolina.....	93	87	6,592	6,308	7,078	5,936						
South Carolina.....	83	79	863	846	972	761						
Georgia.....	90	84	1,638	1,552	1,708	1,382						
Ohio.....	92	77	38,456	37,818	35,100	29,238						
Indiana.....	91	80	42,966	42,494	39,775	30,663						
Illinois.....	87	80	44,374	41,824	41,883	33,640						
Michigan.....	93	79	16,104	15,931	12,776	14,220						
Wisconsin.....	93	88	1,778	1,759	1,749	1,591	93	89	1,869	1,795	1,916	1,719
Minnesota.....	89				810	2,810	88	85	62,000	63,772	67,230	59,859
Iowa.....	91	88	10,897	10,810	10,530	6,272	93	89	5,602	5,408	5,865	5,543
Missouri.....	89	81	40,835	36,706	39,586	31,048						
North Dakota.....							94	85	95,871	85,598	78,855	90,231
South Dakota.....	85				900	2,906	92	80	48,176	46,185	33,075	38,768
Nebraska.....	95	80	68,238	65,349	58,125	45,392	93	80	5,423	5,157	4,200	3,687
Kansas.....	100	72	151,050	148,029	86,515	73,676	85	63	857	907	468	618
Kentucky.....	101	83	10,986	10,370	9,860	9,037						
Tennessee.....	101	85	9,166	8,644	8,400	7,718						
Alabama.....	91	83	380	365	374	297						
Mississippi.....	85	85	13	14	14	59						
Texas.....	80	73	14,282	16,858	13,650	8,863						
Oklahoma.....	100	70	43,138	41,905	17,500	17,224						
Arkansas.....	93	84	1,289	1,252	1,313	999						
Montana.....	92	91	13,276	12,973	12,288	7,636	95	93	10,800	10,596	8,385	5,618
Wyoming.....	91	86	1,194	1,168	1,000	654	91	91	1,476	1,509	1,250	1,019
Colorado.....	97	82	5,457	5,133	4,220	3,762	95	86	7,391	7,089	5,460	5,266
New Mexico.....	102	86	1,041	1,021	651	530	98	86	760	729	570	477
Arizona.....	91	95	903	923	928	642	90	88				2 48
Utah.....	102	91	5,914	5,698	4,600	3,311	97	94	1,979	2,040	1,820	1,853
Nevada.....	97	96	445	437	368	317	97	98	812	812	713	568
Idaho.....	95	94	9,823	10,136	8,494	8,600	95	94	5,686	5,762	5,600	4,483
Washington.....	95	92	32,632	32,062	32,400	24,609	92	88	21,819	21,280	20,900	22,227
Oregon.....	96	91	15,227	14,995	12,305	12,955	91	87	3,382	3,398	3,412	3,399
California.....	95	76	7,946	8,113	4,200	7,047						
United States.....	94.1	80.2	652,975	638,147	523,561	441,212	92.1	84.4	274,003	262,135	239,819	245,479

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.¹⁹¹³ only.³ Four years.

TABLE 8.—All wheat and oats: Stocks on farms and price of wheat; condition, forecast, and price of oats, July 1, with comparisons.

State.	All wheat.									Oats.								
	Stock on farms July 1.						Price July 1.			Condition July 1.	Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.			Price July 1.		
	Per cent of 1913 crop.	1914	1913	Five-year aver- age, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	Five-year aver- age.	1914	Ten-year aver- age.		July 1.	June 1.	1913	Five-year aver- age, 1909-1913.	1914	Five-year aver- age.		
P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.				
Me.	7.0	5	5	8	105	120	97	95	5,539	5,358	5,600	5,029	60	61				
N. H.					105		92	93	425	438	420	430	56	62				
Vt.	1.0		0	1	100	102	91	94	2,969	3,045	3,081	2,869	58	58				
Mass.							88	94	297	320	315	284	57	57				
R. I.							85	92	56	61	52	57	45	60				
Conn.							87	92	345	329	308	342	52	58				
N. Y.	4.8	326	241	365	98	101	89	90	38,384	36,898	42,712	39,681	48	54				
N. J.	6.0	84	73	84	101	100	85	88	1,965	1,913	2,030	1,990	49	55				
Pa.	7.0	1,530	1,428	1,282	92	100	80	90	30,474	31,546	35,774	34,464	49	54				
Del.	3.5	57	68	60	85	97	63	85	89	118	122	119	49	50				
Md.	5.0	406	449	353	85	93	70	87	993	1,160	1,250	1,285	51	54				
Va.	5.0	530	464	376	95	105	58	86	2,714	3,416	4,192	3,839	55	58				
W. Va.	5.8	177	159	147	100	104	57	88	1,724	2,450	2,760	2,558	56	60				
N. C.	5.2	368	255	237	105	107	70	85	3,445	3,671	4,485	3,740	62	66				
S. C.	3.5	34	18	34	114	118	76	84	7,168	6,925	8,460	7,053	69	69				
Ga.	4.0	68	26	31	123	118	79	88	7,912	7,186	9,240	7,810	64	68				
Fla.							72	80	648	603	900	701	65	73				
Ohio	6.5	2,282	439	1,857	85	98	106	73	85	50,642	51,437	54,360	65,129	40	46			
Ind.	3.6	1,432	403	1,577	76	92	101	65	80	40,841	47,002	36,380	54,006	38	44			
Ill.	2.0	538	265	1,119	72	87	68	80	120,748	138,592	104,125	144,625	36	43				
Mich.	6.4	818	371	838	86	96	105	92	85	51,571	50,177	45,000	47,021	40	48			
Wis.	7.0	257	232	187	85	84	97	95	91	84,854	85,615	83,038	74,644	37	44			
Minn.	7.5	5,103	5,497	3,835	78	82	99	91	86	110,656	105,062	112,644	96,426	32	40			
Iowa	5.8	951	1,156	619	77	82	92	92	86	172,318	172,121	168,360	166,676	34	40			
Mo.	3.5	1,386	998	1,169	71	85	60	75	24,990	27,832	26,500	29,307	43	47				
N. Dak.	4.0	3,154	6,616	3,252	78	79	95	94	85	74,083	66,828	57,825	57,063	33	43			
S. Dak.	5.0	1,699	3,131	1,819	77	79	94	90	81	49,866	49,288	42,135	37,027	35	42			
Nebr.	4.0	2,493	2,808	2,394	70	75	88	93	79	67,341	64,833	59,625	54,828	35	41			
Kans.	2.5	2,175	3,322	2,391	70	76	92	86	70	54,801	56,148	34,320	39,612	41	46			
Ky.	2.0	197	158	225	78	84	66	78	2,816	3,083	3,168	3,422	52	56				
Tenn.	2.0	168	226	237	85	94	73	84	5,516	5,698	6,300	6,126	50	55				
Ala.	2.5	9	11	10	112	114	86	86	6,792	6,641	6,662	5,157	63	67				
Miss.	4.0	1	3	2		85	86	84	2,927	2,864	2,800	2,146	61	65				
La.							87	84	1,066	1,092	990	746	56	62				
Tex.	3.5	478	331	149	77	87	73	76	28,616	32,487	32,500	22,651	42	49				
Okla.	1.0	175	482	346	64	75	90	85	69	32,467	33,422	18,540	18,467	36	46			
Ark.	4.0	53	32	35	86	90	101	80	80	5,518	5,657	6,350	4,569	52	59			
Mont.	5.2	1,075	1,625	577	75	66	92	97	94	25,191	3,914	21,753	18,878	37	54			
Wyo.	6.0	135	164	74	90	87	92	92	8,906	8,984	8,360	6,399	50	56				
Colo.	3.5	339	494	383	77	72	95	77	88	10,397	12,924	10,675	10,397	48	57			
N. Mex.	2.0	24	89	38	110	94	97	83	1,880	1,812	1,500	1,415	60	58				
Ariz.	1.0	9	18	11	120	112	94	94	338	346	301	242	64	74				
Utah	6.5	417	473	326	80	75	91	99	95	4,419	4,464	4,140	3,825	47	59			
Nev.	6.0	65	40	37	90	120	96	96	518	518	473	376	50	79				
Idaho	6.5	916	728	522	72	72	85	97	96	15,136	15,292	15,112	14,061	35	51			
Wash.	2.3	1,225	1,289	1,089	73	79	87	94	94	14,517	14,404	14,250	13,493	40	52			
Oreg.	4.0	629	736	528	77	82	91	96	92	13,628	13,417	15,228	12,906	37	52			
Cal.	3.5	147	201	267	94	100	95	85	8,569	8,930	6,636	6,624	58	59				
U. S.	4.2	32,236	35,515	28,891	76.9	81.4	96.2	84.5	83.7	1,197,105	1,216,223	1,121,768	1,131,175	38.8	45.2			

¹Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 9.—*Barley and flaxseed: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Barley.								Flaxseed.							
	Condition July 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.		Price July 1.		Acreage.		Condition July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	
	1914	10-year average.	July 1.	June 1.	1914	5-year average.	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary 1914.	1914	10-year average.	Forecast 1914 from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	Ac. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	
Maine.....	92	94	140	142	118	77	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	92	90	26	27	25	95	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	90	93	362	376	372	85	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	88	90	1,947	1,936	2,081	71	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	83	90	166	182	179	70	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	89	91	144	146	121	70	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	83	91	274	297	263	77	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	80	87	982	1,064	664	55	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	85	86	211	220	242	50	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	89	91	1,566	1,620	1,603	53	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	93	86	2,346	2,306	2,216	60	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	93	90	20,066	20,045	21,351	51	72	85	8	93	88	112	118	141	160	
Minnesota.....	87	85	35,366	35,718	34,044	42	63	90	315	85	86	2,945	3,315	140	171	
Iowa.....	93	88	10,714	10,322	12,395	50	64	93	26	91	89	279	221	124	172	
Missouri.....	76	85	105	120	140	...	78	80	8	83	83	55	96	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	93	85	30,830	28,058	22,700	38	58	85	850	91	86	7,589	8,535	140	172	
South Dakota.....	91	81	22,138	20,975	17,368	43	62	80	340	92	88	3,003	3,842	140	171	
Nebraska.....	93	80	2,837	2,713	1,981	44	57	75	7	75	87	52	24	125	...	...
Kansas.....	85	65	5,304	4,802	2,921	53	60	90	45	88	81	336	316	...	156	
Kentucky.....	90	87	79	82	76	72	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	92	88	52	52	62	70	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	85	80	218	221	127	60	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	86	69	187	206	156	...	55	...	...	...	84	...	6	...	...	...
Montana.....	96	94	2,313	2,281	1,189	49	72	80	320	93	94	3,244	2,988	122	...	...
Wyoming.....	96	93	464	453	327	85	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	98	89	3,987	3,836	2,530	56	70	80	8	92	90	59	40	118	...	...
New Mexico.....	98	87	137	133	65	91	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	91	93	1,380	1,441	1,294	40	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	100	95	1,376	1,331	1,006	55	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	98	96	522	528	467	75	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	98	95	7,887	7,875	5,905	47	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	94	93	7,237	7,262	6,522	48	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	92	93	4,153	4,319	3,673	53	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California.....	99	82	45,803	45,341	37,690	56	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States.....	92.6	84.4	211,319	206,430	181,873	47.5	65.3	84.1	1,927	90.5	86.8	17,665	19,501	136.0	170.8	

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 10.—*Tobacco and rice: Acreage, condition, and forecast July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.						Rice.					
	Acreage.		Condition July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Acreage.		Condition July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.
	Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	10-year average.			Per cent of 1913.	Preliminary, 1914.	1914	10-year average.		
New Hampshire.....	P.c.	A.cres.	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	P.c.	A.cres.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu. ¹
Vermont.....	100	100	90	93	166	163						
Massachusetts.....	100	100	95	93	171	164						
Connecticut.....	108	6,600	89	94	10,502	9,524						
New York.....	110	20,200	94	96	32,659	28,337						
	106	4,600	95	92	5,681	4,997						
Pennsylvania.....	85	33,100	86	90	43,838	57,351						
Maryland.....	80	20,000	78	87	12,480	18,663						
Virginia.....	80	160,000	58	86	80,736	135,388						
West Virginia.....	72	10,800	62	88	5,759	12,763						
North Carolina.....	90	225,000	60	80	108,000	127,339	60	200	88	84	5,597	14
South Carolina.....	105	46,000	65	82	27,209	22,027	140	6,900	87	86	168,084	273
Georgia.....	108	1,900	77	90	1,317	1,323	260	1,300	84	88	33,852	64
Florida.....	108	4,300	77	91	3,046	2,987	90	400	80	85	9,600	15
Ohio.....	106	86,800	74	87	63,590	79,966						
Indiana.....	85	13,500	70	84	9,828	18,939						
Illinois.....	75	600	80	86	442	842						
Wisconsin.....	106	45,600	98	92	58,094	47,807						
Missouri.....	80	4,100	76	82	3,428	5,578						
Kentucky.....	105	388,500	64	83	248,640	350,502						
Tennessee.....	86	77,400	58	83	40,403	70,426						
Alabama.....	75	200	65	85	91	153	80	200	85	88	5,610	10
Mississippi.....							90	1,400	85	86	41,650	57
Louisiana.....	110	700	91	86	376	218	85	344,700	86	88	10,968,354	11,775
Texas.....	100	200	90	83	144	159	80	242,400	88	88	8,319,168	9,006
Arkansas.....	90	700	67	85	361	471	88	92,100	83	87	3,287,049	2,730
California.....							250	15,200	95		779,760	2,93
United States.....	94.6	1,151,000	66.0	84.6	756,961	996,087	85.2	704,800	86.5	88.0	23,618,724	24,016

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.² Four years.

TABLE 11.—Potatoes: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price July 1, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.								Sweet potatoes.							
	Acreage.		Condition July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.		Price July 1.		Acreage.		Condition July 1.		Forecast 1914 from condition.		Price June 15.	
	Per cent of 1913.		Preliminary, 1914.		10-year average.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.		Per cent of 1913.		Preliminary, 1914.		10-year average.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	
	1914		1914		10-year average.		1914		1914		1914		10-year average.		1914	
	P.c.	Acres. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	Acres. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	100	128	92	92	27,085	26,077	65	60								
New Hampshire.....	100	17	99	92	2,142	2,298	95	78								
Vermont.....	100	29	90	92	3,150	3,114	68	72								
Massachusetts.....	100	27	90	90	3,256	3,222	105	90								
Rhode Island.....	105	5	91	91	658	600	120	93								
Connecticut.....	102	21	91	92	2,621	2,437	110	91								
New York.....	102	367	91	91	36,737	36,288	90	69								
New Jersey.....	98	92	81	91	8,346	8,428	112	97	22	81	88		2,726	3,006		88
Pennsylvania.....	101	268	87	91	22,383	22,653	89	83	1	88	89	114	117			101
Delaware.....	98	11	72	89	847	946	95	98	3	84	90	588	657	70		
Maryland.....	101	43	75	90	3,225	3,383	90	81	102	8	87	88	974	999		
Virginia.....	101	100	58	88	6,148	8,137	95	81	95	31	76	89	2,709	3,771	75	100
West Virginia.....	100	48	92	91	3,006	3,889	107	93	98	2	78	88	193	210		115
North Carolina.....	100	20	62	87	1,693	2,349	96	88	95	76	77	89	6,437	7,737	92	88
South Carolina.....	105	10	65	84	636	816	133	118	95	48	73	87	3,819	4,508	92	79
Georgia.....	100	1	76	87	753	928	119	114	95	79	78	88	6,162	7,111	88	86
Florida.....	110	13	85	87	1,149	918	129	123	90	19	74	88	1,729	2,278	98	85
Ohio.....	99	158	76	87	11,888	16,193	115	79	98	1	82	87	101	110	124	134
Indiana.....	100	75	70	86	5,145	7,222	103	85	100	1	81	86	101	118	110	127
Illinois.....	99	124	65	84	7,718	9,921	126	95	95	8	69	86	662	841	144	144
Michigan.....	104	364	91	90	37,099	35,273	67	53								
Wisconsin.....	103	304	91	90	33,197	31,625	69	52								
Minnesota.....	101	278	83	88	28,612	25,865	65	58								
Iowa.....	98	147	91	88	13,777	13,227	120	90	93	2	8	90	198	19		181
Missouri.....	102	87	55	80	4,102	6,091	114	111	91	6	72	84	475	639	100	118
North Dakota.....	101	61	92	89	6,454	4,797	66	70								
South Dakota.....	103	62	94	90	5,362	4,217	72	87								
Nebraska.....	99	117	91	85	9,582	7,231	124	114								192
Kansas.....	98	72	78	78	4,774	4,148	120	135	98	5	88	86	462	437		142
Kentucky.....	102	51	50	87	2,422	4,000	126	98	95	9	77	89	693	941	100	101
Tennessee.....	99	38	55	86	1,839	2,691	118	92	94	19	75	88	1,411	1,997	110	109
Alabama.....	100	18	70	89	1,184	1,215	106	107	90	63	70	87	4,763	6,019	84	88
Mississippi.....	99	12	72	88	864	801	96	100	89	49	78	86	3,865	4,978	80	86
Louisiana.....	95	24	82	85	1,673	1,457	85	81	95	57	81	88	4,663	5,007	90	74
Texas.....	98	44	74	78	2,005	2,691	86	99	103	52	85	83	3,884	2,927	25	115
Oklahoma.....	99	32	87	78	2,227	1,604	93	114	95	6	84	87	479	35		
Arkansas.....	96	24	65	83	1,404	1,919	95	94	90	18	67	87	1,290	1,82	110	98
Montana.....	102	37	94	93	5,565	4,215	62	80								
Wyoming.....	105	13	90	92	1,755	1,034	160	103								
Colorado.....	97	78	94	90	9,532	8,161	90	94								
New Mexico.....	120	11	95	88	993	644	135	115								
Arizona.....	112	1	91	90	99	97	148	144								
Utah.....	103	21	92	92	3,574	2,722	54	72								
Nevada.....	105	12	94	94	1,940	1,369	82	107								
Idaho.....	100	34	81	94	5,409	5,232	60	80								
Washington.....	98	59	95	94	9,248	8,636	47	84								
Oregon.....	98	49	92	94	6,311	6,408	46	90								
California.....	110	75	95	90	10,474	9,375	76	97	103	6	97	93	978	805	150	173
United States.....	101.1	3,708	83.6	88.7	360,614	356,627	81.5	76.2	94.9	593	77.1	87.3	49,474	57,628	92.5	92.2

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 13.—Fruits: Condition July 1, with comparisons.

State.	Apples.		Peaches.		Pears.		Grapes.		Blackberries.		Raspberries.		Watermelons.		Cantaloupes.		Strawberries.	
	Condition July 1.																Production. ¹	
	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	6-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Maine.....	85	79	80	77	84	81	86	80	90	94	90	90	82	85	86	77	94	91
New Hampshire.....	80	77	15	72	66	80	85	88	94	88	90	88	82	85	80	81	92	86
Vermont.....	84	77	83	77	55	78	75	85	90	91	88	90	82	85	84	88	88	88
Massachusetts.....	89	77	25	65	73	78	87	85	87	91	87	88	82	64	85	82	86	86
Rhode Island.....	80	76	60	65	80	80	90	86	85	93	81	90	78	80	85	66	90	90
Connecticut.....	74	77	41	68	70	80	85	83	80	94	85	92	80	82	85	86	77	83
New York.....	75	71	20	60	55	71	80	83	86	90	85	88	83	82	82	81	88	85
New Jersey.....	81	64	83	62	78	66	90	85	84	89	84	88	79	81	78	81	69	83
Pennsylvania.....	73	63	59	54	68	64	89	77	85	88	88	81	78	82	80	81	82	82
Delaware.....	81	63	72	54	45	51	89	83	75	85	75	82	80	80	76	79	66	78
Maryland.....	74	61	73	55	67	58	91	80	83	88	84	85	81	79	84	78	70	77
Virginia.....	65	54	56	50	53	50	84	84	75	90	68	86	70	79	70	80	62	80
West Virginia.....	73	51	64	49	56	46	86	75	72	86	75	84	72	78	71	79	68	78
North Carolina.....	75	58	75	56	65	52	88	84	82	91	81	87	75	81	74	80	65	84
South Carolina.....	68	57	73	61	59	59	85	81	72	88	75	84	75	78	74	77	65	82
Georgia.....	65	55	77	64	57	54	81	84	72	90	67	89	75	82	74	80	69	83
Florida.....	65	50	52	44	62	53	88	78	75	84	79	83	79	77	82	80	71	74
Ohio.....	45	52	52	49	50	53	86	83	72	84	74	81	78	79	82	80	65	73
Indiana.....	42	50	58	45	53	46	83	80	68	80	71	78	74	81	73	81	59	76
Michigan.....	76	66	50	54	74	64	89	79	90	87	91	86	87	80	86	80	89	80
Wisconsin.....	62	68	65	95	70	93	81	97	86	94	84	92	83	90	83	89	84	86
Minnesota.....	55	69	55	41	87	80	84	81	82	78	87	83	89	83	89	83	71	76
Iowa.....	37	56	65	37	58	41	87	80	84	81	82	78	87	83	89	83	71	76
Missouri.....	54	50	55	43	55	40	75	76	60	74	62	69	73	74	70	74	59	68
North Dakota.....	84	70	85	77	85	77	95	99	78	87	78	87	78	87	77	77	77	77
South Dakota.....	62	70	85	77	85	77	95	99	78	87	78	87	78	87	77	77	77	77
Nebraska.....	57	58	44	39	60	48	76	76	87	76	84	75	89	76	89	77	69	76
Kansas.....	56	52	50	43	56	48	70	74	70	72	75	69	81	75	85	74	68	66
Kentucky.....	62	54	73	50	62	50	84	82	74	86	74	82	72	79	72	79	67	78
Tennessee.....	50	50	62	50	50	45	76	76	74	90	74	83	71	80	70	80	72	82
Alabama.....	59	57	54	60	50	53	79	78	73	88	74	83	72	81	71	79	77	86
Mississippi.....	57	57	55	60	57	55	76	78	75	88	65	84	75	78	71	76	80	86
Louisiana.....	60	60	45	63	55	64	78	82	81	85	80	84	76	80	75	80	85	87
Texas.....	68	66	25	59	50	61	70	77	79	78	75	76	76	78	76	77	73	80
Oklahoma.....	60	65	20	60	30	54	70	77	66	76	68	73	75	78	77	77	77	75
Arkansas.....	65	60	48	62	54	48	78	78	58	83	58	80	65	78	64	79	71	81
Montana.....	83	84	83	75	83	75	89	84	89	84	91	86	85	84	84	78	90	86
Wyoming.....	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Colorado.....	94	70	95	52	86	58	92	76	98	81	97	84	91	80	88	81	97	81
New Mexico.....	86	64	72	54	78	62	88	74	96	96	96	96	87	84	87	82	95	76
Arizona.....	78	62	80	65	87	75	86	82	99	99	99	99	91	89	94	88	100	89
Utah.....	98	76	97	67	92	67	99	84	95	90	98	88	92	84	93	82	96	83
Nevada.....	87	67	83	53	85	66	100	66	99	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95	78
Idaho.....	77	81	63	58	71	76	67	83	87	91	90	93	70	83	68	86	86	90
Washington.....	86	82	65	70	81	81	91	89	93	94	94	94	82	85	82	86	89	80
Oregon.....	77	80	71	69	71	76	83	90	92	94	93	94	83	83	85	85	88	88
California.....	84	79	85	74	82	78	94	93	97	94	93	92	93	87	95	88	95	90
United States.....	64.2	59.4	56.2	56.6	62.4	61.8	80.9	86.9	77.3	84.2	84.7	84.4	76.3	79.5	80.2	79.4	74.2	79.6

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 14.—*Tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, lima beans, peanuts, hops: Condition July 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Toma- toes.		Cabbages.		Onions.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Peanuts.		Hops.	
	Condition July 1.													
	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	7-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Maine.....	88	89	88	90	85	89	89	91	89	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	88	86	85	88	85	88	91	89	95	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	85	90	87	91	82	90	92	91	75	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	86	87	86	88	89	87	86	89	88	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	92	88	88	89	85	88	90	90	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	87	89	86	91	84	90	84	91	88	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	92	87	88	88	87	88	91	89	88	87	.....	87	84	.....
New Jersey.....	85	89	81	90	82	90	80	88	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	84	85	86	88	87	91	82	88	85	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	70	86	73	90	80	91	75	.....	80	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	74	85	81	87	85	89	84	82	83	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	64	88	60	89	71	92	54	85	75	85	83	83	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	76	89	76	90	80	91	73	86	76	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	73	89	64	89	74	92	65	86	68	88	82	86	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	70	86	65	86	71	88	65	85	70	84	75	85	.....	.....
Georgia.....	70	89	60	88	72	90	66	85	65	88	80	88	.....	.....
Florida.....	77	82	82	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	90	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	82	87	82	89	85	90	80	88	81	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	77	86	73	87	81	88	80	86	76	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	72	87	67	86	76	88	74	86	74	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	88	85	89	86	88	86	89	90	86	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	92	87	93	87	94	89	90	90	90	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	90	83	88	84	90	87	89	88	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	91	89	86	88	91	91	88	88	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	67	82	58	81	74	85	68	80	68	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	87	77	88	81	92	86	93	86	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	91	77	90	81	93	84	93	84	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	91	82	87	82	93	85	90	85	88	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	84	82	77	79	89	84	90	78	84	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	70	89	64	89	80	91	63	85	66	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	69	88	62	89	76	92	65	86	56	85	70	83	.....	.....
Alabama.....	69	87	66	87	81	91	64	86	67	87	78	88	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	71	85	65	83	77	88	73	86	70	86	80	86	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	80	85	75	83	79	86	83	83	80	86	81	89	.....	.....
Texas.....	75	78	78	77	80	84	88	80	84	80	77	84	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	76	80	68	77	87	84	80	78	79	76	78	82	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	62	86	59	82	77	89	58	80	55	80	67	85	.....	.....
Montana.....	91	79	93	92	93	93	90	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	92	81	92	91	96	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	90	82	93	87	94	90	96	86	95	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91	78	91	82	92	90	94	87	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	86	86	87	88	87	91	91	88	.....	.....	95	92	.....	.....
Utah.....	95	84	96	90	99	93	96	86	97	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	88	79	95	88	96	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	70	86	91	93	94	94	74	90	71	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	87	84	90	90	91	91	87	88	94	89	.....	97	91	.....
Oregon.....	89	86	90	94	94	92	89	90	95	89	.....	95	89	.....
California.....	93	91	94	91	96	93	96	89	92	91	95	90	86	90
United States.....	77.0	86.2	81.4	87.2	84.7	88.8	89.5	88.8	77.9	85.7	80.8	86.4	91.4	88.6

TABLE 15.—Condition of sorghum, sugar beets, sugar cane, broom corn; weight per fleece and price of wool, with comparisons.

State.	Sorghum.			Sugar beets.		Sugar cane.		Wool.					Broom corn.	
	Acreage, per cent of 1913.	Condition July 1.		Condition July 1.		Condition July 1.		Weight per fleece.			Price June 15.		Condition July 1.	
		1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	3-year average.	1914	8-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....								6.1	6.1	6.0	21	20		
New Hampshire.....								6.1	6.2	6.0	19	19		
Vermont.....								6.5	6.1	6.6	20	19		
Massachusetts.....								6.2	6.2	6.1	20			
Rhode Island.....								4.9	5.1	5.1				
Connecticut.....								5.5	5.2	5.0				
New York.....								6.2	6.5	6.3	20	19		
New Jersey.....								5.5	5.2	5.3		17		
Pennsylvania.....								5.9	6.1	5.9	21	20		
Delaware.....								5.4	5.4	5.2				
Maryland.....								6.0	5.5	5.4	23	21		
Virginia.....	93	74	85					4.6	4.6	4.5	22	21		
West Virginia.....	90	73	87					5.1	4.6	4.7	24	21		
North Carolina.....	95	80	88					3.9	3.9	3.6	21	20		
South Carolina.....	94	75	86			77	84	3.9	3.7	3.4	17	15		
Georgia.....	95	79	89			80	88	2.8	2.9	2.8	19	19		
Florida.....	99	85	86			80	88	3.1	3.1	3.1	19	19		
Ohio.....	95	84	86	80	85			6.5	6.7	6.4	24	20		
Indiana.....	95	81	84	78	88			6.4	6.5	6.5	22	20		
Illinois.....	90	76	83	92	91			7.0	7.5	7.3	20	18	77	83
Michigan.....	98	77	81	92	87			6.8	6.8	6.8	23	19		
Wisconsin.....	95	88	87	92	90			7.1	7.3	7.1	21	18		
Minnesota.....	95	86	83	86	87			7.4	7.2	6.8	18	16		
Iowa.....	93	94	89	94	90			7.5	7.9	7.2	19	18		
Missouri.....	97	74	83					6.7	6.3	6.4	20	19	64	78
North Dakota.....								7.5	7.2	6.7	16	15		
South Dakota.....	115	80						7.4	7.3	6.9	16	16		
Nebraska.....	100	96	86	94	88			7.6	7.4	7.0	16	14	100	82
Kansas.....	100	90	84	89	87			7.0	6.9	7.0	15	15	90	78
Kentucky.....	95	73	86					4.7	4.6	4.8	21	20		
Tennessee.....	95	73	87					4.2	4.2	4.0	19	19	68	83
Alabama.....	98	76	86			77	88	3.8	3.3	3.1	16	18		
Mississippi.....	98	77	85			79	88	3.6	3.8	3.5	16	16		
Louisiana.....	92	81	85			81	89	4.0	3.5	3.6	16	14		
Texas.....	97	92	83			86	86	6.5	6.3	6.0	15	14	90	80
Oklahoma.....	95	86	89					5.9	5.6	5.9	16	17	82	80
Arkansas.....	90	71	87			66	87	4.5	4.2	3.8	16	16		
Montana.....				93	92			7.8	7.5	7.5	18	18		
Wyoming.....				97	88			8.0	8.3	7.8	18	15		
Colorado.....	103	95	88	93	90			5.4	5.3	5.9	16	14	90	85
New Mexico.....	105	96	88	90	89			5.9	5.7	5.7	16	13	95	
Arizona.....	80	90	91					6.7	6.8	6.6	15	15		
Utah.....	98	98	92	97	92			7.4	7.2	7.3	15	15		
Nevada.....				90				7.4	7.5	7.3	15	14		
Idaho.....	105	96		91	94			7.8	7.7	7.6	17	16		
Washington.....	110	94		92	94			8.0	8.3	8.0	16	14		
Oregon.....				86	92			8.0	8.2	8.0	17	15		
California.....				95	92			6.5	5.8	5.6	17	14		
United States.....	95.4	79.6	85.3	92.6	89.8	80.8	88.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	18.4	16.6	82.7	80.5

TABLE 16.—Prices paid to producers of agricultural products June 15.¹

State.	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Eggs.		Milk cows.		Horses.	
	4-year average.		4-year average.		4-year average.		4-year average.		5-year average.		4-year average.		4-year average.	
	1914	Dols.	1914	Dols.	1914	Dols.	1914	Dols.	1914	Cts.	1914	Dols.	1914	Dols.
Maine.....	7.70	7.38	7.50	7.28	8.10	7.78	5.00	4.88	24	23	56.30	50.50	220	202
New Hampshire.....	8.40	7.62	7.00	6.02	8.40	7.22	5.00	5.70	24	24	58.00	53.40	175	186
Vermont.....	7.00	6.00	6.10	4.95	7.50	6.35	3.70	4.12	20	21	53.30	48.10	180	167
Massachusetts.....	9.00	8.75	6.50	6.00	9.50	8.88	.....	.....	29	28	70.00	56.88	245	197
Rhode Island.....	9.00	8.50	.....	.....	10.00	8.37	4.70	.....	27	30	76.00	62.22	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	11.50	8.80	8.00	7.37	10.00	8.83	.....	.....	25	27	72.00	53.75	195	206
New York.....	7.80	7.30	6.00	5.38	8.80	7.65	4.50	4.18	22	22	66.00	54.58	175	182
New Jersey.....	8.00	8.62	6.70	6.08	10.00	8.45	.....	.....	26	25	71.50	57.52	182	194
Pennsylvania.....	8.00	7.80	7.20	6.52	8.70	7.62	5.00	4.88	22	21	64.70	50.15	176	178
Delaware.....	8.70	8.73	6.00	5.80	10.00	9.00	5.60	5.23	21	20	56.60	44.17	145	148
Maryland.....	7.70	7.45	7.50	5.72	9.60	8.00	4.50	4.85	19	18	56.00	39.30	140	145
Virginia.....	7.70	7.02	6.30	4.95	8.20	6.80	4.50	4.12	18	17	49.80	38.40	143	144
West Virginia.....	8.10	7.45	6.70	5.20	8.20	6.73	4.60	4.15	19	18	59.00	41.65	150	144
North Carolina.....	8.20	7.45	5.20	4.20	6.50	5.22	4.00	4.42	18	16	41.00	33.68	160	152
South Carolina.....	7.70	7.28	4.60	4.18	5.30	4.98	5.20	5.18	20	18	41.00	36.52	174	179
Georgia.....	7.80	7.22	4.80	3.92	5.40	4.50	4.20	4.52	18	17	39.50	33.08	157	162
Florida.....	6.90	6.42	5.30	4.60	6.00	6.25	.....	4.75	21	21	45.40	40.38	145	148
Ohio.....	7.70	7.38	7.10	5.85	8.40	7.18	4.40	4.02	18	18	63.00	49.12	156	166
Indiana.....	7.00	7.38	6.80	5.50	7.60	6.70	4.10	4.05	17	17	55.50	46.32	145	155
Illinois.....	7.50	7.28	7.00	5.78	8.00	6.78	4.40	4.10	16	16	62.50	51.08	145	155
Michigan.....	7.60	7.28	6.60	5.35	8.00	6.80	4.40	4.50	19	18	60.30	46.35	169	172
Wisconsin.....	7.50	7.25	5.80	4.68	7.90	6.70	4.50	4.40	17	17	66.50	51.88	170	172
Minnesota.....	7.30	7.05	6.10	4.78	7.40	6.02	4.70	4.48	16	16	62.10	43.92	156	165
Iowa.....	7.50	7.28	7.40	5.95	8.30	6.38	4.70	4.70	16	15	62.40	49.95	154	168
Missouri.....	7.50	7.08	6.80	5.55	7.70	6.32	4.40	4.15	14	14	57.00	47.58	115	132
North Dakota.....	6.90	6.80	5.90	4.80	7.50	6.25	4.70	4.72	15	15	64.20	47.10	137	158
South Dakota.....	7.20	7.02	6.60	5.32	7.80	6.05	4.70	4.45	15	16	66.60	45.95	129	148
Nebraska.....	7.40	7.12	6.90	5.90	8.10	6.68	5.60	5.08	15	14	66.40	49.48	125	137
Kansas.....	7.50	7.15	6.70	5.82	7.60	6.60	5.20	5.02	15	14	62.00	49.60	117	134
Kentucky.....	7.30	6.98	6.30	5.08	7.20	6.15	3.80	3.78	15	15	52.50	40.70	125	134
Tennessee.....	7.20	6.65	5.80	4.35	7.00	5.42	3.90	3.68	15	14	49.30	37.70	140	147
Alabama.....	7.00	6.65	4.60	3.28	5.20	4.15	4.10	3.65	16	15	38.80	31.05	137	138
Mississippi.....	6.50	6.48	4.60	3.00	5.90	4.32	4.00	3.98	16	16	40.50	30.50	119	119
Louisiana.....	6.50	5.80	5.50	4.12	6.00	5.02	5.50	4.98	18	16	40.00	32.35	90	92
Texas.....	7.10	6.55	5.60	4.42	6.40	5.30	5.00	4.38	15	13	55.50	43.45	91	96
Oklahoma.....	7.10	6.92	5.70	4.78	6.90	5.93	4.60	4.42	14	14	56.20	43.72	97	110
Arkansas.....	6.40	5.92	4.80	3.70	5.90	5.35	3.90	3.55	16	14	44.00	32.20	102	114
Montana.....	7.80	7.82	6.80	6.12	9.00	7.85	5.10	5.78	22	25	81.00	57.20	138	140
Wyoming.....	8.00	7.50	7.40	5.38	10.50	7.10	5.50	5.33	23	21	75.00	57.95	100	118
Colorado.....	7.70	7.30	7.00	5.95	9.30	8.12	4.50	5.05	21	21	70.00	55.52	102	126
New Mexico.....	7.60	7.35	7.50	5.50	9.00	7.00	4.50	4.90	24	23	63.50	56.48	72	87
Arizona.....	7.90	8.05	6.10	5.38	7.90	6.67	3.90	4.17	31	29	97.00	61.65	117	112
Utah.....	7.00	7.88	6.00	5.48	9.00	8.30	5.00	5.00	20	19	70.00	47.48	130	122
Nevada.....	8.30	7.90	6.50	5.93	7.00	7.07	5.00	4.92	30	30	75.00	62.50	150	115
Idaho.....	7.10	7.12	6.00	5.15	8.00	7.40	4.40	4.78	19	22	78.00	54.12	130	141
Washington.....	7.20	7.65	6.60	5.68	7.70	7.70	5.10	4.75	22	23	77.00	62.08	140	150
Oregon.....	7.10	7.65	6.70	5.68	7.90	7.38	4.70	4.68	23	22	74.30	55.52	82	128
California.....	8.00	7.18	6.60	5.88	7.80	6.72	4.80	4.92	24	23	74.70	53.32	125	158
United States.....	7.43	7.10	6.32	5.22	7.69	6.54	4.70	4.76	17.6	16.9	59.82	47.09	136.40	146.54

¹ Hogs, cattle, calves, and sheep, dollars per 100 pounds; horses and cows, dollars per head; eggs, cents per dozen.

TABLE 17.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	June 15—					July 15—		May 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.43	\$7.61	\$6.65	\$5.66	\$8.46	\$7.81	\$6.64	\$7.60	\$7.45	\$6.79
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.32	6.02	5.23	4.43	5.20	5.98	5.44	6.33	6.01	5.36
Veal calves.....do.....	7.69	7.53	6.33	5.72	6.57	7.46	6.33	7.59	7.17	6.23
Sheep.....do.....	4.70	4.84	4.52	4.24	5.44	4.20	4.21	4.87	4.91	4.74
Lambs.....do.....	6.47	6.36	6.02	5.51	7.13	6.05	5.73	6.49	6.66	6.16
Milk cows.....per head..	59.82	55.20	45.84	43.86	43.46	54.80	45.41	59.85	54.80	45.63
Horses.....do.....	136.00	146.00	145.00	145.00	151.00	143.00	142.00	139.00	145.00	144.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.138	.139	.140	.133	.132	.139	.139	.137	.138	.137
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	.184	.156	.187	.155	.195	.159	.189	.172	.163	.178
Maple sugar.....do.....	.122	.121	.116	.....	.....	.....	.117	.123	.123	.116
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.12	1.09	1.05	.....	.....	.....	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.09
Apples.....per bushel.....	1.36	1.01	1.08	1.35	1.12	.86	.82	1.46	.94	1.29
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.051	.050	.052	.052	.054	.051	.049	.051	.047	.049
Beans.....per bushel.....	2.23	2.23	2.62	2.19	2.29	2.22	2.47	2.31	2.18	2.52
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.92	.91	1.11	.94	.77	.89	1.13	.93	.93	1.19
Cabbage.....per 100 pounds..	2.61	2.18	2.67	2.46	2.19	2.64	2.29	2.05	1.58	2.98
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.41	.96	1.55	1.34	1.06	1.02	1.14	1.53	.87	1.77
Clover seed.....do.....	7.96	9.77	11.69	8.80	7.24	9.78	10.64	7.87	10.74	12.53
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.23	1.77	6.68	5.24	.....	1.94	5.96	2.38	1.76	7.16
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.83	8.08	8.47	.....	.....	8.20	8.32	6.77	8.21	.....
Broom corn.....per ton.....	88.00	61.00	79.00	69.00	151.00	57.00	85.00	85.00	53.00	83.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	23.62	21.54	19.24	23.38	.....	21.37	19.04	23.56	21.88	19.21
Hops.....per pound.....	.....	.141	.....	.226	.....	.148	.289	.218	.134	.372
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.86	12.47	13.49	.....	.....	12.12	12.82	9.77	12.90	.....
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.98	2.44	7.37	.....	.....	2.57	6.59	2.97	2.40	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.31	9.73	10.25	.....	.....	9.41	10.07	8.38	9.75	.....
Bran.....per ton.....	27.75	24.67	29.35	25.87	25.37	24.65	28.41	28.08	24.59	30.18

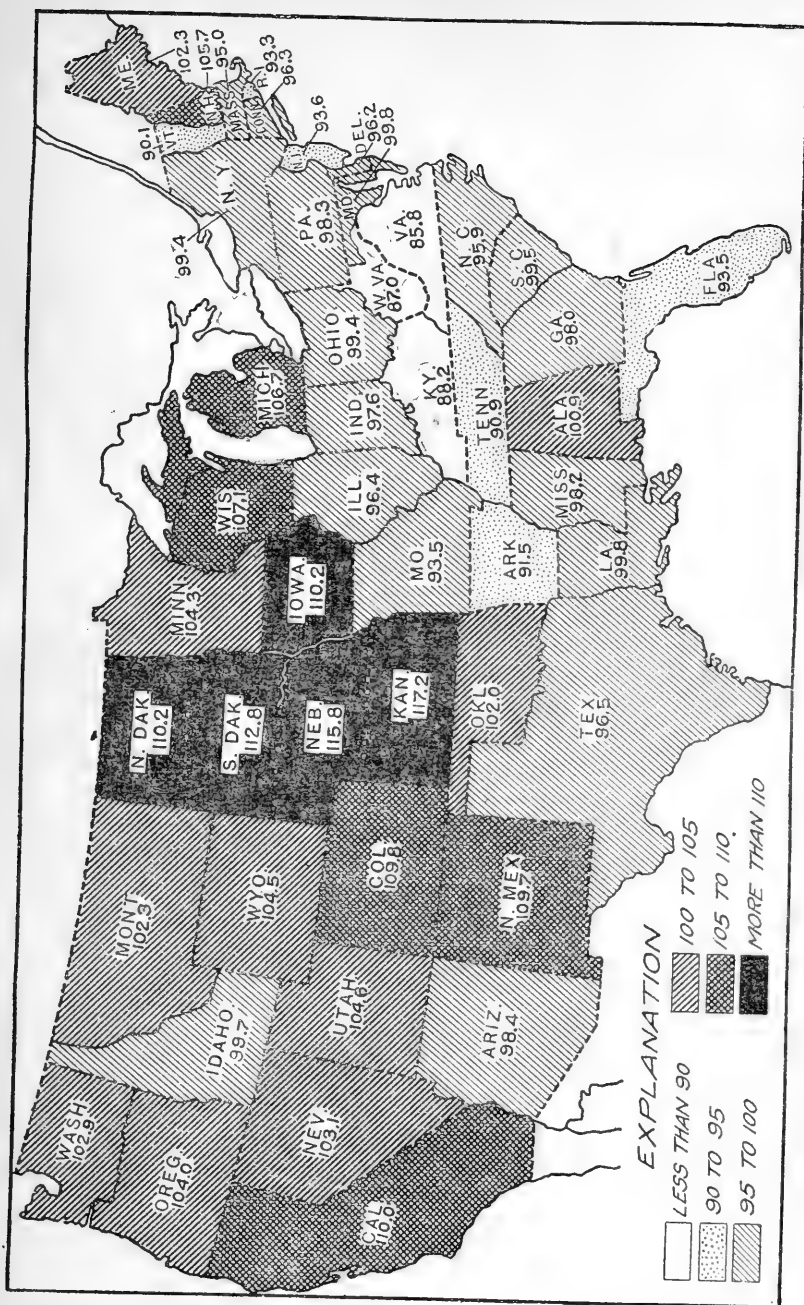
TABLE 18.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	July 1, 1914.	June, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis...	\$0.76½-\$0.77½	\$0.75½-\$0.97	\$0.93-\$0.98½	\$0.93-\$1.07	\$1.06-\$1.19
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.79½-.80	.78½-.96½	.94-1.00½	.93-1.08	1.06-1.13½
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹...	.99-1.00	.96½-1.10	1.04-1.11½	1.08-1.12½	1.21½-1.28½
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.68½-.68½	.68½-.73½	.69½-.73	.57-.64	.72½-.79
No. 2, Chicago.....	.68½-.70	.68½-.73½	.67-.72½	.58½-.63	.72½-.76
No. 2, mixed, New York ¹...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78½-.84
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.37-.37	.36½-.40½	.38½-.41	.37½-.43	.49½-.54½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.36-.36½	.37½-.42	.37-.42½	.38½-.43½	.50½-.53½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	.58-.58½	.58-.67	.62-.67	.60-.63½	.75-.90
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	14.50-15.50	14.50-16.00	15.00-17.50	13.50-15.00	17.50-25.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.36-.38	.36-.40	.38-.41	.17-.19	.37-.45
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.24-.25	.22-.25	.22-.23	.20-.21	.21-.23
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.32-.33	.30-.33	.30-.31	.29-.29	.33-.35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	8.20-8.40	7.80-8.40	7.80-8.67½	8.40-8.80	7.25-7.70
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York...	.27½-.27½	.26½-.28	.25½-.27	.26½-.28½	.26-.27½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.26½-.26½	.26½-.27½	.23½-.26	.26½-.28	.25-.25½
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.24-.28	.22½-.28	.22-.24	.23-.28	.21-.27
Average best fresh, St. Louis..	.18-.18	.14-.18	.17½-.18½	.14½-.17	.16-.17
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.14½-.14½	.13½-.15	.13-.13½	.14-.14½	.13½-.14

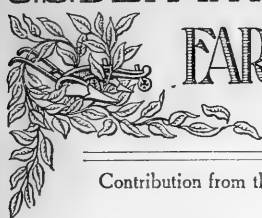
¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 19.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Aug. 1 in each State.*

State.	Corn.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet pota- toes.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Rice.	Hay.	Cotton.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Tons.	Lbs.
Maine.....	48.0	27.0	40.5	31.0	33.5	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....
New Hampshire.....	48.0	.....	39.0	28.7	31.0	150	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.26	.....
Vermont.....	46.0	28.0	41.5	34.0	27.0	150	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.47	.....
Massachusetts.....	50.0	.....	38.0	.....	23.0	140	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1.40	.....
Rhode Island.....	42.0	.....	34.0	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27	.....
Connecticut.....	51.0	.....	37.0	.....	21.0	130	.....	1,880	.....	.....	1.35	.....
New York.....	44.0	.....	37.0	30.0	25.5	120	.....	1,450	.....	.....	1.45	.....
New Jersey.....	43.0	.....	36.0	.....	26.0	128	154	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Pennsylvania.....	46.5	.....	36.0	29.0	23.5	106	132	1,610	.....	.....	1.53	.....
Delaware.....	37.0	.....	35.5	.....	21.5	118	143	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....
Maryland.....	41.0	.....	33.5	32.6	20.5	110	142	880	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Virginia.....	29.5	.....	24.5	30.0	21.5	106	117	900	.....	.....	1.45	275
West Virginia.....	35.0	.....	28.0	.....	25.0	110	126	900	.....	.....	1.50	.....
North Carolina.....	22.0	.....	21.7	.....	21.5	95	112	800	.....	31.5	1.55	305
South Carolina.....	22.0	.....	25.8	.....	.....	103	111	910	.....	28.5	1.40	285
Georgia.....	17.5	.....	23.7	.....	.....	93	101	900	.....	32.5	1.55	240
Florida.....	16.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	110	123	930	.....	30.0	1.50	150
Ohio.....	45.0	.....	41.0	32.5	22.0	108	125	1,030	.....	.....	1.58	.....
Indiana.....	45.0	.....	38.5	31.2	20.5	114	127	1,080	.....	.....	1.55	.....
Illinois.....	43.0	.....	41.5	32.5	22.0	107	123	950	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Michigan.....	41.5	.....	38.0	29.5	19.0	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Wisconsin.....	42.5	20.7	40.5	33.0	18.5	130	.....	1,470	15.2	.....	1.68	.....
Minnesota.....	40.0	17.8	40.5	30.5	20.0	129	.....	.....	11.2	.....	1.80	.....
Iowa.....	42.5	18.8	38.5	31.0	19.0	120	120	.....	12.0	.....	1.55	.....
Missouri.....	37.0	.....	35.0	28.3	18.0	100	115	1,150	8.7	.....	1.40	350
North Dakota.....	32.0	15.0	36.5	27.5	.....	118	.....	.....	10.5	.....	1.50	.....
South Dakota.....	33.0	15.2	35.0	28.0	.....	100	.....	.....	10.0	.....	1.60	.....
Nebraska.....	32.0	17.2	35.0	28.0	21.5	100	105	.....	9.8	.....	1.65	.....
Kansas.....	28.0	16.5	36.2	27.0	17.0	91	115	.....	8.9	.....	1.60	.....
Kentucky.....	34.0	.....	29.0	29.6	.....	98	104	1,050	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Tennessee.....	29.5	.....	26.0	29.0	18.5	90	101	940	.....	.....	1.60	245
Alabama.....	19.8	.....	23.0	.....	.....	96	109	700	.....	33.5	1.60	220
Mississippi.....	22.3	.....	23.5	.....	.....	105	109	.....	.....	36.0	1.65	257
Louisiana.....	25.0	.....	26.0	.....	.....	87	101	590	.....	37.0	1.75	230
Texas.....	27.0	.....	41.5	33.0	.....	83	98	810	.....	39.0	1.50	211
Oklahoma.....	28.0	.....	37.0	32.0	.....	88	110	.....	12.0	.....	1.35	223
Arkansas.....	25.5	.....	29.5	.....	.....	95	110	800	.....	43.0	1.50	239
Montana.....	33.0	28.0	50.0	37.0	.....	170	.....	.....	11.1	.....	1.95	.....
Wyoming.....	27.5	30.0	41.0	35.0	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
Colorado.....	24.5	29.0	44.0	40.0	.....	135	.....	.....	8.5	.....	2.50	.....
New Mexico.....	30.0	25.0	40.0	36.0	.....	105	175	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Arizona.....	35.5	27.5	45.0	41.0	.....	115	148	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....
Utah.....	34.3	30.0	48.0	43.0	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95	.....
Nevada.....	35.0	31.0	45.0	41.0	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Idaho.....	34.0	29.0	47.5	43.8	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....
Washington.....	31.0	23.5	53.0	42.5	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
Oregon.....	32.0	22.0	40.0	37.5	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....
California.....	41.0	.....	41.0	33.0	.....	148	173	.....	.....	54.0	1.95	.....
United States.....	33.5	17.4	37.9	31.3	23.8	123.5	111.6	1,006	10.6	38.5	1.65	234.1



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN



615

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

August 22, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF SEPTEMBER CROP REPORTS.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 will be issued on Monday, August 31, at 12 noon (eastern time).

On Tuesday, September 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, and apples, and the yield and quality of hay.

On Wednesday, September 9, a supplemental report will be issued which will show the following: The condition on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, grapes, pears, millet, kafir corn, cranberries, oranges, lemons, hemp, broom corn, sugar cane, sorghum, sugar beets, hops, and peanuts; production, as compared with a full crop of peaches, watermelons, cantaloupes, alfalfa, and bluegrass; acreage, as compared with last year, and condition of clover for seed; quality of peaches; and number of stock hogs, as compared with last year, and their condition.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, AUGUST 1, 1914.

The month of July was very unfavorable for crop growth in the United States, the composite condition of all crops on August 1 being 2.0 per cent below their 10-year average, whereas on July 1 prospects were 1.4 per cent above the 10-year average; however, prospects are still 5.0 per cent better than the outturn of last year's crops, which were unusually poor. Improvement occurred during July in nearly all of the Atlantic Coast States, the northern States of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the Mountain States (except Montana and Wyoming). In nearly all other parts of the United States crops deteriorated during July. Poorest crop conditions prevail in Kentucky and sections of

States adjacent to it. The phenomenal wheat crop of Kansas raises the aggregate condition in that State above all others. Winter wheat is the banner crop this year, with tobacco the lowest in condition on August 1.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated yields indicated by the condition of crops on Aug. 1, 1914, and final yields in preceding years, for comparison.*

Crop.	Yield per acre.		Total production in millions of bushels.				Price, Aug. 1.		
	1914 ¹	1909-1913 average.	1914 ¹		Final.		1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
			August forecast.	July forecast.	1913	1909-1913 average.			
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Winter wheat.....	² 19.1	15.6	² 675	653	523	441			
Spring wheat.....	13.1	13.3	236	274	240	245			
All wheat.....	17.1	14.7	911	927	763	686	76.5	77.1	91.1
Corn.....	25.1	25.9	2,634	2,917	2,447	2,708	76.8	65.4	70.6
Oats.....	30.0	30.6	1,153	1,197	1,122	1,131	36.7	37.6	42.8
Barley.....	26.9	24.3	203	211	178	182	45.1	50.8	60.6
Rye.....	² 16.8	16.1	² 43		41	35	61.0	60.7	73.4
Buckwheat.....	21.5	20.5	17		14	17	81.2	72.4	77.9
White potatoes.....	99.7	97.1	370	361	332	357	87.1	69.2	88.3
Sweet potatoes.....	81.1	92.7	50	49	59	58	97.5		
Tobacco..... pounds..	687.6	815.1	791	757	954	996			
Flax.....	8.7	7.8	17	18	18	20	150.7	118.6	167.9
Rice.....	33.9	33.3	24	24	26	24			
Hay (tame)..... tons..	1.44	1.34	69		64	66	\$11.52	\$11.16	\$11.97

¹ Interpreted from condition reports.

² Preliminary estimate.

Details for crops in all States may be found in Tables 12 to 22.

TABLE 2.—*Growing condition of the various crops on Aug. 1, expressed in percentages of their 10-year average (not the normal) on Aug. 1, and the improvement (+) or decline (—) during July.*

Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Aug. 1.	Change during July.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Aug. 1.	Change during July.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Aug. 1.	Change during July.
Wheat.....	118.7	— 2.0	Cantaloupes.....	101.2	+ .2	Tomatoes.....	93.5	+ 4.2
Apples.....	113.3	+ 5.2	Millet.....	100.8	+ .1	Onions.....	93.4	— 2.0
Lemons.....	105.4	+ .5	Hops.....	100.0	— 3.2	Timothy.....	91.6	+ 3.2
Grapes.....	104.7	+ 1.2	Broom corn.....	100.0	— 2.7	Blackberries.....	91.4	— .4
Raspberries.....	104.7	+ 4.3	Buckwheat.....	99.7		Sorghum.....	91.4	— 1.9
Barley.....	103.9	— 5.8	Pears.....	99.7	— 10.3	Pastures.....	91.3	— 2.5
Kafir corn.....	103.8	— 4.1	Flax.....	99.4	— 4.9	Corn.....	91.3	— 10.0
Sugar beets.....	103.4	+ .3	Rice.....	99.1	+ .8	Clover.....	91.2	+ 6.1
Alfalfa.....	103.4	— 2.2	Oats.....	98.1	— 2.9	Lima beans.....	90.9	
Hay (all).....	103.3	+ 4.6	Peanuts.....	97.1	+ 3.6	Sweet potatoes.....	87.3	— 1.0
Peaches.....	102.9	+ 3.6	Cotton.....	95.5	— 3.1	Sugar cane.....	85.3	— 5.9
Oranges.....	102.2	— 2.4	Cabbages.....	95.2	+ 1.9	Hemp.....	82.2	— 5.4
Beans (drying).....	101.8	— 1.0	Potatoes.....	95.1	+ .8	Tobacco.....	81.6	+ 3.6

TABLE 3.—*Combined condition of all crops on Aug. 1, 1914, by States (100=average), and change during July.*

State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.	State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.	State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.
Maine.....	109.1	+ 6.8	Ohio.....	96.1	- 3.3	Texas.....	89.3	- 7.2
New Hampshire.....	113.9	+ 8.2	Indiana.....	86.9	-10.7	Oklahoma.....	93.3	- 8.7
Vermont.....	98.4	+ 8.3	Illinois.....	83.9	-12.5	Arkansas.....	83.5	- 8.0
Massachusetts.....	106.3	+11.3	Michigan.....	109.3	+ 2.6	Montana.....	96.1	- 6.2
Rhode Island.....	95.8	+ 2.5	Wisconsin.....	107.3	+ .2	Wyoming.....	98.9	- 5.6
Connecticut.....	103.5	+ 7.2	Minnesota.....	94.4	- 9.9	Colorado.....	112.2	+ 2.4
New York.....	103.4	+ 4.0	Iowa.....	104.7	- 5.5	New Mexico.....	113.0	+ 3.3
New Jersey.....	104.1	+10.5	Missouri.....	80.0	- 4.5	Arizona.....	101.0	+ 2.6
Pennsylvania.....	104.9	+ 6.6	North Dakota.....	107.4	- 2.8	Utah.....	105.2	+ .6
Delaware.....	105.2	+ 9.0	South Dakota.....	94.0	-18.8	Nevada.....	104.8	+ 1.7
Maryland.....	111.8	+12.0	Nebraska.....	105.6	-10.2	Idaho.....	100.1	+ .4
Virginia.....	92.7	+ 6.9	Kansas.....	122.9	+ 5.7	Washington.....	103.2	+ .3
West Virginia.....	85.1	- 1.9	Kentucky.....	79.3	- 8.9	Oregon.....	100.6	- 3.4
North Carolina.....	99.6	+ 3.7	Tennessee.....	84.1	- 6.8	California.....	108.4	- 1.6
South Carolina.....	96.7	- 2.8	Alabama.....	94.3	- 6.6	United States.....	98.0	- 2.4
Georgia.....	98.2	+ .2	Mississippi.....	95.7	- 2.5			
Florida.....	98.3	+ 4.8	Louisiana.....	92.3	- 7.5			

The progress of crops during July and their condition on August 1 in the different States are indicated by the following comments from agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

New England States.—Rains during July materially improved crop conditions, which are generally above their average, except that the hay crop in Vermont and Rhode Island will be light, the result of an unfavorable spring.

New York.—Nearly all crops are doing well. Timely rains during July helped the hay crop to some extent, but later interfered in many sections in harvesting. The drought last year cut short clover and new seeding, but old timothy meadows show well. Mixed grasses are short and thin. Alfalfa is doing well in many sections. Army worms and grasshoppers have been bad in some sections, doing some damage to oats, rye, buckwheat, corn, and hay. Apples will be a large crop. In many places the trees were so heavily loaded that thinning was resorted to, so that the trees will give larger and better fruit. Peaches will be a small crop.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—July was very favorable to the growth of all crops. The rainfall was above the average in all parts of the area, with the exception of the extreme southwestern part of Pennsylvania. The army worm has been widespread, but so far seems to have done very little damage. The corn outlook is fine. Oats have improved and the outlook now is for nearly an average crop. Tobacco has made a wonderful growth and, with favorable conditions from now on, the crop will be the best in several years. Apples and peaches are looking good; the berry crop was shortened

somewhat by the dry weather in June. Vegetables have all improved during the month and on the whole all crops are above the average.

Maryland and Delaware.—The weather has been ideal for thrashing grain; the yields are generally up to high expectations and quality fine. Drought was broken on July 28, and since then all crops have materially improved and give indications of very good yields.

Virginia.—In the first half of July weather conditions were more or less favorable in most of the State, frequent showers aided vegetation, and on the whole there was improvement, especially in corn, truck crops, grasses, and tobacco. The latter part of the month was unfavorable, the weather being dry, except in widely scattered localities, and exceedingly hot, except in the last few days. Tobacco shows considerable improvement, though stands are not full and fields are irregular. Most growing crops will fall short of an average yield. Corn, a large proportion of which is late, will give a moderate yield if weather conditions henceforth are favorable. Apples and peaches will yield more heavily than usual. Irish potatoes are in poor condition, but sweet potatoes are reasonably promising. The army worm damaged corn and grasses in a few localities.

West Virginia.—A prolonged drought was broken in the latter part of July, benefiting growing crops, although conditions were lower on August 1 than on July 1. Wheat was thrashed under exceptionally high conditions. A large apple crop is expected.

North Carolina.—The month as a whole witnessed some improvement, although crops deteriorated toward the close of the month. Cotton, in most sections, advanced, and a fair yield is indicated from the early crop, but the late is not promising. Tobacco improved considerably, though the stand is short and irregular. Corn is in fairly good condition, in spite of deterioration during the last part of the month, and the early planted will give a reasonable yield. Peaches and apples promise larger yields than usual. Irish potatoes are not in good condition, but sweet potatoes are more promising. Corn and grasses were injured in a few sections by the army worm.

South Carolina.—The latter part of the month was extremely dry, and was very hot over the entire State (except in the last days), which caused deterioration. Cotton, as a whole, is in moderately good condition; in some sections it is somewhat better than usual at this time of year, but in others, drought-stricken regions, it is not good; the late crop does not promise well. Corn has suffered, and largely lost the improvement made earlier, because of heat and drought; favorable weather from now on will result in only a fair yield. The spotted, irregular, tobacco crop is in improved condition as compared with July 1, and promises a better yield than then expected. Truck crops are in moderately fair condition, but not up to the average. Melons were exceptionally good and plentiful. The Irish potato

crop is poor, but sweet potatoes are promising. Some damage was caused to grasses and corn in a few localities by the army worm.

Georgia.—Although crop conditions improved slightly during July, the general average on August 1 was moderately below the 10-year average. Cotton is better than average, but corn and most other field crops are materially below. The peach crop is good.

Florida.—The severe drought of the spring damaged the crop and trees of oranges and grapefruit to a considerable extent. They are recovering rapidly from these conditions throughout the greater portion of the State, due to the rather equitable rainfall since about the 1st of June. The crop will be equal to about the average of the last three years, but below the March expectations. The average crop condition per acre is below the normal, but the total production will be increased by new plantings coming into bearing. The corn crop will probably not be larger than the average of the last three years, and quite below the April expectation. More preparation has been made for the hay crop than ever before; the indications are that the September and October yields will be above average. Cowpeas, beggar weed, and velvet beans, as a whole for the State, promise large crops, but somewhat late.

Ohio.—During July, crop conditions in general declined, due principally to the drought and excessive heat which have prevailed throughout this section. Weather conditions were for the ideal harvesting of wheat, and yield and quantity are up to expectations. Corn is badly in need of rain, and considerable damage by the army worm is being reported from the northeastern section of the State. Oats in this section are also being damaged slightly by the army worm. Pastures are drying up, and yield of hay is small, though the quality is excellent. Small vegetables are showing the lack of moisture.

Indiana.—Excessive heat and little or no rainfall, prevalent during earlier months, continued through July, causing marked decline in condition of growing crops. The wheat harvest progressed rapidly, a good yield of excellent quality resulting. Apples were generally hurt by late frosts, and the scale has done much injury.

Illinois.—A deficiency of rainfall and an excess of heat have prevailed over the whole State since April 1, but were most severe in the southern half. This has resulted in a marked deterioration of all the crops except wheat and rye, which were practically made on July 1. The southern and southwestern sections of the State were injured some by drought prior to July, and the Hessian fly did much damage to wheat. Its yield, while good, is not quite up to earlier expectations. In the southwestern part of the State chinch bugs and army worms have added to the injury done by drought to the corn. The condition of oats has changed little during the month, but rust is prevalent. A moderate crop of only fair quality will be harvested.

Meadows and pastures generally have been burned up, and the yield of hay will be small.

Michigan.—Harvesting conditions were unusually favorable. Yields of wheat and rye are generally in excess of those anticipated, except in a few southern counties, where the wheat was badly damaged by the Hessian fly. Corn in parts of the southern districts is curling and in occasional localities drying up. The dry weather caused some dropping of peaches and apples, but the fruit prospects in general continue favorable. The army worm made its appearance at points in the southeastern quarter of the State; its ravages were mostly confined to oats, although in a few instances corn and sugar beets were attacked. Crop prospects in general improved moderately in July.

Wisconsin.—General rains have maintained very favorable crop prospects. Excessively hot weather following early July has caused red rust on the oats in every part of the State. Tame hay on uplands is making the best yields that have ever been seen by old residents.

Minnesota.—Excessive moisture and red rust in June, together with very hot weather the latter part of July, caused the development of black rust on wheat in every part of the State; this, with scald and blight, has greatly reduced the prospective yield. The same conditions also blighted the oats, and, with red rust very heavy, this crop will be light and yield reduced. Barley was little affected by the rust, although some by scald, but on the whole gives promise of an average crop. Winter wheat and rye show fair yields, with a plump berry and the quality above the average. Tame hay has been a bumper crop, with the quality up to standard. Wild hay also was heavy, but the lowland acreage was reduced on account of being too wet. The weather, which was adverse to the small grains, was beneficial to corn, which has made an excellent growth during the month. The major portion is out of danger, unless there is an early frost. There is some stem rot in a small area of the potato district, but on the whole the crop prospects are good.

Iowa.—No general rain storm passed over the State of Iowa in July during the critical time of the corn crop (the tasseling period). Thus corn suffered in some sections at the blossoming period, the critical time, when corn must have a "root-soaker" to mature a full crop. Hessian fly in wheat and dry weather at filling period, account for some disappointing yields of wheat in Iowa. Rust also accounts for low yield of spring wheat. Heavy rains, when oats were in the "boot," followed by hot dry weather, caused oats to head too rapidly and as a result early oats made too much straw and the premature filling of the heads developed light oats. Rust also cut the yield of oats. Excessive heat and destructive rain and wind storms account for the low condition of garden truck.

North Dakota.—Weather conditions have been favorable for rust development and black rust is more or less general in central and southeastern sections, lowering vitality of grain materially, and causing it to be easily blown down. However, a large percentage of the crop was sufficiently advanced to escape serious injury. Late crops, especially late blue-stem wheat, will be seriously affected, and the stand of late oats and barley is poor. The damage existing is due largely to excessive heat and hot winds, which have ripened grain prematurely, bringing on an early harvest following a late seeding. These conditions have caused considerable blight generally, especially in rust localities, with shrunk or inferior quality of grain. Yields will be disappointing. Late rains will be beneficial to corn, flax, pastures, and gardens. There is some wilt damage in flax. The month closed with the crop outlook for the State as a whole reduced from the exceedingly productive prospect of last month.

South Dakota.—Weather conditions have been highly favorable for development of rust, and black rust is general over the State. Early fields, especially of barley and oats, were too far advanced to be seriously damaged, but late fields, especially of blue-stem and velvet-chaff wheat, show severe rust damage, being either directly injured or lowered in vitality, causing grain to be easily lodged by winds. Rusted plants were readily affected by extreme heat and several days of hot winds caused blight conditions to be general, rapidly reducing the heavy prospective yields of last month from 20 to 50 per cent. Drought damage is most evident in the extreme southern part of State, also southwestern sections; but conditions improve toward the northern part of State. Rainfall has been decidedly below normal and of a showery, uneven nature. A result of heat and rust was premature ripening, with grain showing a tendency to be rather light in weight and of a shrunk quality, as well as materially reduced yields.

Nebraska.—Drought prevailed in northeast, northwest, and southeast Nebraska during the month of July, materially cutting the corn crop in those sections. Lack of rain during the tasseling period cut the crop in above-mentioned sections. The winter wheat yield was not quite up to expectations, due to heavy rains during the flowering period (whipping the pollen from the wheat head) and as a result, while the heads are large, many have little wheat on them. Rust did a little damage. Oats are a good crop, with the exception of here and there some fields lodged on heavy soils and some rust in late-variety oats; otherwise the crop is one of the best in years. The alfalfa third crop is light, due to lack of moisture just after the second cutting. A low yield of apples is due to the heavy crop of 1913, accompanied by severe drought while trees were in heavy bearing. Potatoes have a low condition on account of too much growth in vines, so that the vitality did not extend to the tubers.

Kansas.—The most striking feature of the 1914 crop season is the phenomenal yield of wheat in Kansas, being more than twice the average production. The oat crop is made and is a large crop, although not fully up to the early expectations of some persons. The condition of corn on August 1 was slightly above the 10-year average, but it was deteriorating rapidly, owing to hot dry weather; much of the crop was firing and, unless a good rain falls in early August, another poor crop will probably be the result. Grass crops are above average, but potatoes are below.

Kentucky.—This State, of all the States of the Union, shows the lowest condition of crops on August 1, the low condition on July 1 having been lowered much further by high temperature and the continuation of drought. The wheat crop yielded well, not having been adversely affected by the drought; tree fruits also are slightly above their average; but practically all other crops are threatened with failure or very low yields.

Tennessee.—Conditions are almost the same as in Kentucky, but probably somewhat less acute. Although the cotton has suffered for lack of moisture and has been greatly damaged, it shows a healthy condition, is well fruited and highly cultivated. Army worms have appeared in some localities in east Tennessee and prompt measures have been adopted for their destruction.

Alabama.—Taking Alabama as a whole, all crops showed deterioration during July, cotton least, old corn most, but all crops fell below the standard on July 1. Some complaint of wilt, or blackroot, is heard in southeast Alabama. Good soaking rains would save the late corn, prevent premature opening of cotton in the dry belts, and, if not too frequent, would produce record cotton crops in many counties of the State. Damage from boll weevils has not reached expectations, due to dry weather. Wheat and oats came off ahead of the drought, and the yield was excellent.

Mississippi.—The cotton crop of Mississippi made fair progress in July. Cotton showers in many sections, and the checking of boll weevil ravages in others, will offset the loss from the prolonged drought in certain other sections. All cotton, whether large or small, is better fruited, size considered, than ever known. Corn depreciated all over the State. Much of the old corn is an entire failure. Sugar cane, sweet potatoes, peas, and all truck crops, likewise, suffered from the drought and excessive heat. These influences, however, pretty nearly destroyed the boll weevils, and with sufficient, but not excessive and too frequent, rains during August, all crops except old corn will respond, and promise a good yield.

Louisiana.—Protracted drought and high temperatures throughout northern Louisiana have caused serious damage to all crops. The boll weevil and army worm are very active in many sections. In the

far southerly parishes very heavy rains occurred from time to time throughout the month, followed by exceedingly hot spells, and much damage was done to growing crops by the rain and the wind which accompanied it. Cane has been somewhat behind, but is now displaying an encouraging tendency to catch up, and will do so if the rains will cease for a while. Cotton has received a serious setback due to the dry weather and the ravages of the boll weevil and the army worm. Early corn has been seriously burned by the dry, scorching weather in the northern parishes, but the late corn is fairly promising. Rice is heading nicely in the river districts, and harvesting is expected to commence about August 15. The indications are good for a full yield throughout the State. Truck generally is not in good condition.

Texas.—July was lacking in moisture under prolonged conditions of high temperatures, causing injury to nearly all crops. The first of July found everything late or suffering from effects of the continuous excessive rains of the month of May. June had proven abnormally dry and hot, and the deficiency of surface moisture was reflected, first, in the corn crop, which was about one month late. Winter wheat and oats at the harvest were short in expected yields and light in tests, resultant upon washings of the pollens during the rainy period. As the month advanced, light, scattering showers prevailed over a great portion of the State for a few days during the second week, but were not beneficial. Corn began to suffer in the north, east, and central parts of the State for want of rain at the flowering period. Temperatures were high, and the crop was greatly injured. At the close of the month, the rainfall showed an average of less than an inch for July.

Oklahoma.—The extreme heat and dry weather during the month of July have reduced the general crop conditions for the State. Rainfall was extremely local and over widely-scattered areas during the early part of the month, while the latter part of the month was dry and intensely hot. The third cutting of alfalfa is materially reduced. Pastures are drying, water scarce, and prairie hay not as good as in former years on account of weeds.

Arkansas.—All crops all over the State were needing rain on July 1, and rain fell practically generally from the 1st to the 8th. In the northern part, where on account of altitude and soil conditions, and in southern and southwestern parts, where on account of the advanced stage of crops conditions were most threatening, the rain did not benefit corn as it usually would have done. Forage crops and pastures and meadows suffered considerably during the month, and much was practically ruined before rains fell. The last part of the month was dry. No complaint of insect pests was made except in scattered localities, where boll weevil has affected cotton. Lowland

crops are generally good, and cotton fruiting well. The month would have been favorable had not the long drought preceded it. The outlook August 1 was much improved.

Montana.—Conditions in different parts of the State are variable, but as a whole prospects are for somewhat less than an average crop of small grain, but a good average for most vegetables. Hay prospects are good.

Wyoming.—Conditions declined some in July, but are nearly average. In the irrigated districts conditions are good; in the non-irrigated districts grain yields were reduced by dry, hot weather. Alfalfa and other hay yielded well and have been harvested in good condition. The apple prospects are excellent.

Colorado.—Crop prospects are very good, well above the average. The supply of water for irrigation purposes continues to be ample for all sections, the snow melting in the mountains affording the main supply in addition to the supply from frequent heavy rains in the foothills. Most of the reservoirs are filled.

New Mexico.—General crop conditions August 1 were much better than at any time during the season, having greatly improved over the very satisfactory conditions of July 1. Unusually favorable moisture conditions have prevailed during the entire season. The stock ranges are in excellent condition and an abundance of winter feed on the range is assured. The acreage of native grasses cut for hay will be unusually large. Not for many years have the crops in this State been in such fine order.

Arizona.—The acreage of cotton has been increased from 4,000 acres last year to 18,000 acres this year. Fruit prospects are about the same as last month, though above their 10-year average condition on August 1. The bulk of the melon shipments were made during July and the yield was extra good. Stock ranges are in good condition and the outlook for range pasture is very satisfactory.

Utah.—The trend of crop conditions in Utah during the month of July has been practically normal. Forage crops, with the exception of alfalfa, are in prime condition. Mountain pastures are particularly rich for the season. Although the stand is thin in spots, owing to lack of rain 30 days after the seeding period, sugar beets have made a remarkably strong and healthy growth.

Nevada.—All crops have made normal progress during July. Heavy winter snowfall and abundance of spring rain produced mountain pasture conditions above the average, and the grass has been cured perfectly during a dry July. Abundance of forage for the winter is assured.

Idaho.—The yield of winter wheat will be nearly average and the spring grains are looking very well. Corn and potatoes were injured by the June frosts, but they have apparently recovered and give good

promise. Most of the corn and potatoes are grown under irrigation, and the supply of water for that purpose is fairly good. All other crops are doing well.

Washington.—About normal conditions prevailed during July and crops as a whole are somewhat above average. Open winter without damaging frosts and opportune rains favored all grain and hay. Fruits and vegetables were affected by late frosts in April and May. Apple prospects are very good. Hops suffered from dry weather in the western part of the State, but are good in Yakima.

Oregon.—Aggregate crop conditions are slightly above average, although prospects were lowered during July. Winter wheat was damaged some by smut; the excessive temperatures in July tended to slightly shrivel the grain (kernel), which naturally somewhat reduced the yield, although millers say this slight shriveling tends to improve the milling quality. The hay crop for the entire State is heavy. April rains gave the crop a good start and the quality is good. Considerable clover, originally intended for the seed crop, has been turned into hay on account of insect ravages. As a result of the abundant crop, the price is not attractive to the grower. Potatoes planted very early have made normal growth, but late-planted areas are suffering from dry weather. Hop men claim that the shortage of rainfall will materially reduce early high estimates of total production. One of the best-informed dealers states that in his opinion the Oregon crop will amount to not more than 120,000 bales, whereas a month ago the estimate was for 150,000 bales. The yards are reported free from vermin and the quality of the crop is expected to be above normal.

California.—The relative condition of crops on August 1 is indicated by the following figures, 100 representing an average condition on August 1 of recent years (not normal): Almonds, 119; peaches, 118; barley, 116; hay, 113; apples, oats, and kafir corn, 109; apricots, 108; corn, beans, and lemons, 106; olives, 105; potatoes, 103; grapes, 102; oranges, 101; sugar beets, 100; walnuts, 99; hops, 97; prunes, 95.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY

The general tone of foreign crop reports during the past month has indicated previous estimates of prospective yields to be too optimistic. Both in Canada and in most countries of Europe prospects have declined and total yields are recognized to be much inferior to those of a year ago. On August 1 harvest in Europe had in its northward progress reached the north-central latitudes of the great wheat belt, and considerably over half the European crop was either thrashed or stacked. Current estimates, therefore, relate, on the one hand, to

grain actually reaped and, on the other, to growing crops to be harvested in August and September.

In most countries where cutting has been finished—notably in Italy, southern France, Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan States, and south Russia—harvesting operations were interrupted by frequent torrential rains; prospective yields were thereby somewhat reduced and the quality of much grain impaired.

The Italian and Hungarian Governments have reduced previous forecasts of production each by upward of 7 million bushels; the former now puts its crop at 172,694,000 bushels, against 180,042,000 a month ago; and the latter at 125,400,000 bushels, as compared with an estimate in early July of 133,916,000. The outturn of these countries last year was, respectively, 214,405,000 and 151,346,000 bushels.

The Spanish crop, according to the recent official preliminary figures, is 120,313,000 bushels; although almost 8 million bushels larger than that of 1913, the yield is still 10 million bushels below the average of the past five years. In the southern half of France, the wet harvest has impaired the quality of a crop that was already acknowledged to be of very moderate proportions.

Roumanian yields, which up to harvest were generally believed to approximate the 80 million bushel total of last year, are unofficially reported disappointing; both as to quantity and quality, and to promise little more than 80 per cent of the original expectation. Meager unofficial returns from Bulgaria and Servia also indicate results not at all satisfactory.

In European Russia the Central Statistical Committee, with the appearance of the plants on July 1 as a basis, has forecast a prospective harvest of spring wheat in the 63 governments at 390,388,000 bushels and of the winter variety at 297,044,000—a total of 687,432,000 bushels. As the corresponding yields of the two varieties last year, as finally returned, were, respectively, 542,294,000 and 295,453,000 bushels—a total of 837,747,000 bushels—the July 1 prospect was that the volume of the 1914 crop would be inferior to the banner yield of 1913 by 150,315,000 bushels, the shortage being entirely in spring wheat. No later forecast has been issued, but it is generally believed that meteorological conditions since July 1—torrential rains during winter-wheat harvest in the south and prolonged drought in spring-wheat regions—have considerably diminished the prospect presented in midsummer.

In those latitudes of Europe where wheat is yet to be harvested the plants during July generally made seasonable development. On August 1 former prospects of yields were, for the most part, fully maintained. In the United Kingdom the promise is officially described as for a slightly better than average crop, and in the more northerly latitudes of continental Europe meteorological conditions

have been generally favorable to the maintenance or even to the improvement of the moderate prospects of a month ago. The disturbed political conditions, however, are enforcing, in the midst of harvest, widespread abandonment of the fields by the male population of military age, and the saving of standing wheat and other unharvested crops promises to devolve largely upon female and youthful labor. Although the stress of urgent necessity will be a powerful influence against permitting waste, the effect of these unusual harvest conditions upon ultimate yields is for the present problematical.

COTTON CONDITION, JULY 25, 1914, WITH COMPARISONS.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 76.4 per cent of a normal, as compared with 79.6 on June 25, 1914, 79.6 on July 25, 1913, 76.5 on July 25, 1912, and 80.0, the average on July 25 of the past 10 years.

TABLE 4.—*Comparisons of conditions of cotton by States.*

State.	July 25, 1914.	June 25, 1914.	July 25—		
			1913	1912	10-year average.
Virginia.....	89	86	81	85	82
North Carolina.....	86	82	77	80	80
South Carolina.....	79	81	75	75	79
Georgia.....	82	83	76	68	80
Florida.....	86	86	82	75	83
Alabama.....	81	88	79	73	79
Mississippi.....	79	81	77	68	77
Louisiana.....	76	81	79	76	77
Texas.....	71	74	81	84	81
Arkansas.....	72	80	87	74	81
Tennessee.....	73	79	90	71	83
Missouri.....	75	93	86	75	84
Oklahoma.....	75	79	81	80	82
California.....	100	100	100	99	.....
United States.....	76.4	79.6	79.6	76.5	80.0

TABLE 5.—*Condition of cotton, monthly, and estimated yield per acre for the past 10 years.*

Year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
						<i>Lbs. lint.</i>
1913.....	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1912.....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911.....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910.....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909.....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908.....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907.....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906.....	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905.....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904.....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average 1904-1913.....	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

APPLE-CROP FORECAST.

Forecast of a production of 210,000,000 bushels of apples is made from reports of the condition of the crop on August 1, which indicated 61.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 54.3, the average of the past 10 years. The estimate of production last year is 145,000,000 bushels, two years ago 235,000,000 bushels, three years ago 214,000,000, four years ago 142,000,000; and five years ago, the Census report indicates a production of 146,000,000. On page 32 is given a table showing, by States, the forecast this year, the estimated production yearly for 1910 to 1913, inclusive, and the mean price to producers in the three months of heavy marketing, September, October, and November. Below is given for the United States and important apple States the Census reports of production in 1899 and 1909, the forecast for 1914, and estimate of production in intervening years.

Apples: Production 1899-1914 in United States and important States; 1899 and 1909 Census figures; 1914 figures, forecasts from condition reports August 1; other years, estimates made from percentages applied to Census basis.

[Bushels, 000 omitted.]

Year.	United States.	Maine.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Washington.	California.
1899....	175,398	1,422	24,111	24,061	9,836	7,496	20,617	8,932	9,178	6,496	2,811	729	3,488
1900....	205,930	5,000	47,000	18,000	8,500	4,200	13,800	11,800	7,500	8,300	2,900	1,950	3,200
1901....	135,500	2,550	11,000	9,000	9,500	6,100	10,500	5,200	5,900	10,500	3,300	1,870	4,000
1902....	212,330	3,780	41,000	19,000	6,700	4,300	12,700	18,000	10,100	11,700	4,000	2,300	4,200
1903....	195,680	4,170	46,000	18,500	13,100	3,800	13,500	15,400	5,100	6,200	2,400	2,600	4,100
1904....	233,630	5,600	55,000	25,000	6,000	6,500	14,000	18,700	6,000	9,700	4,000	2,700	3,900
1905....	136,220	2,800	21,000	13,500	10,100	4,800	4,800	6,300	4,500	6,300	3,200	2,500	3,800
1906....	216,720	3,800	31,000	17,500	5,500	5,900	16,000	13,700	12,100	20,000	4,300	3,000	4,600
1907....	119,560	4,950	28,000	13,800	5,200	2,700	4,000	9,500	1,600	1,300	3,600	3,800	4,000
1908....	148,940	1,800	33,000	14,800	8,900	5,300	6,000	7,000	2,600	6,100	1,600	3,200	4,800
1909....	146,122	3,636	25,409	11,048	6,104	4,225	4,664	12,332	3,093	9,969	2,296	2,672	4,931
1910....	141,640	3,550	17,000	11,600	12,100	7,100	5,900	4,200	800	7,600	2,700	5,800	4,600
1911....	214,020	6,800	39,000	20,500	7,200	7,800	18,700	12,300	10,600	11,600	3,000	3,500	4,700
1912....	235,220	5,400	44,000	12,700	15,000	10,300	10,600	17,200	5,800	19,200	5,100	7,700	5,700
1913....	145,410	3,000	19,500	10,200	5,200	1,000	4,800	8,900	8,200	7,900	4,000	6,900	3,000
1914....	210,300	5,500	36,000	19,500	12,300	10,300	10,500	13,100	4,100	11,700	4,000	7,600	5,300

PERCENTAGE OF APPLE SHIPMENTS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

The proportion of carloads to smaller lots in consignments of apples was the subject of an inquiry made last month (July, 1914) by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. A circular letter was sent to wholesale merchants in 13 large cities, including Boston and San Francisco, and 120 replies were received. These reports covered 1,531,000 barrels of apples, of which 81 per cent arrived at the cities in carload lots and 19 per cent in smaller consignments.

DURUM-WHEAT EXPORTS.

According to reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, 11,785,000 bushels of durum wheat were exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1914, a decrease of about 3,700,000 bushels compared with 1913, and the receipts of durum wheat at five leading primary markets amounted to 20,625,000 bushels, or about 2,000,000 less than in 1913. Durum formed 16.4 per cent of all wheat received at those markets in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 11.1 in 1911, 3 in 1912, 7.2 in 1913, 7.9 per cent in 1914, and this variety formed 39.3 per cent of all wheat (excluding flour) exported from the United States in 1910, 13.8 in 1911, 6.1 in 1912, 16.9 in 1913, and 12.8 per cent in 1914.

Quotations at Minneapolis show the prices per bushel of Nos. 1 and 2 durum wheat were from 1 to 4 cents higher than the same grades of Northern wheat for September, 1912, and from January to May, 1913. For June and July, 1913, the prices of Nos. 1 and 2 grades of both varieties were the same. From October to December, 1912, and from August, 1913, to July, 1914, the price per bushel of Nos. 1 and 2 grades of Northern wheat ranged from 1 to 4 cents higher than the corresponding grades of durum.

TABLE 6.—*Durum wheat: Exports from the United States and receipts at five leading primary markets, during the years ending June 30, 1910-1914.*

[From reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

Item.	Year ending June 30—				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Exported from:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Baltimore.....	948,000	150,000	8,000	382,000	389,000
Boston.....	540,000	362,000	46,000		318,000
Duluth, via Canada.....	5,613,000	2,481,000	45,000	1,216,000	2,448,000
Galveston.....	72,000				
New Orleans.....	27,000				
New York.....	7,725,000	158,000	1,569,000	11,215,000	6,920,000
Philadelphia.....	2,575,000	123,000	184,000	2,141,000	1,568,000
Portland, Me.....	845,000			507,000	142,000
Total.....	18,345,000	3,274,000	1,852,000	15,461,000	11,785,000
Received at:					
Chicago.....	¹ 833,000	1,151,000	472,000	472,000	673,000
Duluth.....	21,927,000	6,807,000	3,074,000	14,419,000	14,215,000
Minneapolis.....	11,194,000	11,232,000	2,157,000	6,590,000	4,720,000
Omaha.....	² 256,000	² 242,000	75,000	² 207,000	² 379,000
St. Louis.....	² 552,000	² 332,000	52,000	851,000	638,000
Total, 5 cities.....	34,762,000	19,764,000	5,830,000	22,539,000	20,625,000

¹ Six months, July-December, 1909.

² Estimated from reported number of carloads by assuming an average of 1,200 bushels per car.

SUGAR-BEET FORECAST.

The condition of sugar beets August 1 was 92.4 per cent of a normal. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.3 tons. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount, according as conditions to

harvest are better or worse than usual. A yield of 10.3 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,362,000 tons; but there is usually some abandonment, the average in recent years being 10 per cent. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, there would result about 4,826,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons; in 1912, 5,224,000; in 1911, 5,062,000; and in 1910, 4,047,000 tons.

CLOVER SEED IN OREGON.

Within recent years the growing of clover for seed has become quite an important industry in western Oregon. The 1913 seed crop was probably in excess of 2,000,000 pounds, and the greatly increased acreage in 1914 would normally have largely increased the total production for 1914. But there has been a great amount of damage from the clover midge, working in the head, and the clover root borer, affecting the crown of the plant. A very considerable portion of the crop intended for seed will not be worth harvesting for that purpose, and as it has been allowed to get beyond the proper stage of ripeness for hay, will have very little value for that purpose.

The damage is not at all uniform. Where some fields are practically ruined, only a few miles away the fields generally appear to be in good condition. Quite a little hulling has already been done, and yields of six and seven bushels of red clover seed per acre have been obtained. The alsike variety seem to yield even better than the red. In Linn County, which is probably the heaviest clover seed producing county in the State, dealers estimate that, notwithstanding the increased acreage, the production will probably be not more than one-half that of last year.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.1 per cent during July; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during July 0.1 per cent.

On August 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 9.7 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.0 per cent lower than 2 years ago and 1.3 per cent lower than the average of the past 6 years on August 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 2.6 per cent during the month from June 15 to July 15, which compares with an increase of 0.9 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 1.0 per cent 2 years ago, an increase of 1.4 per cent 3 years ago, and a decrease of 4.2 per cent 4 years ago.

From December 15 to July 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 8.2 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 13.0 per cent, and 2 years ago 17.9 per cent,

while 3 years ago there was a decline in price of 11.1 per cent during this period.

On July 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.41 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.25 a year ago, \$6.33 two years ago, \$5.52 three years ago, and \$6.98 four years ago on July 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 34 and 35.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE HIDES.

By GEORGE K. HOLMES.

About one-third of the cattle hides treated in the leather manufacturing industries of this country five years ago were imported from other countries. In the meantime the number of cattle on the farms and ranges of the United States has diminished, the consumption of hides has increased, and a present European war has affected the international trade in hides, so that the industries that tan and otherwise treat cattle hides and use their leather are facing uncertainties in the supply of the raw material.

According to the census report on the leather manufacturing industries, 20,516,332 cattle hides were treated in 1909, of which 13,764,686 were taken off the cattle of this country, leaving approximately one-third of the consumption to be supplied by foreign countries. The cattle slaughter of that year, according to the census report on agriculture and on slaughtering and meat packing, was 13,611,422, but this number did not include an apparent 150,000 cattle that died from accident and disease.

The imports of hides into this country are reported in pounds and not in number of hides, and no fairly good estimate of such number can be made, for the reason that the imported hides are both dried and wet, or salted, with no separation in the report; and furthermore, the hides are derived from many countries, the cattle of which vary in average size, and some buffalo hides are included. In the year ending June 30, 1909, the imported cattle hides weighed 192,252,000 pounds, to use a round number, a quantity that far exceeded the previous record, and in the next year the imports amounted to the remarkably high total of 318,002,000 pounds. Apparently this resulted in an overstocking of the market, because in the following year, 1911, the imports fell to 150,028,000 pounds. For 1910 and 1911 combined, the average yearly imports were 234,015,000 pounds. The import record continued to be broken year by year, and cattle hides weighing 251,013,000 pounds were received in 1912, after which 268,042,000 pounds were received in 1913, and 279,769,000 pounds in 1914.

From 1909 to 1914 the imported cattle hides increased 45.5 per cent in weight, and the number of cattle on farms declined from 61,804,866

in 1910, as ascertained in the census, to 57,592,000 as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, a decline of 8.4 per cent. It may be roughly computed from the foregoing figures that the imported cattle hides have reached over two-fifths of the consumption, but less than one-half. The supply from foreign countries, therefore, has been a matter of increasing moment, independent of conditions of war.

As the trade statistics are expressed, the various countries that supply hides to the United States often vary much in importance from year to year. The reason for this is largely a roundabout and indirect transportation in the ships of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and other countries. According to the record in this country, 25 per cent of the weight of hides imported in 1913 came from Argentina, 15.5 per cent from Canada, 11 per cent from Mexico, 8.5 per cent from European Russia, 7.5 per cent from France, 3.7 per cent from Germany, 3.2 per cent from the United Kingdom, 2.7 per cent each from Uruguay and the Netherlands, 2.6 per cent from Belgium, 2 per cent from Colombia, 1.7 per cent from Venezuela, 1.1 per cent from Cuba, and comparatively insignificant quantities from other countries. The countries mentioned supplied, on the face of the record, about nine-tenths of the imports of cattle hides.

The cattle hides that came from Belgium, France, Germany, European Russia, and the United Kingdom in 1913 were 25.5 per cent of the total imports of hides, and about one-ninth of the consumption. These fractions would be larger if all the cattle-hide imports carried in the ships of the countries mentioned could be stated. (See Table 7 for details of statement of imports of cattle hides from principal countries from 1909 to 1914.)

TABLE 7.—*Imports of cattle hides into the United States, by principal countries from which consigned.*

[From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 000 omitted from pounds of imports.]

Country and period.	Fiscal year ending June 30—						Percent- age of total in 1913.
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
All countries:							
July to Dec., calendar year	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
preceding	87,862	174,655	78,620	99,142	151,659	107,182	.....
Jan. to June	104,390	143,349	71,508	151,871	116,383	172,587	.....
Total fiscal year	192,252	318,004	150,128	251,013	268,042	279,769	100.0
Argentina	49,236	84,158	41,971	83,662	67,042	.....	25.0
Belgium	7,823	19,205	3,495	9,073	7,106	.....	2.6
Brazil	1,704	2,607	400	714	1,744	.....	.7
Canada	31,236	29,824	29,439	29,770	41,608	.....	15.5
Colombia	4,380	5,501	5,809	6,304	5,462	.....	2.0
Cuba	7,548	6,095	3,752	4,366	2,840	.....	1.1
France	14,124	23,266	9,939	15,574	20,102	.....	7.5
Germany	3,447	16,672	2,746	7,247	9,787	.....	3.7
Italy	3,934	6,066	1,964	4,854	2,412	.....	.9
Mexico	18,560	32,789	22,799	28,103	29,500	.....	11.0
Netherlands	3,858	9,297	3,462	6,580	7,271	.....	2.7
Russia, European	265	6,363	107	9,044	22,906	.....	8.5
United Kingdom	9,967	15,091	1,689	9,262	8,589	.....	3.2
Uruguay	13,495	27,686	5,290	10,934	7,245	.....	2.7
Venezuela	5,806	5,708	4,445	5,556	4,471	.....	1.7

Apart from such changes as may be made in the world's supply of cattle hides by the European war, changes in the distribution of that supply may be expected. Statements of the exports and imports of cattle hides from and to principal countries in 1912 may be found in Tables 8 and 9. To the total exports of all countries, Argentina contributed 18.9 per cent in 1912; British India, 9.9 per cent; Germany, 8.7 per cent; Russia, 8.6 per cent; Brazil, 6.2 per cent; France, 6.0 per cent; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent; Uruguay, 3.7 per cent; China, 3.4 per cent (buffaloes); Austria-Hungary, 3.3 per cent; Italy, 2.7 per cent; Mexico, 2.5 per cent; the United Kingdom, 2.4 per cent.

Some of these countries, however, exported great quantities of cattle hides that they had imported. In the world's import trade in cattle hides in 1912 the share of Germany was 22.5 per cent; the United States, 21.8 per cent; Belgium, 12.9 per cent; France, 8.2 per cent; the United Kingdom, 7.6 per cent; Russia, 5.5 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 5.0 per cent; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent; Italy, 3.2 per cent.

Upon subtracting the exports of cattle hides from the imports for principal importing countries for 1912, it appears that, while Germany imported a greater quantity of hides than any other country, the United States being next in order, the exports from Germany were so much greater than those from the United States that the net imports of this country far exceed those of Germany and are much more than those of any other prominent importing country. Although Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom figure largely in the export trade in cattle hides, in reality they are all countries of deficiency, and their national consumption depends on foreign countries for a large contribution.

In the absence of an increase in the world's supply of cattle hides, it is evident that the supply of the United States from foreign countries, under European war conditions, is subject to diversions and interruptions. A great portion of the imports have come in the ships of other countries, and some of the more prominent of those countries are unable to continue the service. If the United States or other countries supply a substitute service, cattle hides will continue to be imported, presumably at least in usual quantities and as required. Indeed, assuming that war conditions in other countries are reducing the consumption of cattle hides in those countries, at least for reexport in manufactured goods, it follows, in the absence of a diminution in the world's supply of cattle hides, that a large share of the supply may be available to the United States if the means of ocean transportation are sufficient.

TABLE 8.—*Exports of cattle hides from principal countries in 1912.*

[Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried.	Wet, or salted.
	Quantity.	Per cent of total.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	242,993	18.9	69,469	173,524
Austria-Hungary.....	42,846	3.3	8,253	34,593
Brazil.....	79,927	6.2	16,316	63,611
British India.....	127,446	9.9		
British South Africa.....	20,595	1.6		
China (buffalo).....	43,920	3.4		
Chosen (Korea).....	4,448	.4		
Cuba (1911).....	14,248	1.1		
Egypt (1911, including camel).....	6,889	.5		
France (large).....	77,828	6.0		
Germany.....	111,671	8.7		
Italy.....	35,203	2.7		
Mexico.....	32,635	2.5		
Netherlands.....	64,649	5.0	21,645	43,004
New Zealand.....	4,544	.4		
Peru (1911).....	4,461	.4		
Russia (large and small hides).....	110,614	8.6		
Singapore (1911).....	5,111	.4		
Spain (unclassified).....	8,202	.6		
Sweden (1911).....	28,588	2.2	28,065	523
Switzerland.....	15,897	1.2		
United Kingdom.....	30,447	2.4		
United States.....	20,514	1.6		
Uruguay (1910).....	48,045	3.7	18,560	29,485
Venezuela.....	7,426	.6		
Other countries (including buffalo).....	98,510	7.7		
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,287,657	100.0		

TABLE 9.—*Imports of cattle hides into principal countries in 1912.*

[Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried.	Wet, or salted.
	Quantity.	Per cent of total.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	72,883	5.0	37,877	35,006
Belgium (wet).....	186,116	12.9		186,116
British India.....	21,174	1.5		
Finland (1911).....	7,123	.5	3,186	3,937
France (large).....	118,578	8.2		
Germany (including buffalo).....	325,167	22.5	88,521	236,646
Greece (unclassified).....	5,257	.4		
Italy.....	46,517	3.2		
Japan.....	5,674	.4		
Netherlands.....	72,321	5.0	35,791	36,530
Norway.....	15,189	1.1	3,475	11,714
Portugal.....	7,576	.5	7,398	178
Roumania (1911, including buffalo).....	8,629	.6		
Russia.....	79,773	5.5	6,861	72,912
Singapore (1911, unclassified).....	7,835	.5		
Sweden (1911).....	23,845	1.6	18,511	5,334
United Kingdom (including calfskins).....	110,615	7.6		
United States (including buffalo).....	314,478	21.8	107,241	207,237
Other countries (including buffalo).....	16,892	1.2		
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,445,642	100.0		

No increase in the world's supply of cattle hides from increased production would seem now to be indicated, without a slaughter of breeding stock. The herds of the principal surplus countries are about stationary in numbers. While they are gradually increasing in Canada, New Zealand, and Uruguay, a stationary condition or diminishing tendency exists in Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Russia, and the United States. Table 10 may be examined for an understanding of the drift of cattle production in principal surplus hide countries and the United States.

TABLE 10.—*Number of cattle in selected countries at a certain date in specified years.*

[Cattle not on farms and ranges included for some countries, uniformly for all years.]

Country and year.	Number of cattle.	Country and year.	Number of cattle.	Country and year.	Number of cattle.
ARGENTINA.		CANADA—contd.		PARAGUAY.	
1888.....	21,961,657	1911.....	6,533,436	1899.....	2,283,000
1895.....	21,701,526	1912.....	6,431,861	1902.....	3,104,453
1908.....	29,116,625	1913.....	6,656,121	1908.....	5,500,000
1909.....	27,824,509			1912.....	3,500,000
1910.....	28,827,900	COLOMBIA.		RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.	
1911.....	28,786,148	1896.....	3,465,000	1890.....	28,541,400
1912.....	29,016,000	1909.....	4,000,000	1900.....	34,483,900
1913.....	28,500,000			1908.....	32,139,378
AUSTRALIA.		CUBA.		1910.....	34,615,715
1890.....	10,299,913	1891.....	2,455,788	1911.....	33,290,223
1894.....	12,311,617	1895.....	2,485,766	UNITED STATES.	
1895.....	11,767,488	1899.....	376,650	1890, June 1.....	51,363,572
1897.....	10,832,457	1906.....	2,566,870	1900, June 1.....	67,719,410
1899.....	9,645,690	1910.....	3,212,087	1910, April 15.....	61,803,866
1900.....	8,640,225	1912.....	2,829,553	1911.....	60,502,000
1902.....	7,062,742	MEXICO.		1912.....	57,959,000
1905.....	8,528,331	1902.....	5,142,457	1913.....	56,527,000
1906.....	9,349,409	NEW ZEALAND.		1914.....	57,592,000
1907.....	10,128,486	1891.....	788,919	URUGUAY.	
1909.....	11,040,391	1896.....	1,047,901	1900.....	6,827,428
1910.....	11,744,714	1897.....	1,209,165	1908.....	8,192,602
1911.....	11,828,954	1901.....	1,361,784	VENEZUELA.	
1912.....	11,577,259	1902.....	1,460,663	1909.....	6,000,000
BRAZIL.		1903.....	1,593,547		
Latest and best estimate.....	30,705,000	1904.....	1,736,850		
CANADA.		1905.....	1,810,936		
1891.....	4,120,586	1906.....	1,851,750		
1901.....	5,372,504	1908.....	1,773,326		
		1911.....	2,020,171		

The diminishing marketings of cattle since 1907, and especially since 1910, in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, tell the tale of a diminishing hide production in this country. As Table 11 shows, the number of cattle received at those markets in 1900 was 7,179,344, and the number steadily increased to 9,590,710 in 1907. There was a marked decline to 8,827,360 cattle in 1908, followed by a gain in the next two years, but since the marketing of 9,265,408 cattle in the cities named in 1910 the decline has been rapid to 7,904,552 cattle in 1913. During the first half of 1912 the receipts of cattle at these cities were 3,268,228; of 1913, 3,324,201; and of 1914, 2,994,501 cattle.

TABLE 11.—*Marketings of cattle and calves.*

[Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.		Year.	Number.	
	Cattle.	Calves. ¹		Cattle.	Calves. ¹
1900.....	7, 179, 344	² 304, 310	1910.....	9, 265, 408	981, 309
1901.....	7, 708, 839	² 356, 952	1911.....	8, 768, 456	975, 176
1902.....	8, 375, 408	517, 702	1912.....	8, 159, 888	909, 526
1903.....	8, 878, 789	550, 559	1913.....	7, 904, 552	740, 662
1904.....	8, 690, 699	513, 034			
1905.....	9, 202, 083	730, 639	Jan. to June:		
1906.....	9, 373, 825	796, 793	1912.....	3, 268, 228	477, 465
1907.....	9, 580, 710	834, 781	1913.....	3, 324, 201	371, 662
1908.....	8, 827, 360	854, 687	1914.....	2, 994, 501	345, 783
1909.....	9, 189, 312	868, 564			

¹ Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.² No data for Sioux City.

The trend of the calf slaughter in this country, which has been regarded as excessive in recent years, is shown in Table 11 by the receipts of calves at the seven cities mentioned from 1900 to 1913 and during the first half of 1912, 1913, and 1914. From 1902, when 517,702 calves were received, the receipts increased to 981,309 in 1910, or nearly doubled in eight years. The decline during the three years since 1910 has been more marked than the increase during the three years preceding. During the first half of 1914 the receipts of calves at the seven cities were only about two-thirds of the number in the first half of 1912. While farmers may be raising more calves to maturity, it may be true on the other hand that fewer calves are born.

Apparently, the leather industries in this country may reckon on a diminishing supply of cattle hides from the United States for present purposes, and will need to depend on a redistribution of the world's supply in international trade, not only for any increase of imports but to prevent a great decrease.

The Fruit Commissioner's Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, under date of July 13, 1914, reports that the 1914 Canadian apple crop, from current indications, will be above average, and one that, with proper attention given to distribution and marketing, will return to the growers satisfactory figures.

On April 1, 1914, there were in the United States postal service 43,068 rural free delivery routes with a total length of 1,045,903 miles, and 12,090 "star" routes having a total length of 154,427 miles; hence more than 1,000,000 miles of country roads are traversed regularly by United States mails.

TABLE 12.—*Corn and wheat: Condition, forecast, and price of corn, and price of all wheat, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.									All wheat.		
	Condition Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price Aug. 1.			Price Aug. 1.		
	1914.	10-year average.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914.	1913.	5-year average.	1914.	1913.	5-year average.
	P.c.	P.c.	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	82	88	630	626	608	694	86	75	81	100	.....	117
New Hampshire.....	87	89	877	840	814	967	83	72	78	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	88	88	1,822	1,802	1,665	1,792	81	74	78	110	101	115
Massachusetts.....	90	89	2,160	1,963	1,944	2,041	91	80	83	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	93	93	430	416	402	430	108	100	98	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	84	91	2,613	2,707	2,348	2,755	79	73	79	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	86	82	20,131	19,673	15,020	18,682	80	71	77	88	93	101
New Jersey.....	93	87	10,877	9,710	10,862	10,157	79	73	78	89	100	105
Pennsylvania.....	90	87	61,227	58,549	57,057	56,524	81	73	77	85	88	98
Delaware.....	87	88	6,341	5,886	6,206	6,089	80	75	76	84	85	93
Maryland.....	89	87	24,193	22,237	22,110	22,211	77	67	76	84	84	94
Virginia.....	82	87	46,469	44,644	51,480	46,959	92	82	87	90	92	100
West Virginia.....	76	89	19,471	19,863	22,692	20,137	90	77	86	90	98	106
North Carolina.....	83	87	51,767	49,881	55,282	47,884	100	93	97	94	101	109
South Carolina.....	76	85	33,022	35,629	38,512	31,564	99	96	100	110	116	123
Georgia.....	78	88	55,501	55,298	63,023	53,482	96	98	99	112	114	123
Florida.....	76	87	8,366	8,146	10,125	8,628	95	95	96	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	80	85	137,592	146,306	146,250	154,651	74	62	68	79	85	94
Indiana.....	67	85	149,212	189,448	176,400	186,900	72	61	65	78	82	91
Illinois.....	65	83	289,171	376,015	282,150	366,883	72	61	64	77	80	90
Michigan.....	86	80	60,387	63,822	56,112	54,829	71	63	69	81	85	94
Wisconsin.....	92	83	66,470	62,730	69,825	56,346	67	59	65	85	83	96
Minnesota.....	89	84	90,566	82,426	96,000	76,584	58	52	58	84	80	98
Iowa.....	91	84	396,341	404,796	338,300	352,236	64	54	59	73	78	88
Missouri.....	68	80	181,856	207,444	129,062	200,859	78	65	71	72	70	87
North Dakota.....	87	82	13,057	12,607	10,800	6,938	61	53	63	81	76	95
South Dakota.....	78	85	74,749	85,494	67,320	60,509	60	50	58	80	76	92
Nebraska.....	82	80	195,698	217,028	114,150	164,878	64	57	59	68	71	81
Kansas.....	74	72	133,478	138,890	23,424	129,700	77	66	66	68	75	84
Kentucky.....	62	85	76,942	96,086	74,825	92,543	91	76	80	78	85	94
Tennessee.....	70	86	69,178	77,720	68,675	80,767	93	76	83	80	90	99
Alabama.....	69	86	44,593	48,372	55,360	49,107	100	89	94	118	108	113
Mississippi.....	69	83	50,408	53,333	63,000	51,103	92	86	90	78	100	108
Louisiana.....	72	83	36,252	42,798	41,800	35,131	90	84	83	100	.....	.....
Texas.....	64	75	115,154	138,611	163,200	120,286	88	69	79	76	83	96
Oklahoma.....	42	70	50,274	73,744	52,250	75,412	75	63	69	68	70	84
Arkansas.....	53	82	36,236	40,817	47,025	48,439	89	78	84	71	82	95
Montana.....	91	87	1,081	1,004	582	533	.....	77	111	70	70	92
Wyoming.....	83	85	480	527	493	268	100	40	75	101	82	106
Colorado.....	97	84	10,979	10,644	6,300	6,409	71	54	72	76	72	94
New Mexico.....	99	84	2,643	2,478	1,572	1,838	79	71	99	94	76	107
Arizona.....	95	87	607	592	476	457	125	118	108	95	106	104
Utah.....	97	92	366	359	340	254	75	67	85	72	74	87
Nevada.....	97	95	34	34	34	29	.....	115	109	86	90	109
Idaho.....	89	92	605	585	448	362	82	77	85	71	73	81
Washington.....	89	90	993	972	952	800	70	76	85	70	73	81
Oregon.....	89	91	627	634	598	542	67	82	100	77	75	87
California.....	93	88	2,288	2,386	1,815	1,745	82	81	87	90	91	100
United States.....	74.8	81.9	2,654,214	2,916,572	2,446,988	2,708,334	76.8	65.4	70.6	76.5	77.1	91.1

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 13.—*Winter and spring wheat: Preliminary estimate of production of winter wheat, condition and forecast, Aug. 1, 1914, of spring wheat, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.						Spring wheat.					
	Yield per acre.		Production, 1914.	Forecast July 1, from condition.	Final estimates.		Condition, Aug. 1.	Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		
	1914.	10-year aver- age.			1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.		Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.	
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c. 1914.	P.c. 10-year aver- age.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹
Maine.....							95	95				77
Vermont.....							95	90	77	76	76	24
New York.....	22.5	18.7	8,100	7,614	6,800	6,793						
New Jersey.....	18.0	17.4	1,422	1,232	1,408	1,475						
Pennsylvania.....	18.2	16.9	23,878	21,915	21,862	21,290						
Delaware.....	20.5	16.0	2,337	1,971	1,638	1,817						
Maryland.....	21.5	15.7	13,158	10,355	8,113	9,290						
Virginia.....	14.0	11.9	10,906	9,815	10,608	9,171						
West Virginia.....	15.0	12.5	3,540	3,170	3,055	2,952						
North Carolina.....	11.5	9.6	7,026	6,592	7,078	5,936						
South Carolina.....	11.5	9.5	920	863	972	761						
Georgia.....	12.0	9.8	1,680	1,638	1,708	1,382						
Ohio.....	18.5	15.5	38,665	38,456	35,100	29,238						
Indiana.....	17.4	15.1	43,239	42,966	39,775	30,668						
Illinois.....	18.8	15.6	48,429	44,374	41,888	33,640						
Michigan.....	20.0	15.4	17,580	16,104	12,776	14,220						
Wisconsin.....	21.5	18.8	1,828	1,778	1,749	1,591	87	86	1,783	1,869	1,916	1,719
Minnesota.....	19.5		800		810	2,810	63	83	45,148	62,000	67,230	59,859
Iowa.....	21.6	20.6	10,346	10,897	10,530	6,272	80	86	4,978	5,602	5,865	5,548
Missouri.....	17.0	13.6	43,333	40,835	39,586	31,048						
North Dakota.....							81	76	88,513	95,871	78,855	90,231
South Dakota.....	14.0		966		900	2,900	69	78	36,613	48,176	33,075	38,768
Nebraska.....	19.3	18.1	60,274	68,238	58,125	45,392	70	78	4,130	5,423	4,200	3,687
Kansas.....	20.5	13.4	162,975	151,050	86,515	73,676	79	63	822	857	468	618
Kentucky.....	16.5	12.1	12,292	10,986	9,860	9,037						
Tennessee.....	15.0	10.7	10,635	9,166	8,400	7,718						
Alabama.....	13.0	10.9	403	380	374	297						
Mississippi.....	13.0	11.8	13	13	14	59						
Texas.....	13.0	11.6	14,066	14,282	13,650	8,863						
Oklahoma.....	19.0	11.5	46,835	43,138	17,500	17,224						
Arkansas.....	13.5	10.7	1,418	1,289	1,313	999						
Montana.....	23.0	27.3	11,063	13,276	12,288	7,636	85	87	10,210	10,800	8,385	5,618
Wyoming.....	24.0	26.9	984	1,194	1,000	654	80	89	1,320	1,476	1,250	1,019
Colorado.....	25.0	23.3	4,850	5,457	4,220	3,762	94	85	7,442	7,391	5,460	5,266
New Mexico.....	25.0	20.9	1,050	1,041	651	530	98	86	760	760	570	477
Arizona.....	28.0	28.8	868	903	928	642	85	90				48
Utah.....	25.0	22.4	5,575	5,914	4,600	3,311	97	95	1,979	1,979	1,820	1,853
Nevada.....	29.0	24.3	522	445	368	317	98	97	820	812	713	568
Idaho.....	27.5	27.6	9,322	9,823	8,494	8,600	92	90	5,603	5,686	5,600	4,483
Washington.....	27.2	26.3	32,667	32,632	32,400	24,609	89	82	22,546	21,819	20,900	22,227
Oregon.....	22.0	22.9	13,684	15,227	12,305	12,955	86	83	3,349	3,382	3,412	3,399
California.....	18.3	14.8	7,466	7,946	4,200	7,047						
United States..	19.1	15.0	675,115	652,975	523,561	441,212	75.5	80.1	236,120	274,003	239,819	245,479

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.² 1913 only.

TABLE 14.—Oats and barley: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Oats.										Barley.									
	Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909- 1913; final estimates.	Price, Aug. 1.		Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909- 1913; final estimates.	Price, Aug. 1.							
	1914.	10-year av- erage.	Aug. 1.	July 1.		1914.	5-year av- erage.	1914.	10-year av- erage.	Aug. 1.	July 1.		1914.	5-year av- erage.						
P.c.	P.c.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Cts.	Cts.							
Maine.....	98	95	5,596	5,539	5,029	60	60	95	92	147	140	118	95	89						
New Hamp- shire.....	95	92	445	425	430	65	60	89	91	26	26	25	90	92						
Vermont.....	96	92	3,147	2,969	2,869	56	59	90	92	367	362	372	85	89						
Massachusetts.....	94	91	321	297	284	56	60													
Rhode Island.....	83	89	56	56	57	51	62						90							
Connecticut.....	92	89	374	345	342	50	58													
New York.....	89	88	39,450	38,384	39,681	49	54	90	89	2,025	1,947	2,081	66	80						
New Jersey.....	91	86	2,195	1,965	1,990	47	53													
Pennsylvania.....	83	88	32,061	30,474	34,464	48	53	86	89	175	166	179	65	71						
Delaware.....	63	86	89	89	119	45	51													
Maryland.....	70	87	1,008	993	1,285	51	51	85	90	139	144	121	70	62						
Virginia.....	56	83	2,621	2,714	3,839	56	56	85	91	280	274	263	75	71						
West Virginia.....	52	87	1,602	1,724	2,558	52	58													
North Carolina.....	72	83	3,594	3,445	3,740	57	63													
South Carolina.....	77	83	7,291	7,168	7,053	65	67													
Georgia.....	78	86	7,912	7,912	7,810	62	69						100							
Florida.....	72	81	648	648	701	67	73													
Ohio.....	74	84	51,335	50,642	65,129	36	43	79	85	1,002	982	664	52	63						
Indiana.....	64	80	40,212	40,841	54,666	35	37	80	85	200	211	242	44	65						
Illinois.....	70	77	125,815	120,748	144,625	35	37	85	89	1,520	1,566	1,603	54	63						
Michigan.....	91	83	52,389	51,571	47,021	38	46	90	86	2,309	2,346	2,216	63	68						
Wisconsin.....	83	85	77,987	84,854	74,644	37	45	86	86	19,752	20,066	21,351	52	69						
Minnesota.....	75	83	92,340	110,656	96,426	31	39	80	82	33,623	35,366	34,044	40	57						
Iowa.....	84	84	159,403	172,318	166,676	31	36	87	87	10,356	10,714	12,395	48	58						
Missouri.....	58	73	24,868	24,990	29,307	38	40	65	83	92	105	140		67						
North Dakota.....	84	77	71,070	74,083	57,063	32	43	80	78	29,172	30,830	22,700	37	53						
South Dakota.....	74	80	41,595	49,866	37,027	31	40	77	79	19,426	22,138	17,368	41	57						
Nebraska.....	86	75	67,063	67,341	54,828	31	37	85	77	2,689	2,837	1,981	39	47						
Kansas.....	87	66	56,532	54,801	39,612	32	41	82	62	5,314	5,304	2,921	45	50						
Kentucky.....	65	77	2,903	2,846	3,422	50	52	88	87	78	79	76	65							
Tennessee.....	73	83	5,580	5,516	6,126	49	51	90	86	52	52	62	82	74						
Alabama.....	85	84	6,862	6,792	5,157	62	67													
Mississippi.....	82	82	2,852	2,927	2,146	61	65													
Louisiana.....	84	81	1,070	1,066	746	60	60													
Texas.....	62	73	25,215	28,616	22,651	41	44	85	76	224	218	127	45	80						
Oklahoma.....	80	67	31,406	32,467	18,467	35	40	88	70	197	187	156	45	50						
Arkansas.....	78	77	5,568	5,518	4,569	51	54													
Montana.....	88	88	23,320	25,191	18,878	35	50	85	90	2,076	2,313	1,189	56	76						
Wyoming.....	86	91	8,533	8,906	6,399	58	62	90	91	441	464	327	99	79						
Colorado.....	97	87	13,402	10,397	10,397	42	56	96	89	3,955	3,987	2,530	57	70						
New Mexico.....	98	84	1,999	1,880	1,415	55	62	98	85	141	137	65	75	71						
Arizona.....	93	94	335	338	242	55	63	90	92	1,365	1,380	1,294	55	70						
Utah.....	100	96	4,464	4,419	3,825	41	57	99	95	1,362	1,376	1,006	47	61						
Nevada.....	94	95	508	518	376	57	65	96	97	512	522	467	64	87						
Idaho.....	94	93	14,824	15,136	14,061	33	48	96	93	7,779	7,887	5,905	56	58						
Washington.....	91	90	14,324	14,517	13,493	37	51	93	89	7,194	7,237	6,522	45	59						
Oregon.....	87	89	12,667	13,628	12,906	36	50	93	90	4,255	4,153	3,673	56	67						
California.....	93	85	8,389	8,569	6,624	48	55	96	83	44,415	45,803	37,690	43	65						
United States.....	79.4	80.9	1,153,246	1,197,105	1,131,175	36.7	42.8	82.1	85.3	202,660	211,319	181,873	45.1	60.6						

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 15.—*Rye and buckwheat: Acreage, production, quality, and price of rye; acreage, condition, forecast, and price of buckwheat, with comparisons.*

State.	Rye.										Buckwheat.									
	Preliminary estimates.			5-year average, 1909-1913; final estimates.	Quality.		Price, Aug. 1.		Acreage.		Condition, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913; final estimates.	Price, Aug. 1.					
	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.		1914.	10-year average.	1914.	5-year average.	Per cent of 1913.	Total.	1914.	10-year average.								
Maine.....	Acres ¹	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	Acres ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.				
New Hampshire.....									95	12	95	93	382	423	70	79				
Vermont.....	1 20.0	20		19	98	94	76	85	102	1	95	93	29	29		78				
Massachusetts.....	3 19.0	57		54	96	94	92	98	102	2	96	91	199	200	85	87				
Rhode Island.....								105					44	39		93				
Connecticut.....	7 19.0	133		141	97	97	96	95	95	3	94	92	59	56	110	97				
New York.....	129 17.7	2,283		2,245	94	94	71	82	98	274	91	88	6,358	5,766	85	81				
New Jersey.....	70 18.0	1,260		1,197	95	94	70	82	100	10	94	86	244	247	105	95				
Pennsylvania.....	280 17.5	4,900		4,506	95	94	72	79	100	280	90	90	5,922	5,894	78	74				
Delaware.....	1 17.5	18		14	93	93	80	77	90	3	81	90	52	65						
Maryland.....	23 17.0	391		408	95	92	70	73	99	11	90	91	203	198	76	80				
Virginia.....	58 13.0	754		596	94	91	83	83	102	23	76	92	375	443	90	81				
West Virginia.....	17 14.5	246		201	95	92	79	86	96	36	87	94	783	792	80	78				
North Carolina.....	46 10.0	460		427	94	91	94	99	100	9	80	89	155	178	82	83				
South Carolina.....	3 11.5	34		28	90	90	179	147												
Georgia.....	13 9.2	120		105	93	91	100	143												
Florida.....																				
Ohio.....	94 16.5	1,551		1,082	94	93	64	75	110	20	85	89	374	406	72	76				
Indiana.....	99 16.3	1,614		1,176	95	92	57	70	100	5	65	88	66	94	95	74				
Illinois.....	49 16.2	794		849	94	92	59	73	95	4	85	84	75	79	100	96				
Michigan.....	379 16.0	6,064		5,666	96	93	57	70	99	59	88	85	986	1,051	79	72				
Wisconsin.....	412 17.0	7,004		5,990	95	92	56	70	95	17	92	86	289	297	71	75				
Minnesota.....	279 18.8	5,245		4,998	91	91	50	64	100	6	90	88	108	125	58	72				
Iowa.....	59 19.0	1,121		703	90	93	63	67	95	6	87	86	99	116	96	96				
Missouri.....	17 15.0	255		233	93	91	66	79	99	2	60	84	216	25	111					
North Dakota.....	131 17.1	2,240		841	92	90	45	62												
South Dakota.....	50 17.0	850		304	90	90		62	100											
Nebraska.....	122 16.0	1,952		980	91	91	47	61	100	1	85	86	19	17		105				
Kansas.....	50 19.8	990		349	94	88	64	72	125	1	70	85	12	12						
Kentucky.....	22 13.7	301		278	93	89	74	85		1				80						
Tennessee.....	21 13.0	273		202	96	90	89	90	98	3	75	91	42	45		82				
Alabama.....	1 13.0	13		10	91	89	90	133												
Mississippi.....																				
Louisiana.....																				
Texas.....	2 14.8	30		20	86	85	95	100												
Oklahoma.....	6 16.0	96		45	93	87	73	84												
Arkansas.....	1 11.0	11		10	91	87	92	99												
Montana.....	10 21.0	210		172	97	95	69	78												
Wyoming.....	4 16.0	64		42	92	97	85	84												
Colorado.....	21 17.5	368		312	98	92	64	73												
New Mexico.....																				
Arizona.....																				
Utah.....	13 17.5	228		106	99	97		72												
Nevada.....							55													
Idaho.....	3 20.0	60		60	97	97	65	73												
Washington.....	8 19.7	158		140	96	94	65	84												
Oregon.....	21 16.0	336		285	94	95	100	93												
California.....	8 20.0	160		117	98	93	94	88												
United States	2,533 16.8	42,664		34,911	94.0	92.8	61.0	73.4	98.9	796	88.8	89.1	17,091	16,597	81.2	77.9				

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 16.—Potatoes: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.										Sweet potatoes.							
	Condi- tions Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final esti- mates.		Price, Aug. 1.			Condi- tion, Aug. 1.	from condition.	Final esti- mates.		Price, July 15.				
	1914.	10-years av- erage.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.	1914.	1913.	5-year aver- age.			1914.	10-year av- erage.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.	1914.	5-year aver- age.	
P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.			
Maine.....	97	91	29,178	27,085	28,160	26,077	87	45	77									
New Hamp- shire.....	97	89	2,474	2,142	2,074	2,298	114	75	91									
Vermont.....	97	88	3,638	3,150	3,175	3,414	73	75	83									
Massachusetts.....	94	86	3,553	3,256	2,835	2,922	120	99	109									
Rhode Island.....	96	85	744	658	650	600	103	75	98									
Connecticut.....	97	85	3,026	2,621	2,208	2,437	102	101	110									
New York.....	91	85	40,076	36,737	26,640	36,288	95	74	86									
New Jersey.....	81	79	9,539	8,346	8,930	8,438	71	70	81	84	87	2,846	3,174	3,066				
Pennsylvania.....	82	83	23,295	22,383	23,320	22,653	97	85	91	91	87	120	110	117				
Delaware.....	70	81	909	847	957	946	87	55	77	84	86	601	675	657	62 134			
Maryland.....	69	81	3,264	3,225	3,741	3,383	84	56	82	85	85	966	1,128	999				
Virginia.....	63	86	7,079	6,148	9,870	8,137	87	71	80	80	87	2,902	3,564	3,771	115 82			
West Virginia.....	50	85	2,640	3,006	3,984	3,889	117	82	88	76	87	192	182	210	135 115			
North Caro- lina.....	57	84	1,624	1,693	2,400	2,349	102	73	81	80	88	6,810	8,000	7,737	75 75			
South Caro- lina.....	65	81	670	656	800	816	137	139	117	76	87	4,049	4,600	4,508	93 83			
Georgia.....	70	86	781	764	972	928	115	104	114	80	88	6,383	7,221	7,111	90 96			
Florida.....	85	84	1,216	1,149	912	918	130	114	125	85	90	1,986	2,310	2,278	100 87			
Ohio.....	70	80	11,945	11,888	10,240	16,193	114	81	96	75	85	94	90	110	135 121			
Indiana.....	51	77	4,360	5,145	3,975	7,222	116	82	93	72	84	91	78	118	150 110			
Illinois.....	50	75	6,634	7,738	5,750	9,921	126	90	97	54	82	531	560	841				
Michigan.....	86	82	38,191	37,099	33,600	35,273	87	72	85									
Wisconsin.....	90	83	35,568	33,197	32,155	31,625	69	38	76									
Minnesota.....	86	84	30,841	28,612	30,250	25,885	62	51	74									
Iowa.....	76	80	13,406	13,377	7,200	13,227	97	86	103	79	85	190	160	196				
Missouri.....	45	76	3,915	4,402	3,230	6,034	121	88	96	63	82	435	336	639	120 106			
North Dakota.....	86	84	6,190	6,454	5,100	4,797	88	42	88									
South Dakota.....	80	84	4,960	5,362	4,680	4,217	96	70	113									
Nebraska.....	74	77	8,658	9,582	5,664	7,231	102	87	113									
Kansas.....	64	71	4,193	4,774	2,920	4,148	101	90	109	82	80	472	250	437	135 168			
Kentucky.....	33	84	1,649	2,422	2,450	4,000	115	86	93	71	86	665	675	941	100 92			
Tennessee.....	44	84	1,505	1,839	2,432	2,691	123	77	83	70	87	1,343	1,600	1,997	105 102			
Alabama.....	65	84	1,123	1,184	1,512	1,245	123	103	103	71	89	4,876	6,650	6,014	85 95			
Mississippi.....	66	84	832	864	960	801	108	88	101	68	87	3,632	5,390	4,979	80 82			
Louisiana.....	76	81	1,587	1,673	1,750	1,457	87	75	79	77	89	4,433	5,100	5,007	88 103			
Texas.....	75	74	2,739	2,605	2,340	2,691	104	81	106	70	77	3,567	4,000	2,924	125 122			
Oklahoma.....	75	73	2,112	2,227	1,920	1,604	87	71	105	65	80	429	384	352	130 124			
Arkansas.....	61	81	1,391	1,404	1,800	1,919	113	78	96	65	85	1,287	1,800	1,813	115 96			
Montana.....	87	90	5,472	5,565	5,040	4,215	76	65	104									
Wyoming.....	86	89	1,733	1,755	1,680	1,091	110	87	133									
Colorado.....	89	86	9,372	9,532	9,200	8,161	83	60	105									
New Mexico.....	98	79	1,132	993	612	644	128	109	122									
Arizona.....	92	81	106	99	75	97	175	120	132									
Utah.....	87	92	3,471	3,574	3,600	2,722	75	75	86									
Nevada.....	93	96	1,920	1,940	1,760	1,369	70	85	126									
Idaho.....	85	92	5,491	5,409	5,780	5,232	79	49	84									
Washington.....	88	90	8,826	9,248	7,380	8,636	70	68	84									
Oregon.....	90	92	6,394	6,311	6,750	6,408	69	60	86									
California.....	92	89	10,212	10,474	8,092	9,375	60	60	85	95	90	986	1,020	806	175			
United States.....	79.0	83.1	369,634	360,614	331,525	356,627	87.1	69.2	88.3	75.5	86.5	49,886	59,057	57,628	94.5 95.0			

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 17.—*Flax, rice, and tobacco: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Flaxseed.						Rice.						Tobacco.					
	Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from condition.		Price, Aug. 1.		Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from condition.		Final estimate, 1913.		Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from condition.		Final estimates.	
	1914.	10-year aver- age.	Forecast, 1914, 1914, from condition.	Final estimate, 1913.	1914.	5-year aver- age.	1914.	10-year aver- age.	Forecast, 1914, 1914, from condition.	Final estimate, 1913.	1914.	10-year aver- age.	Forecast, 1914, 1914, from condition.	Final estimate, 1913.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909-1913.		
	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹			
Maine.....													92	91	175	165	163	
New Hampshire.....													92	90	175	155	164	
Vermont.....													93	88	11,662	9,455	9,524	
Massachusetts.....																		
Rhode Island.....																		
Connecticut.....													96	91	36,457	28,520	28,337	
New York.....													93	88	6,203	4,386	4,997	
New Jersey.....																		
Pennsylvania.....													86	88	45,830	46,680	57,351	
Delaware.....																		
Maryland.....													70	82	12,320	18,500	18,663	
Virginia.....													65	82	93,600	154,000	135,388	
West Virginia.....													53	84	5,152	10,200	12,763	
North Carolina.....							85	85	5	7			70	81	126,000	167,500	127,339	
South Carolina.....							86	86	169	147			74	83	30,976	33,288	22,027	
Georgia.....							90	86	38	16			80	88	1,368	1,800	1,323	
Florida.....							86	84	10	10			84	90	3,359	4,000	2,987	
Ohio.....													68	83	60,795	61,425	79,966	
Indiana.....													65	80	9,477	11,925	18,939	
Illinois.....													75	82	428	560	842	
Michigan.....																		
Wisconsin.....	91	88	111	126		175							91	83	60,999	50,740	47,807	
Minnesota.....	82	86	2,893	3,150	155	166												
Iowa.....	88	88	275	263	138	156												
Missouri.....	80	78	56	50		141							60	80	2,829	3,315	5,578	
North Dakota.....	83	80	7,408	7,200	152	171												
South Dakota.....	75	85	2,550	3,060	148	163												
Nebraska.....	71	87	49	54	125	156												
Kansas.....	82	76	328	300	130	146												
Kentucky.....													60	79	244,755	281,200	350,502	
Tennessee.....													52	80	37,833	64,800	70,426	
Alabama.....							85	86	6	4			75	87	105	210	153	
Mississippi.....							80	86	40	42			71	83				
Louisiana.....							88	89	11,224	11,760			93	83	384	270	218	
Texas.....							88	89	8,320	9,696			65	81	105	120	159	
Oklahoma.....																		
Arkansas.....																		
Montana.....	87	92	3,090	3,600	150	178	85	88	3,366	3,769	70	83			392	520	471	
Wyoming.....																		
Colorado.....	88		60	50														
New Mexico.....																		
Arizona.....																		
Utah.....																		
Nevada.....																		
Idaho.....																		
Washington.....																		
Oregon.....																		
California.....							91		747	293								
United States.....	82.1	82.6	16,820	17,853	150.7	167.9	87.6	88.4	23,925	25,744	66.5	81.5	791,379	953,734	996,087			

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 18.—*Hay and clover: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price of hay; production and quality of clover, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Hay.										Clover.					
	Acreage (tame).		Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		Fore- cast, Aug. 1.		Final esti- mates.		Price, Aug. 1.		Yield per acre.		Produc- tion: per cent of full crop.		Qual- ity.	
	Per cent of 1913.	Acres.	1914.	6-yr. average.	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	1913.	5-yr. aver., 1909-1913.	1914.	1913.	5-yr. average.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1913.
Maine.....	P.c.	Acres	P.c.	P.c.	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Ts.	Ts.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
103	1,230	97	87		1,492	1,194	1,299	13.60	13.70	13.80	1.50	1.40	96	72	98	95
New Hampshire.....	105	520	98	85	642	495	538	18.40	16.50	16.56	1.53	1.45	93	79	99	94
Vermont.....	99	990	85	90	1,237	1,280	1,310	14.70	13.60	12.94	1.60	1.50	77	77	93	94
Massachusetts.....	101	480	91	87	612	575	582	19.50	20.10	20.28	1.60	1.60	90	83	95	94
Rhode Island.....	100	58	75	90	56	68	67	23.30	22.00	22.44	1.50	1.40	80	94	80	97
Connecticut.....	99	375	88	86	445	432	441	19.80	20.00	21.94	1.50	1.57	84	90	80	98
New York.....	99	4,653	83	82	5,600	5,358	5,498	14.50	14.00	14.54	1.21	1.25	75	77	89	94
New Jersey.....	100	361	80	84	462	469	472	18.40	17.70	18.38	1.37	1.30	76	75	85	92
Pennsylvania.....	100	3,141	89	84	4,333	4,146	3,840	13.50	13.80	15.32	1.40	1.20	81	78	92	90
Delaware.....	100	72	78	83	87	94	88	16.00	14.00	15.40	1.10	1.27	78	85	88	93
Maryland.....	100	390	78	78	487	491	453	14.20	11.50	15.68	1.13	1.10	74	65	89	81
Virginia.....	85	638	60	81	555	952	793	17.30	13.00	15.66	.80	1.35	60	86	82	91
West Virginia.....	94	696	61	81	637	925	770	16.70	13.70	15.28	.92	1.50	59	86	86	89
North Carolina.....	96	307	79	86	376	419	375	18.20	15.00	15.88	1.20	1.45	75	91	90	96
South Carolina.....	100	210	75	86	220	244	219	18.10	18.10	18.46	1.50	1.70	70	88	85	97
Georgia.....	98	245	80	90	304	350	293	17.60	18.40	18.28	1.45	1.30	83	87	89	93
Florida.....	95	45	91	90	62	63	52	19.00	18.00	17.60			74	88	94	93
Ohio.....	95	2,812	80	85	3,554	3,848	3,838	12.60	10.00	12.54	1.14	1.42	74	88	94	93
Indiana.....	98	1,764	77	82	2,105	1,800	2,194	13.60	11.40	11.94	.95	1.10	65	71	90	85
Illinois.....	85	2,125	67	82	2,136	2,450	3,168	14.50	11.80	12.48	.95	1.25	60	85	90	92
Michigan.....	98	2,352	90	85	3,175	2,520	3,004	12.10	12.00	12.70	1.29	1.08	84	72	94	92
Wisconsin.....	105	2,494	100	87	4,190	3,848	3,301	9.60	9.50	12.56	1.89	1.80	1.01	95	94	92
Minnesota.....	105	1,743	98	81	3,074	2,490	2,265	6.50	6.20	8.28	1.95	1.70	1.04	79	96	90
Iowa.....	97	2,910	90	86	4,059	4,440	4,511	9.40	7.90	9.20	1.45	1.58	87	94	96	99
Missouri.....	88	2,640	60	79	2,218	1,800	3,115	14.90	11.30	10.60	.77	1.00	57	70	80	90
North Dakota.....	107	364	98	78	535	388	403	5.10	5.20	6.10	1.50	1.05	95	70	97	93
South Dakota.....	105	483	94	76	727	552	514	5.90	5.30	7.08	1.75	1.35	98	90	98	93
Nebraska.....	101	1,262	89	78	1,853	1,675	1,591	7.20	7.70	8.38	1.50	1.37	90	86	94	96
Kansas.....	110	1,650	83	78	2,191	1,350	1,988	7.90	8.90	8.32	1.20	1.05	80	77	91	96
Kentucky.....	95	736	65	80	718	674	919	17.30	14.40	14.62	.90	1.02	56	72	84	87
Tennessee.....	84	756	62	84	750	1,089	1,117	18.40	14.40	14.38	1.00	1.30	62	81	86	95
Alabama.....	95	200	78	89	250	286	268	15.00	15.00	13.82	1.55	1.60	87	90	92	95
Mississippi.....	88	194	72	90	230	293	275	13.20	12.00	12.26	1.70	1.85	83	93	91	94
Louisiana.....	101	162	82	90	233	240	235	12.40	11.60	11.60	1.70	1.75	90	94	94	92
Texas.....	105	420	92	79	580	464	444	9.50	10.00	10.56	2.00		102	80	90	
Oklahoma.....	97	436	73	75	430	382	388	8.50	7.30	7.70	1.10	1.60	92	80	90	87
Arkansas.....	95	304	73	84	333	384	363	12.20	11.90	10.88	1.15	1.20	78	79	88	90
Montana.....	104	686	92	91	1,231	1,188	1,109	7.60	8.50	10.14	2.00	2.10	103	92	96	97
Wyoming.....	100	480	95	91	1,094	912	819	7.80	7.50	9.40	2.08	1.90	102	99	98	98
Colorado.....	109	970	100	87	2,425	1,824	1,707	8.00	8.50	10.02	2.00	2.25	107	90	98	94
New Mexico.....	106	204	98	91	519	399	387	11.00	9.50	10.74	1.40	1.50	110	95	93	99
Arizona.....	105	142	95	94	472	540	350	10.00	10.10	10.58						
Utah.....	104	406	97	92	1,162	909	943	8.60	8.30	7.88	2.20	3.00	102	97	100	97
Nevada.....	105	247	100	95	766	646	587	8.00	9.20	10.32	2.60	2.35	103	100	100	
Idaho.....	100	705	93	93	2,033	2,044	1,879	6.70	7.00	7.58	2.50	2.40	101	97	97	91
Washington.....	102	796	93	94	1,776	1,794	1,620	9.80	10.50	12.20	2.27	2.30	95	101	98	93
Oregon.....	104	858	99	92	1,953	1,732	1,578	7.20	8.50	9.40	2.10	2.25	105	101	98	92
California.....	112	2,688	97	86	5,085	3,600	4,017	8.10	14.50	11.26	2.00	2.10	98	94	93	94
United States.....	98.9	48,400	86.7	83.9	69,464	64,116	65,987	11.52	11.16	11.97	1.19	1.30	73.5	81.0	91.2	91.9

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 20.—Fruits: Condition, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Apples.		Peaches.		Grapes.		Pears.		Water-melons.		Cantaloupes.		Tomatoes.		Black-berries.		Rasp-berries.	
	Condition, Aug. 1.																Production. ¹	
	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.	1914.	10-yr. aver.
Maine.....	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
New Hampshire.....	79	67	100	88	78	75	93	91	92	90	93	91	97	88	88	91	97	88
New York.....	78	64	15	72	78	83	61	76	98	73	90	87	98	88	95	98	95	84
Vermont.....	75	67	37	85	82	60	65	70	65	86	91	91	93	90	95	86	93	84
Massachusetts.....	79	67	20	60	93	86	75	74	90	83	90	84	95	86	91	87	93	84
Rhode Island.....	79	67	58	61	90	84	78	78	80	86	93	88	82	90	81	84	84	84
Connecticut.....	75	70	42	67	87	84	69	77	87	73	88	84	90	89	90	89	88	86
New York.....	69	60	29	58	81	83	50	67	84	82	83	80	90	86	83	82	84	81
New Jersey.....	86	58	89	58	95	83	76	62	81	80	82	80	87	85	85	78	84	76
Pennsylvania.....	77	58	63	50	88	78	70	62	83	78	84	79	90	84	83	80	87	78
Delaware.....	80	62	67	48	95	82	42	52	84	77	85	79	79	84	84	78	80	75
Maryland.....	78	59	78	53	92	78	72	58	84	75	83	75	82	80	82	79	84	78
Virginia.....	75	52	58	46	86	77	54	51	75	74	75	75	75	84	81	84	72	79
West Virginia.....	80	49	65	45	81	70	55	45	77	75	71	77	80	86	77	76	77	77
North Carolina.....	76	56	77	53	89	80	65	52	80	74	79	75	78	84	85	87	80	83
South Carolina.....	70	55	76	60	84	79	59	59	78	76	75	75	67	84	71	85	65	84
Georgia.....	75	54	86	62	84	81	64	57	80	81	76	76	72	86	72	88	69	89
Florida.....	75	45	75	70	88	78	55	56	75	76	76	78	80	87	59	78	67	74
Ohio.....	55	45	50	42	88	78	55	56	75	76	76	78	80	87	59	78	67	74
Indiana.....	39	48	45	45	83	81	47	54	66	77	67	78	65	82	52	75	55	74
Illinois.....	33	44	50	41	75	79	47	44	57	77	59	77	56	82	49	72	53	70
Michigan.....	67	56	45	53	91	79	71	62	85	79	87	81	90	84	84	80	86	78
Wisconsin.....	54	61	88	88	81	78	64	91	80	92	78	93	84	88	79	87	78	78
Minnesota.....	48	65	100	87	81	75	80	74	78	79	88	83	88	78	87	76	76	76
Iowa.....	24	52	55	31	84	77	46	38	81	78	82	80	86	84	65	73	75	69
Missouri.....	53	46	54	40	70	74	51	38	61	71	62	71	60	79	50	68	55	63
North Dakota.....	90	75	95	95	80	50	70	66	75	85	76	70	80	70	80	73	76	76
South Dakota.....	50	68	75	74	80	50	78	77	77	78	80	78	51	73	66	60	66	66
Nebraska.....	45	54	37	37	72	39	47	76	71	75	72	80	76	56	67	60	66	66
Kansas.....	50	47	55	40	65	70	63	45	78	70	79	71	72	74	66	64	64	62
Kentucky.....	58	52	66	48	78	77	58	50	64	73	62	74	63	84	63	81	65	75
Tennessee.....	62	51	62	48	75	71	51	44	66	75	66	76	66	85	68	87	70	78
Alabama.....	59	52	62	56	78	75	51	53	73	78	74	74	66	84	66	88	62	86
Mississippi.....	53	52	55	57	74	73	60	52	73	77	75	74	65	84	74	86	70	80
Louisiana.....	60	57	41	61	90	78	60	62	78	80	77	78	66	83	75	83	80	86
Texas.....	60	61	21	59	63	75	47	59	70	77	71	76	68	70	75	75	75	72
Oklahoma.....	51	61	10	55	57	71	30	50	63	72	67	72	53	70	58	68	57	60
Arkansas.....	65	58	44	62	72	74	55	48	65	75	64	76	59	82	56	80	58	77
Montana.....	75	79	88	100	62	75	82	78	81	78	85	86	100	100	105	105	86	86
Wyoming.....	90	70	100	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	91	88	100	100	97	97	97	97
Colorado.....	88	66	95	53	93	72	87	58	92	82	90	83	96	84	100	82	100	83
New Mexico.....	87	66	70	52	85	72	78	64	90	81	90	80	91	79	87	91	91	91
Arizona.....	80	72	80	63	90	84	85	77	93	92	94	91	90	87	100	100	100	100
Utah.....	95	74	97	66	97	84	85	67	93	88	94	86	96	76	97	92	97	89
Nevada.....	75	59	75	59	98	71	80	98	99	99	99	99	88	81	102	101	101	101
Idaho.....	77	79	70	62	70	85	68	74	71	88	75	88	84	84	75	91	77	93
Washington.....	84	78	65	72	88	88	78	79	83	87	82	86	81	83	94	92	92	93
Oregon.....	75	78	75	70	88	89	75	75	86	84	89	87	87	88	95	93	94	93
California.....	85	78	87	74	92	90	84	79	93	87	95	88	93	91	96	93	94	91
United States.....	61.3	54.3	55.9	54.3	88.4	84.4	60.9	61.1	73.2	76.7	78.4	77.5	77.7	83.1	70.8	77.5	80.5	76.9

¹ Per cent of full crop.

TABLE 21.—*Apples: Forecast of production, 1914, from condition, Aug. 1, estimated production, 1910-13, and prices, 1910-13.*

State.	Estimated production, bushels, 000 omitted.					Price to producer: Mean of September, October, and November averages.			
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910
Maine.....	5,500	3,000	5,400	6,800	3,550	90	55	53	68
New Hampshire.....	1,700	800	2,200	1,600	1,800	105	62	66	66
Vermont.....	2,500	700	2,600	2,250	2,700	108	66	75	81
Massachusetts.....	3,000	2,300	3,300	3,000	2,900	116	76	95	79
Rhode Island.....	300	300	300	400	300	101	91	73	80
Connecticut.....	1,800	2,100	1,700	2,400	1,800	76	74	70	80
New York.....	36,000	19,500	44,000	39,000	17,000	85	48	56	81
New Jersey.....	3,000	2,100	1,700	3,100	1,700	70	66	58	72
Pennsylvania.....	19,500	10,200	12,700	20,500	11,600	81	61	52	64
N. Atlantic.....	73,300	41,000	73,900	79,050	43,350	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	400	180	420	300	350	85	65	67	42
Maryland.....	3,300	1,300	2,650	2,600	2,700	92	57	47	50
Virginia.....	12,300	5,200	15,000	7,200	12,100	73	47	65	59
West Virginia.....	10,300	1,000	10,300	7,800	7,100	113	47	67	60
North Carolina.....	7,200	3,000	7,600	3,600	7,200	84	69	79	72
South Carolina.....	700	260	600	470	740	127	99	124	93
Georgia.....	1,700	900	1,400	800	1,400	99	92	105	92
Florida.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
S. Atlantic.....	35,900	11,840	37,970	22,770	31,590	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	10,500	4,800	10,600	18,700	5,900	100	59	50	82
Indiana.....	4,000	6,600	4,200	8,900	4,900	68	68	58	72
Illinois.....	4,100	8,200	5,800	10,600	800	69	70	51	100
Michigan.....	13,100	8,900	17,200	12,300	4,200	63	47	55	88
Wisconsin.....	2,500	4,000	2,000	3,000	400	68	78	72	106
N.C.E. Miss. R.	34,200	32,500	39,800	53,500	16,200	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	900	1,800	700	1,300	150	73	102	87	146
Iowa.....	2,500	7,100	1,500	9,500	200	82	92	60	129
Missouri.....	11,700	7,900	19,200	11,600	7,600	74	46	61	68
North Dakota.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	200	320	200	240	30	116	99	106	136
Nebraska.....	2,200	2,300	2,800	3,600	1,400	93	81	79	97
Kansas.....	4,200	2,700	6,700	2,400	6,600	105	60	89	65
N.C.W. Miss. R.	21,700	22,120	31,100	28,640	15,980	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	7,100	6,900	9,600	6,100	5,300	76	64	81	76
Tennessee.....	5,900	3,900	8,900	2,900	5,200	93	64	93	70
Alabama.....	1,200	900	1,200	700	1,000	97	85	95	86
Mississippi.....	400	370	450	240	330	100	92	116	100
Louisiana.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	400	300	500	200	400	120	98	118	118
Oklahoma.....	1,200	1,100	1,700	1,050	1,200	108	84	107	97
Arkansas.....	4,000	4,000	5,100	3,000	2,700	87	81	94	84
S. Central.....	20,200	17,470	27,450	14,190	16,130	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	900	840	900	900	420	115	87	116	117
Wyoming.....	-----	30	30	20	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	4,400	3,300	3,100	2,700	1,500	97	89	97	112
New Mexico.....	900	650	750	680	340	115	103	97	125
Arizona.....	100	90	130	110	100	202	200	208	188
Utah.....	800	610	680	460	410	85	82	96	126
Nevada.....	200	160	260	100	160	162	115	139	169
Idaho.....	1,500	1,400	1,650	1,200	1,250	95	82	106	98
Washington.....	7,600	6,900	7,700	3,500	5,800	91	67	96	78
Oregon.....	3,300	3,500	4,100	1,500	3,800	81	67	108	85
California.....	5,300	3,000	5,700	4,700	4,600	102	75	84	86
Far Western.....	25,000	20,480	25,000	15,870	18,390	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States.....	210,300	145,410	235,220	214,020	141,640	85.5	62.3	69.7	80.1

TABLE 22.—Vegetables and miscellaneous: Condition, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

	Cab- bages.		Onions.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Broom corn.		Sugar cane.		Sor- ghum.		Sugar beets.		Hops.		Pea- nuts.	
State.	Condition, Aug. 1.																			
	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	7-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	8-year average.
Maine.....	91	89	90	87	94	89	94	92												
New Hamp- shire.....	90	86	92	86	95	89		87												
Vermont.....	86	90	80	90	92	90	99	90												
Massachusetts.....	91	86	92	84	92	87	93	85												
Rhode Island.....	95	87	87	85	94	89	95	87												
Connecticut.....	84	88	89	87	85	87	91	86												
New York.....	87	84	86	86	90	87	89	85									85	85		
New Jersey.....	87	85	78	85	85	85	86	83												
Pennsylvania.....	90	85	86	88	90	85	90	84												
Delaware.....	78	84	85	87	70	78	88	82												
Maryland.....	80	78	84	85	84	79	85	80												
Virginia.....	68	84	75	89	62	82	74	83	70	83				75	83				89	80
West Virginia.....	76	88	75	90	77	86	75	86		82				74	85					
North Carolina.....	68	83	76	89	70	85	74	85						80	85				83	84
South Carolina.....	62	83	68	87	65	84	60	82			82	84	75	85	82				78	83
Georgia.....	63	55	73	89	70	84	66	88				80	86	80	88				82	88
Florida.....	82											81	86	86	82				87	89
Ohio.....	75	88	80	88	74	87	82	87	74	84				78	85	80	86			
Indiana.....	59	82	72	86	65	82	61	83	67					61	81					
Illinois.....	48	80	60	84	55	80	51	82	68	80				57	80	97	89			
Michigan.....	89	83	89	83	88	87	89	82								92	87			
Wisconsin.....	92	82	93	85	95	86	98	85						92	83	95	87	100	87	
Minnesota.....	84	84	88	86	90	86	92	85						96	85	89	86			
Iowa.....	77	82	86	85	82	83	81	84	79	88				88	84	93	90			
Missouri.....	47	75	66	82	50	78	51	77	66	76				66	81					
North Dakota.....	88	78	89	80	91	80	76													
South Dakota.....	75	79	80	82	75	83	78							87	88					
Nebraska.....	76	74	80	79	78	82	75	78	91	80				88	83	94	88			
Kansas.....	64	71	82	78	83	74	75	73	83	75				89	81	90	82			
Kentucky.....	52	84	73	89	54	82	53	83	64	78				66	82	77			55	
Tennessee.....	58	85	73	90	56	84	55	83	67	83				70	85				56	83
Alabama.....	59	82	73	88	60	84	60	86	70	83	72	88	73	85					79	89
Mississippi.....	53	80	70	88	58	86	55	85	59	81	74	87	70	83					79	86
Louisiana.....	55	78	75	84	90	85	73	84	95	83	75	89	78	87					84	88
Texas.....	65	72	76	80	77	77	72	77	88	76	83		85	81					75	81
Oklahoma.....	43	65	74	79	70	73	65	69	75	75				70	83				66	77
Arkansas.....	49	76	75	86	65	80	60	77	60	82	70	86	65	85	70				68	83
Montana.....	89	89	88	88	86	92	90									92	94			
Wyoming.....	92	90	92	92	92	91	71									95	95			
Colorado.....	94	88	94	89	97	87	94	89	95	82				95	84	95	90		90	
New Mexico.....	93	84	93	86	98	84	100		96					98	85	95	85		80	73
Arizona.....	90	88	90	90	92	87	93							96	87	91	92			84
Utah.....	96	92	98	93	95	90	93	90						98	92	99	94			
Nevada.....	92	90	93	91	102		100									88				
Idaho.....	89	91	93	93	84	90	86	91								95	94			
Washington.....	87	88	90	90	83	91	88	90								90	94	93	92	
Oregon.....	89	92	94	92	85	91	88	92								93	92	89		
California.....	92	91	94	93	94	89	95	91								90	90	90	93	97
United States.....	79.3	83.3	80.6	86.3	88.5	86.9	76.3	83.9	76.1	76.1	75.5	88.5	74.1	83.3	92.4	89.4	89.8	89.8	82.6	85.1

TABLE 23.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	July 15, 1914.										Aug. 1, 1914.							
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Sheep.		Milch cows.		Horses.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chick-ens.			
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>			
Maine.....	7.50	7.25	7.50	6.75	4.00	4.48	52.00	48.78	209	206	30	28	23	25	15.9	15.8		
New Hampshire.....	8.30	7.92	7.90	6.65	6.50	4.93	62.00	51.25	155	177	32	30	27	27	16.0	14.9		
Vermont.....	7.70	7.02	6.00	4.95	4.30	3.78	57.00	47.40	179	160	29	28	23	24	14.0	13.5		
Massachusetts.....	9.20	9.30	7.50	6.33	.....	.....	70.00	51.00	220	187	35	33	35	31	18.5	17.3		
Rhode Island.....	9.60	8.50	7.70	7.67	5.10	.....	75.00	61.67	.....	.....	34	32	30	32	21.0	17.0		
Connecticut.....	10.30	8.67	9.00	8.30	9.00	.....	68.70	59.17	220	211	34	33	30	30	18.0	16.7		
New York.....	8.00	7.35	6.20	5.28	4.50	4.08	66.00	54.15	171	176	28	28	25	25	16.2	15.3		
New Jersey.....	8.30	8.18	7.20	6.65	.....	5.22	72.50	61.40	200	174	33	32	28	27	18.9	17.4		
Pennsylvania.....	8.30	7.70	7.50	6.30	5.40	4.78	63.60	48.70	175	175	27	27	23	22	15.6	13.9		
Delaware.....	8.00	8.17	6.50	5.20	5.30	4.93	56.00	41.90	142	134	30	26	26	21	19.0	13.4		
Maryland.....	8.00	7.92	7.00	5.60	.....	5.20	50.00	38.82	135	145	31	24	20	19	16.6	15.5		
Virginia.....	7.70	7.00	6.30	4.90	3.90	3.90	48.00	37.85	145	144	23	22	18	17	15.2	14.3		
West Virginia.....	7.90	7.35	6.50	5.15	4.30	4.00	52.70	42.20	139	145	23	21	19	19	13.9	12.8		
North Carolina.....	8.20	7.55	6.90	5.45	4.12	5.00	40.00	33.08	162	152	23	23	18	16	13.1	12.0		
South Carolina.....	7.50	7.22	4.80	4.20	5.60	4.82	41.70	35.65	174	174	25	24	21	18	13.2	12.3		
Georgia.....	8.00	7.05	4.80	3.85	4.00	4.17	38.30	32.82	167	160	24	23	18	17	14.4	12.7		
Florida.....	7.10	6.65	5.50	4.52	6.00	4.47	47.70	38.72	148	148	33	31	25	22	17.0	14.4		
Ohio.....	8.20	7.58	7.20	5.82	4.50	3.88	61.40	49.18	158	167	24	22	19	18	13.3	12.0		
Indiana.....	8.20	7.55	6.90	5.45	4.10	3.70	55.50	46.08	142	153	22	21	17	17	12.4	11.4		
Illinois.....	8.10	7.40	7.00	5.80	4.50	4.05	62.00	50.98	148	155	26	23	17	16	12.3	11.0		
Michigan.....	7.80	7.20	6.80	5.18	4.70	4.28	62.00	46.65	175	174	24	23	20	19	12.8	11.4		
Wisconsin.....	7.70	7.30	5.50	4.70	4.80	3.95	66.40	49.52	179	174	27	25	18	17	12.4	11.8		
Minnesota.....	7.50	7.10	6.00	4.40	4.00	4.25	63.10	44.15	158	166	24	24	17	16	11.3	10.0		
Iowa.....	8.00	7.32	7.00	5.95	4.50	4.35	65.00	49.45	154	164	25	24	16	15	11.5	10.3		
Missouri.....	7.70	7.10	6.90	5.48	4.40	3.95	56.60	45.68	118	124	22	20	14	13	11.5	10.8		
North Dakota.....	6.90	6.58	5.90	4.38	5.00	4.50	65.00	46.32	137	150	20	20	15	16	10.4	10.0		
South Dakota.....	7.50	7.02	6.60	5.15	5.00	4.20	65.50	45.40	129	137	22	22	16	15	9.7	9.2		
Nebraska.....	7.90	7.05	7.10	5.68	6.00	4.80	67.00	48.60	125	133	21	20	15	14	10.7	9.9		
Kansas.....	7.90	7.15	7.00	5.55	5.30	4.45	61.00	47.20	117	128	21	21	15	13	10.4	9.4		
Kentucky.....	7.60	7.10	6.50	4.85	3.70	3.48	52.00	39.08	125	130	20	19	15	14	12.9	11.6		
Tennessee.....	7.30	6.70	5.80	4.25	3.80	3.50	47.50	37.10	137	146	18	18	14	14	12.6	11.3		
Alabama.....	7.00	6.70	4.40	3.30	4.80	3.90	39.00	30.80	139	141	22	20	17	15	14.0	11.3		
Mississippi.....	6.40	6.40	4.50	3.42	4.00	3.82	41.50	30.50	120	122	23	22	16	16	12.7	11.9		
Louisiana.....	6.90	5.92	5.50	4.22	4.90	3.75	40.00	33.70	94	94	27	26	18	17	13.0	13.1		
Texas.....	7.20	6.62	5.70	4.28	5.00	4.15	54.30	43.42	95	97	21	20	14	14	10.6	9.6		
Oklahoma.....	7.30	6.92	5.70	4.40	5.10	4.20	55.50	42.28	98	106	20	20	13	13	9.9	9.2		
Arkansas.....	6.20	5.82	4.90	3.70	3.30	3.70	43.00	31.42	100	112	22	20	15	15	12.2	10.2		
Montana.....	7.50	7.52	6.90	5.58	5.00	5.98	78.10	56.58	125	139	27	30	23	27	13.3	14.9		
Wyoming.....	7.20	7.20	7.30	5.12	5.80	4.92	80.00	56.50	91	113	28	29	23	25	13.5	15.0		
Colorado.....	7.70	7.20	7.00	4.68	5.00	4.82	75.00	54.55	110	119	25	27	20	22	12.8	13.7		
New Mexico.....	8.00	7.25	7.00	5.22	4.80	4.48	61.00	52.00	69	84	32	31	25	25	13.2	13.8		
Arizona.....	7.50	7.47	6.20	5.27	3.80	4.03	90.00	62.50	122	137	34	34	29	31	17.0	16.9		
Utah.....	7.00	6.98	6.10	5.20	5.20	5.42	66.00	47.15	121	114	30	29	21	20	14.4	13.0		
Nevada.....	8.30	7.57	6.30	5.02	5.00	4.08	75.00	60.40	125	92	32	35	28	32	18.0	18.8		
Idaho.....	7.10	7.28	6.00	5.28	4.30	4.72	76.00	57.32	130	143	25	28	21	21	11.8	12.1		
Washington.....	7.30	7.72	6.30	5.60	4.50	4.55	78.00	61.40	125	147	28	30	25	26	13.7	13.8		
Oregon.....	7.10	7.78	6.20	5.52	4.50	4.55	71.00	52.25	94	117	29	29	24	25	13.2	12.7		
California.....	8.00	7.72	6.50	5.75	4.90	4.62	77.00	54.10	124	139	28	28	26	25	16.0	14.7		
United States.....	7.72	7.13	6.38	5.07	4.75	4.52	59.67	46.38	136.97	143.09	23.7	23.3	18.2	17.4	12.8	11.7		

TABLE 24.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	July 15.					Aug. 15.		June 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.72	\$7.81	\$6.64	\$5.92	\$8.15	\$7.79	\$7.11	\$7.43	\$7.61	\$6.65
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.38	5.98	5.17	4.28	4.84	5.91	5.37	6.32	6.02	5.23
Veal calves.....do.....	7.80	7.46	6.33	5.74	6.37	7.53	6.62	7.69	7.53	6.33
Sheep.....do.....	4.75	4.20	4.21	4.19	5.47	4.32	4.26	4.70	4.84	4.52
Lambs.....do.....	6.55	6.05	5.74	5.42	6.71	5.50	5.60	6.47	6.36	6.02
Milch cows.....per head..	59.67	54.80	45.41	42.44	42.86	54.78	46.11	59.82	55.20	45.84
Horses.....do.....	137.00	143.00	142.00	139.00	148.00	141.00	142.00	136.00	146.00	145.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.135	.139	.139	.137	.131	.138	.137	.138	.139	.140
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	.185	.159	.189	.154	.190	.158	.188	.184	.156	.187
Apples.....per bushel.....	.91	.86	.82	.95	.77	.75	.68	1.36	1.01	1.08
Peaches.....do.....	1.20	1.30	1.12	1.51	.....	1.26	1.08	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....do.....	1.67	1.61	1.27	.....	.....	.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.052	.051	.049	.050	.052	.049	.050	.051	.050	.052
Beans.....per bushel.....	2.22	2.22	2.47	2.23	2.34	2.11	2.40	2.23	2.23	2.62
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.94	.89	1.13	1.04	.74	.99	1.02	.92	.91	1.11
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.66	2.64	2.29	2.93	2.27	2.15	1.88	2.61	2.18	2.67
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.70	1.02	1.14	1.22	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.41	.96	1.55
Clover seed.....do.....	8.12	9.78	10.64	8.83	7.17	9.37	9.80	7.96	9.77	11.69
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.32	1.94	5.96	5.48	.....	2.01	3.20	2.23	1.77	6.68
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.92	8.20	8.32	.....	.....	7.96	8.58	6.83	8.08	8.47
Broom corn.....per ton.....	88.00	57.00	85.00	68.00	180.00	91.00	83.00	88.00	61.00	79.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	22.78	21.37	19.04	22.70	.....	20.24	18.02	23.62	21.54	19.24
Hops.....per pound.....	.147	.148	.289	.258	.....	.....	.188	.....	.141	.....
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.79	12.12	12.82	.....	.....	11.94	11.78	9.86	12.47	13.49
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.99	2.57	6.59	.....	.....	2.76	3.89	2.98	2.44	7.37
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.29	9.41	10.07	.....	.....	10.06	10.07	8.31	9.73	10.25
Bran.....per ton.....	26.36	24.65	28.41	25.80	25.22	25.10	27.41	27.75	24.67	29.35

TABLE 25.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Product and market.	Aug. 1, 1914.	July, 1914.	June, 1914.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis..	\$0.81 - \$0.82	\$0.76 - \$0.91	\$0.75 ¹ - \$0.97	\$0.83 - \$0.90	\$0.98 - \$1.15 ²
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.87 ¹ - .88 ²	.77 ¹ - .95 ²	.78 ¹ - .96 ²	.84 - .96	.97 ¹ - 1.10 ²
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹ ..	.95 ¹ - .96 ²	.88 ¹ - 1.02 ²	.96 ¹ - 1.10	.95 ¹ - .98 ²	1.06 ¹ - 1.19 ²
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.77 ¹ - .77 ²	.67 - .77 ²	.68 ¹ - .73 ²	.61 ¹ - .66	.69 ¹ - .77 ²
No. 2, Chicago.....	.74 - .74 ²	.67 ¹ - .76	.68 ¹ - .73 ²	.60 - .62 ²	.69 ¹ - .75
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.76 ¹ - .84
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.35 - .35	.35 - .38 ¹	.36 ¹ - .42 ²	.32 - .51	.32 - .51
No. 2, Chicago.....	.36 ¹ - .37	.34 ¹ - .39 ²	.36 ¹ - .40 ²	.37 ¹ - .41 ²	.42 - .57
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	.68 - .70	.55 - .72	.58 - .67	.61 - .64 ²	.71 ¹ - .76
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	17.50 - 18.50	14.50 - 18.00	14.50 - 16.00	13.50 - 17.50	17.50 - 22.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.35 - .37	.35 - .38	.36 - .40	.17 - .21	.28 - .38
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.25 - .25	.24 - .25	.22 - .25	.20 - .21	.22 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.30 - .33	.35 - .35	.35 - .35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	8.40 - 8.80	8.50 - 9.50	7.80 - 8.40	8.75 - 9.40	7.40 - 8.20
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.29 ¹ - .30	.26 ¹ - .29 ²	.26 ¹ - .28	.26 - .28 ²	.27 - .27 ²
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28 - .28	.26 - .28	.26 ¹ - .27 ²	.26 - .26 ²	.25 - .25 ²
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.27 - .32	.24 - .31	.22 ¹ - .28	.25 - .33	.23 - .31
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.19 - .19	.18 - .19	.14 ¹ - .18	.14 ¹ - .17	.14 ¹ - .17
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.14 ¹ - .14 ²	.14 - .14 ²	.13 ¹ - .15	.13 ¹ - .14	.14 ¹ - .15 ²

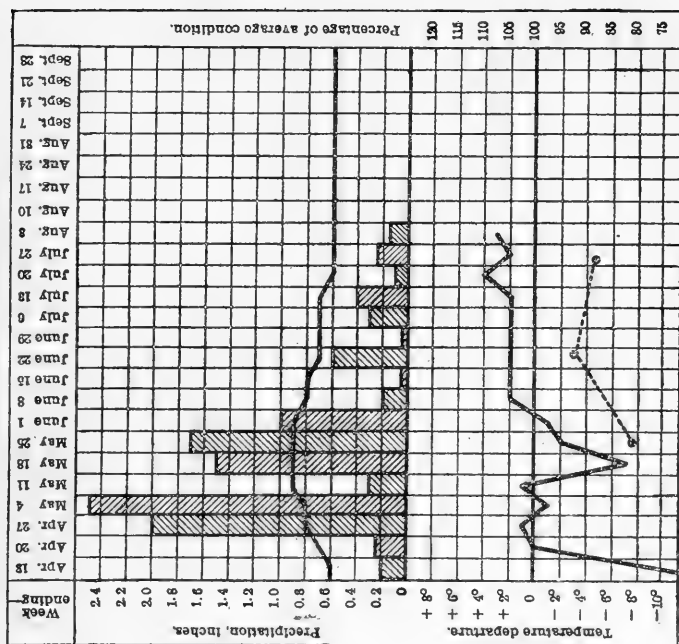
¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 26.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Sept. 1 in each State.*

State.	Corn.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Bar- ley.	Buck- wheat.	Pota- toes.	Sweet pota- toes.	To- bacco.	Flax.	Rice.	Cot- ton.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.
Maine.....	48.5	27.0	41.0	31.5	34.0	240					
New Hampshire.....	48.5		39.0	29.0	31.5	160		1,900			
Vermont.....	46.5	28.0	41.5	34.5	27.5	155		1,900			
Massachusetts.....	50.0		38.5		23.3	145		1,900			
Rhode Island.....	43.0		35.0			160					
Connecticut.....	51.0		38.0		21.7	140		1,900			
New York.....	45.0		37.5	31.0	26.5	123		1,470			
New Jersey.....	44.0		36.0		26.5	132	155				
Pennsylvania.....	49.0		36.3	29.5	24.5	120	134	1,650			
Delaware.....	39.0		36.0		22.5	122	145				
Maryland.....	42.0		33.8	33.0	21.5	119	144	900			
Virginia.....	30.6		25.0	30.0	22.0	108	119	600			275
West Virginia.....	37.0		28.0		26.0	117	128	940			
North Carolina.....	22.4		22.0		22.0	100	113	810		31.5	305
South Carolina.....	22.0		26.0			106	113	930		29.0	230
Georgia.....	17.5		24.0			94	102	900			
Florida.....	16.0		20.0			110	123	950		33.0	250
Ohio.....	46.0		41.5	33.0	23.5	116	127	1,100		30.0	155
Indiana.....	45.0		39.0	31.5	21.0	119	130	1,100			
Illinois.....	43.5		41.5	33.0	22.5	113	125	930			
Michigan.....	41.5		39.0	30.0	19.5	132					
Wisconsin.....	42.5	21.0	40.5	33.5	19.0	135		1,470	15.5		
Minnesota.....	40.0	18.0	41.0	31.0	20.3	132			11.7		
Iowa.....	44.0	19.0	39.0	31.5	19.5	125	124		12.4		
Missouri.....	38.0		35.0	28.5	19.0	105	120	1,203	9.6		360
North Dakota.....	32.0	16.0	36.5	28.5		122			10.8		
South Dakota.....	34.0	15.8	35.5	29.0		103			10.4		
Nebraska.....	35.5	17.3	36.0	29.5	22.0	102	115		10.1		
Kansas.....	31.5	18.5	36.5	29.0	17.5	97	120		9.1		
Kentucky.....	31.2		29.0	30.0		101	107	1,070			
Tennessee.....	30.5		26.0	29.5	19.0	94	105	930			245
Alabama.....	20.0		23.0			99	110	703		34.0	232
Mississippi.....	22.4		24.0			109	110			36.0	265
Louisiana.....	25.5		26.5			91	102	590		37.5	260
Texas.....	28.0		42.0	34.0		87	105	820		39.0	242
Oklahoma.....	30.0		39.0	34.0		96	123		13.0		255
Arkansas.....	26.0		30.0			98	114	840		43.0	254
Montana.....	33.5	28.0	50.5	37.5		175			11.7		
Wyoming.....	28.0	30.0	41.0	35.5		155					
Colorado.....	25.0	29.0	45.0	40.0		145			9.0		
New Mexico.....	31.0	25.5	41.0	37.0		115	180				
Arizona.....	36.0	28.0	45.0	41.0		119	150				
Utah.....	34.6	30.0	48.0	43.0		190					
Nevada.....	35.0	31.0	45.0	41.0		172					
Idaho.....	34.0	29.0	48.0	44.0		192					
Washington.....	32.0	24.0	54.0	43.0		180					
Oregon.....	32.0	22.0	40.5	38.5		150					
California.....	41.0		41.0	33.0		150	175			54.0	
United States.....	34.7	18.0	38.4	31.9	24.7	129.3	113.7	1,021	11.0	38.8	259.7

COTTON REGION.

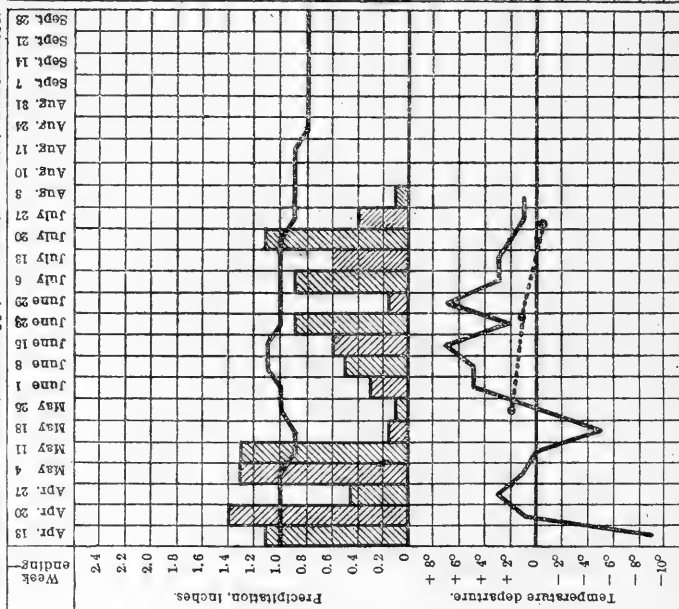
Western Section: Texas and Oklahoma.



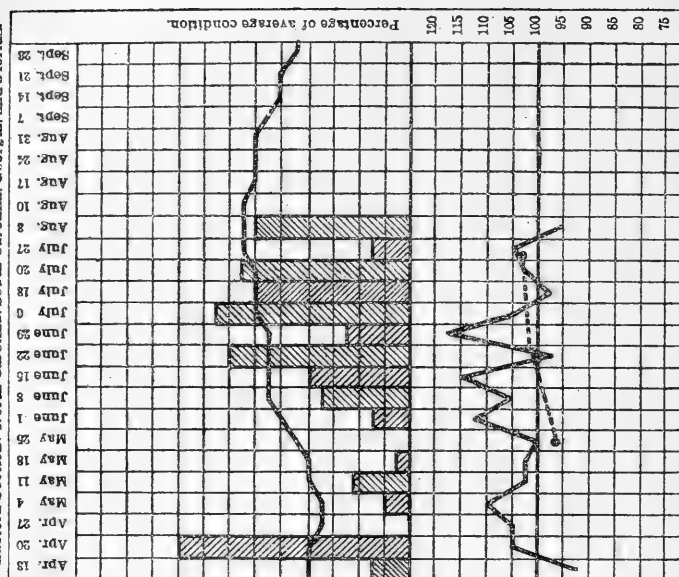
DIAGRAMS SHOWING WEEKLY WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE PROGRESS OF CROPS IN THE PRINCIPAL COTTON, CORN, AND WHEAT REGIONS, FOR THE SEASON APRIL 6 TO DATE.

The diagrams shown on this and the following page indicate graphically by weeks the progress of the season's weather as compared with the normal in the several principal crop-growing districts, especially the cotton, and corn and wheat regions. They also show the percentage of the average condition by months, when available, of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops on the dates and for the States indicated on each chart, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Central Section: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.



Eastern Section: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.



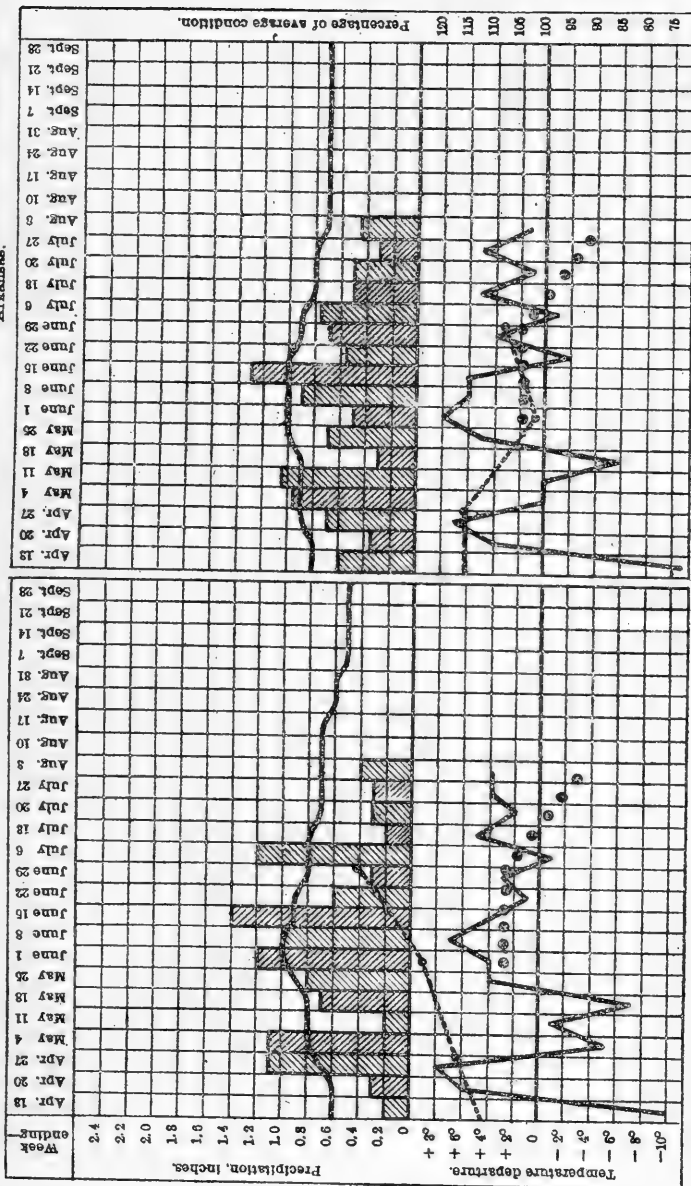
Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of cotton on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

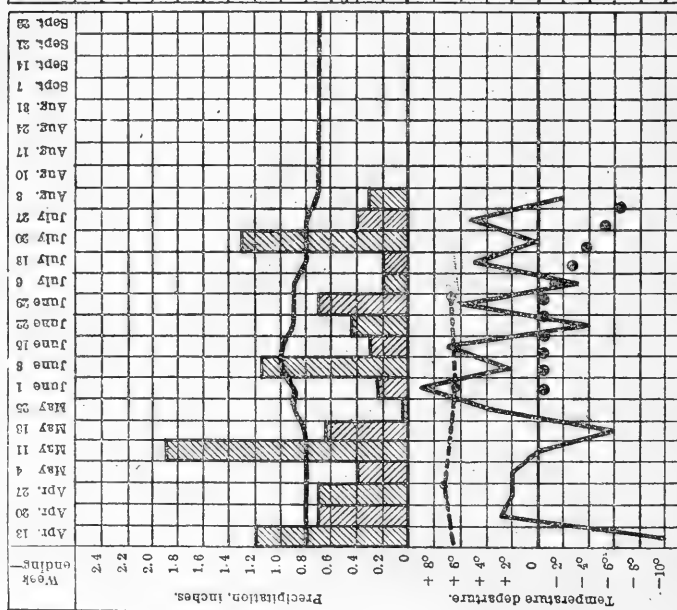
CORN AND WHEAT REGIONS.

Western Section: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

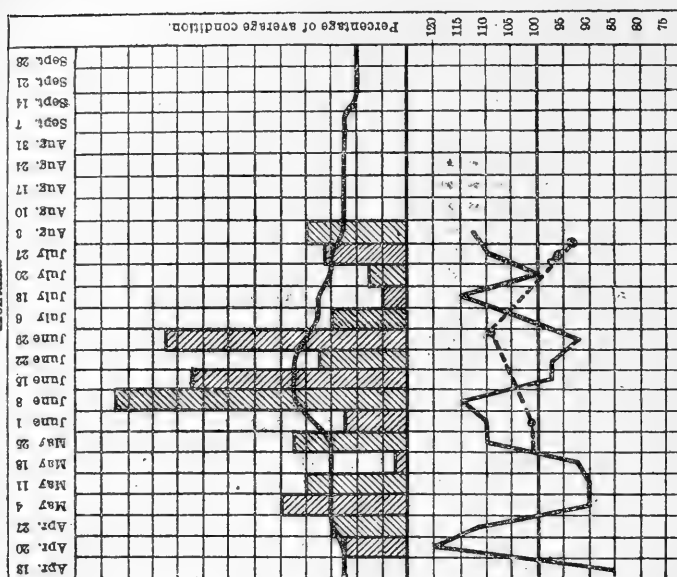
Central Section: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.



Eastern Section: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.



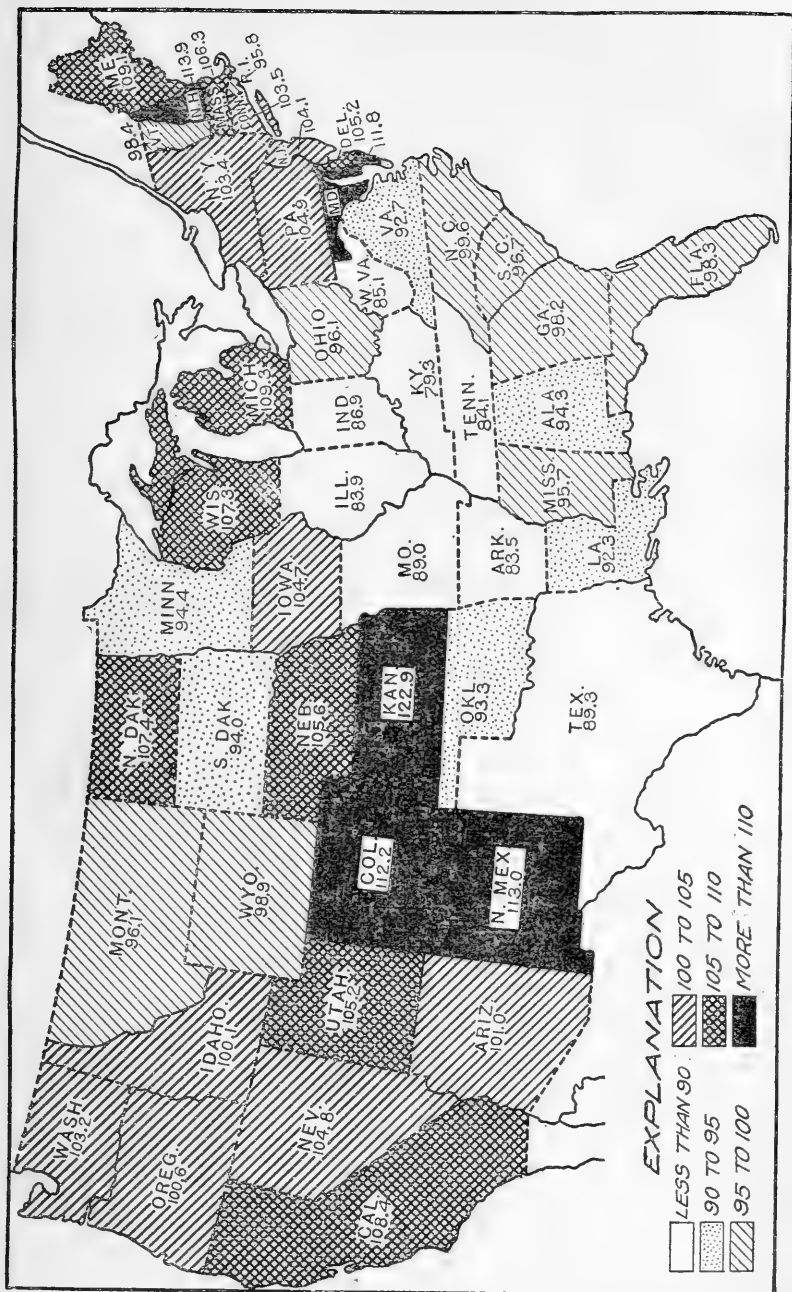
Spring wheat region: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.



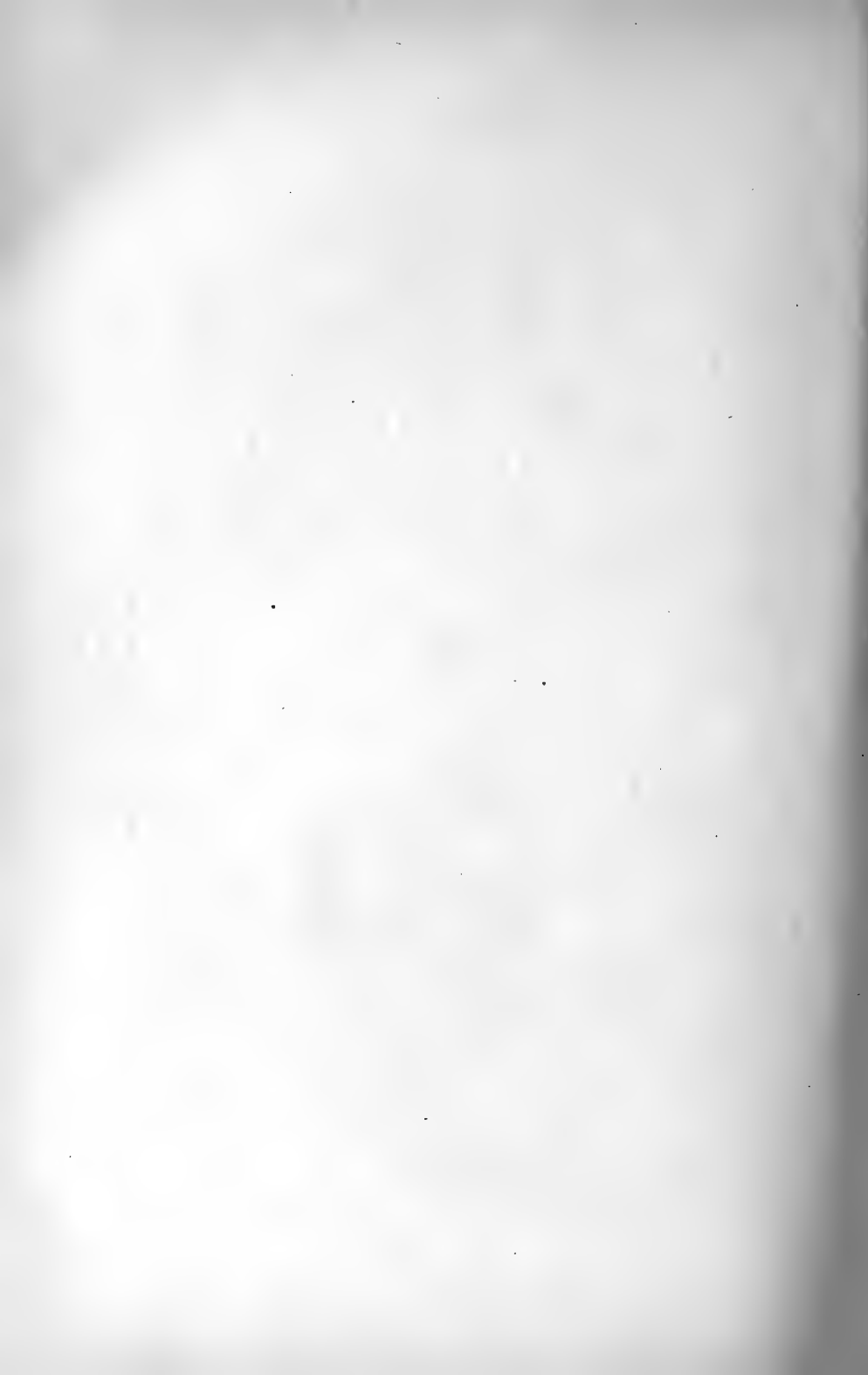
Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of wheat on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

●●●●● Average condition of corn to August 1.



Crop conditions August 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the 10-year average (not normal) condition on August 1.







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

620

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.
September 16, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF OCTOBER CROP REPORTS.

A report showing the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on Friday, October 2, at 12 noon (eastern time), the date announced for the Census Bureau's report of cotton ginned. An act of Congress requires that the condition reports of the cotton crop shall be issued on the same day in October each year as the first ginner's report of actual cotton ginned. This will be the last regular cotton condition report of the season. The estimate of total production will be made in December.

On Wednesday, October 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a crop summary, as follows: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, apples, rice; yield per acre, total production (preliminary estimate), and quality of spring wheat, oats, and barley.

A supplemental report will be issued, giving a general review of the crop situation as of October 1, which will include the following crops: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, of clover seed, sweet potatoes, grapes, pears, cranberries, oranges, lemons, sugar cane, sorghum, sugar beets, peanuts; production, compared with a full crop (by percentages), of alfalfa seed, millet, kafir corn, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, hemp, broom corn; average yield per acre and quality of hops.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

The month of August was generally favorable for crops in the Southern States and unfavorable in the Northern States. Important losses are shown in corn and spring wheat, and wonderful improvement shown in cotton. The net result is a slight decline, the composite condition of all crops September 1 being 2.1 per cent below

the 10-year September 1 average, whereas the August 1 condition was 2 per cent below the August 1 10-year average. Prospects are for crop yields averaging 4.9 per cent better than last year, which was a poor crop year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

TABLE 1.—*Estimated condition and acreage of specified crops: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Condition in percentage of normal.				Acreage, 1914.	
	Sept. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 10-y. av.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Per cent of 1913.	Acres.
Winter wheat.....					111.6	35,387,000
Spring wheat.....	168.0	175.3	176.6	75.5	97.3	17,990,000
All wheat.....					106.4	53,377,000
Corn.....	71.7	65.1	79.4	74.8	99.3	105,067,000
Oats.....	175.8	174.0	179.1	79.4	100.0	38,383,000
Barley.....	182.4	173.4	180.2	85.3	100.4	7,528,000
Rye.....					99.1	2,533,000
Buckwheat.....	87.1	75.4	85.4	88.8	98.9	796,000
White potatoes.....	75.8	69.9	78.0	79.0	101.1	3,708,000
Sweet potatoes.....	81.8	81.4	85.2	75.5	94.9	593,000
Tobacco.....	71.4	74.5	80.6	66.5	94.6	1,151,000
Flax.....	72.9	74.9	80.4	82.1	84.1	1,927,000
Rice.....	88.9	88.0	88.7	87.6	85.2	704,800
Hay (tame).....					98.9	48,400,000
Cotton.....	278.0	268.2	273.4	276.4	98.7	39,960,000
Apples.....	61.9	47.7	53.6	61.3		

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

² Condition 25th of preceding month.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated yields indicated by the condition of specified crops on Sept. 1, 1914, final yields in preceding years, for comparison, and farm price Sept. 1, 1914: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Yield per acre.		Total production (in millions of bushels).				Farm price Sept. 1.		
	1914 ¹	1909-1913 average.	1914 ¹		1913, final.	1909-1913 average, final.	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
			Sept- tember fore- cast.	August forecast.					
	Bush.	Bush.					Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Winter wheat.....	² 19.1	15.6	² 675	² 675	523	441			
Spring wheat.....	12.2	13.3	221	236	240	245			
All wheat.....	16.8	14.7	896	911	763	686	93.3	77.1	87.7
Corn.....	24.9	25.9	2,598	2,634	2,447	2,708	81.5	75.4	71.2
Oats.....	29.1	30.6	1,116	1,153	1,122	1,131	42.3	39.3	39.1
Barley.....	26.3	24.3	200	203	178	182	52.5	55.2	59.5
Rye.....	² 16.8	16.1	² 43	² 43	41	35	75.4	63.0	71.4
Buckwheat.....	21.5	20.5	17	17	14	17	79.8	70.0	74.0
White potatoes.....	98.0	97.1	371	370	332	357	74.9	75.3	79.7
Sweet potatoes.....	93.0	92.7	55	50	59	58	92.7		
Tobacco.....lbs.	729.0	815.1	862	791	954	996			
Flax.....	8.0	7.8	15	17	18	20	139.3	127.8	167.4
Rice.....	34.5	33.3	24	24	26	24			
Hay (tame) .. tons.	² 1.42	1.34	² 69	69	64	66	\$11.91	\$11.89	\$12.04
Apples.....bush			220	210	145	176	³ 68.6	³ 75.2	³ 72.4

¹ Interpreted from condition reports.

² Preliminary estimate.

³ Average Aug. 15.

TABLE 3.—*Growing condition of specified crops Sept. 1, expressed in percentages of their 10-year average (not the normal) on Sept. 1, and the improvement (+) or decline (—) during August: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.
Peaches ¹	116.0	.....	Millet.....	103.4	+ 2.6	Sorghum.....	97.0	+ 5.6
Apples.....	115.5	+ 2.2	Sugar beets.....	103.0	— 0.4	Lima beans.....	96.9	+ 6.0
Cranberries.....	115.3	.....	Barley.....	102.7	— 1.2	Clover seed.....	96.5	.....
Cantaloupes ¹	108.1	.....	Buckwheat.....	102.0	+ 2.3	Sweet potatoes..	96.0	+ 8.7
Grapes.....	107.8	+ 3.1	Oranges.....	101.5	— 0.7	Oats.....	95.8	— 2.3
Kafir corn.....	107.2	+ 3.4	Peanuts.....	101.4	+ 4.3	Sugar cane.....	91.8	+ 6.5
Cotton.....	106.3	+ 10.8	Beans (dry).....	101.1	— 0.7	Flax.....	90.7	— 8.7
Hay.....	106.0	.....	Rice.....	100.2	+ 1.1	Corn.....	90.3	— 1.0
Watermelons ¹	105.8	.....	Tomatoes.....	97.5	+ 4.0	Spring wheat....	88.8	— 5.5
Lemons.....	105.6	+ 0.2	Potatoes.....	97.2	+ 2.1	Tobacco.....	88.6	+ 7.0
Alfalfa ¹	105.2	.....	Cabbages.....	97.1	+ 1.9	Hemp.....	88.5	+ 6.3
Pears.....	105.0	+ 5.3	Onions.....	97.0	+ 3.6	Hops.....	88.5	— 11.5
Broomcorn.....	104.1	+ 4.1						

¹ Production compared with full crop.

TABLE 4.—*Combined condition of all crops (100 = average), and change during August, by States.*

State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.
Maine.....	108.8	— 0.3	Ohio.....	96.2	+ 0.1	Texas.....	104.8	+ 15.5
New Hampshire.....	108.0	— 5.9	Indiana.....	86.3	— 0.6	Oklahoma.....	102.3	+ 9.0
Vermont.....	96.8	— 1.6	Illinois.....	81.6	— 2.3	Arkansas.....	92.5	+ 9.0
Massachusetts.....	111.2	+ 4.9	Michigan.....	108.1	— 1.2	Montana.....	91.5	— 4.6
Rhode Island.....	106.0	+ 10.2	Wisconsin.....	101.8	— 5.5	Wyoming.....	99.5	+ 0.6
Connecticut.....	108.8	+ 5.3	Minnesota.....	91.0	— 3.4	Colorado.....	106.5	— 5.7
New York.....	103.7	+ 0.3	Iowa.....	97.3	— 7.4	New Mexico.....	111.3	— 1.7
New Jersey.....	106.7	+ 2.6	Missouri.....	80.8	— 8.2	Arizona.....	97.7	— 3.3
Pennsylvania.....	103.2	— 1.7	North Dakota.....	98.9	— 8.5	Utah.....	98.7	— 6.5
Delaware.....	105.7	+ 0.5	South Dakota.....	95.4	+ 1.4	Nevada.....	118.9	+ 14.1
Maryland.....	110.2	— 1.6	Nebraska.....	99.7	— 5.9	Idaho.....	95.0	— 5.1
Virginia.....	85.6	— 7.1	Kansas.....	118.7	— 4.2	Washington.....	102.4	— 0.8
West Virginia.....	86.4	+ 1.3	Kentucky.....	90.4	+ 11.1	Oregon.....	94.2	— 6.4
North Carolina.....	101.1	+ 1.5	Tennessee.....	94.3	+ 10.2	California.....	108.5	+ 0.1
South Carolina.....	99.9	+ 3.2	Alabama.....	98.3	+ 4.0			
Georgia.....	103.3	+ 5.1	Mississippi.....	98.9	+ 3.2	United States.....	97.9	— 0.1
Florida.....	100.0	+ 1.7	Louisiana.....	96.2	+ 3.9			

COTTON CONDITION AUGUST 25, 1914, WITH COMPARISON.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents, that the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 78 per cent of a normal, as compared with 76.4 on July 25, 1914, 68.2 on August 25, 1913, 74.8 on August 25, 1912, and 73.4, the average on August 25 of the past 10 years.

TABLE 5.—*Condition of the cotton crop and farm price, by States.*

State.	Aug. 25, 1914.	July 25, 1914.	Aug. 25.			Farm price.			
			1913	1912	10-year aver- age.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1—	
								1913	1912
Virginia.....	86	89	80	80	81	9.6	12.2	12.6	11.1
North Carolina.....	82	86	78	75	77	9.6	12.5	11.8	11.5
South Carolina.....	77	79	77	73	76	8.7	12.9	11.7	11.7
Georgia.....	81	82	76	70	76	7.9	12.9	11.7	11.4
Florida.....	83	86	81	73	78	13.0	17.0	14.0	14.0
Alabama.....	77	81	72	75	74	8.5	12.8	11.6	11.1
Mississippi.....	75	79	69	70	73	9.1	12.5	12.0	11.5
Louisiana.....	66	76	67	74	68	10.0	12.2	11.8	11.0
Texas.....	79	71	64	76	70	8.3	12.0	11.9	11.1
Arkansas.....	75	72	72	77	76	10.0	11.7	11.7	11.2
Tennessee.....	76	73	80	76	82	10.1	12.5	11.8	11.1
Missouri.....	72	75	72	78	83	8.0	12.1	11.5	9.2
Oklahoma.....	80	75	45	84	73	8.8	12.0	11.7	11.5
California.....	98	100	96	95					
United States.....	78.0	76.4	68.2	74.8	73.4	8.7	12.4	11.8	11.3

TABLE 6.—*Condition of the cotton crop monthly and the estimated yield per acre for the past 10 years.*

TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
1913.....	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	<i>Lbs. lint.</i> 182.0
1912.....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911.....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910.....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909.....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908.....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907.....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906.....	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905.....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904.....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average, 1904-13.....	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 2.7 per cent during August; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during August 2.4 per cent.

On September 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 3.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 2.7 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 3.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 6 years on September 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 3.0 per cent during the month from July 15 to August 15. This compares with an average advance from July 15 to August 15 in the past four years of 0.8 per cent.

On August 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.63 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.20 a year ago, \$6.56 two years ago, \$5.87 three years ago, and \$6.67 four years ago on August 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 32 and 33.

SUGAR-BEET PROSPECTS.

The condition of sugar beets September 1 was 92.5 per cent of a normal. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.4 tons. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount according as conditions at harvest are better or worse than usual. A yield of 10.4 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,414,000 tons, or 52,000 tons more than were indicated by the condition of the growing beets on August 1. But there is usually some abandonment of acreage, the average in recent years being 10 per cent. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, there would result about 4,873,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons, which produced 1,466,802,000 pounds of sugar.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 7.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition Sept. 1—			Condi- tion Aug. 1, 1914.	Condition Sept. 1—			Condi- tion Aug. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Oranges.....	87	89	97	87	89	76	87	88
Lemons.....					92	61	89	91
Limes.....	85	100	95	88				
Grapefruit.....	87	84	94	88				
Peaches, production ¹	75	45	79		94	65	85	
Peaches, quality.....	80	68	80		95	89	92	
Pears.....					84	73	85	84
Watermelons ¹	71	79	80		95	82	86	
Cantaloupes ¹	68	73	68		97	86	89	
Apricots.....					80	65	83	77
Prunes.....					74	70	89	73
Olives.....					87	78	80	85
Almonds.....					84	55	83	83
Walnuts.....					84	77	86	82
Velvet beans.....	88	92		86				
Grapes:								
For wine.....					89	80	87	93
For raisins.....					90	75	85	91
For table.....					91	80	87	93

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

HONEY PRODUCTION.

The results of the first inquiry of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on honey production are presented in Table 8. The figures given are based upon estimates received from the bureau's regular corps of correspondents and from a large special list of bee keepers. The number and character of the reports received insure that the figures given fairly reflect the relative yield per colony this year and last, with the one exception that the fall flow this autumn may increase somewhat the yields for 1914. The returns were particularly full and adequate from all of the important honey-producing sections.

The yield is based on the total honey surplus (removed or to be removed from the hive) divided by the number of colonies remaining at the close of last winter.

The honey yield in the white-clover belt of the central northern States has been very disappointing, especially when compared with the abundant yield last year and also with the unusually bright prospects early in the present year. Through many portions of this belt the crop failed entirely. The yields in the more northern States, where the dependence upon white clover is not so great, were fair, though generally somewhat under those of last year.

The yields in the important honey-producing regions of southern California and southern Texas were good. The alfalfa yield in Colorado and Utah was fair, though not equal to last year. The South Atlantic and east Gulf States have yields about the same as last year—near an average crop.

An interesting fact, developed by this inquiry, is that the proportion of comb and "chunk" honey is decreasing and that the extracted is increasing. Testimony from the producers of bee keepers' supplies is corroborative of this finding.

The practical failure of honey production in much of the white-clover belt should put bee keepers there on the alert to supplement the bees' scanty fall stores with sirup to prevent winter loss from starvation, unless the fall flow should prove unexpectedly abundant. Though the cost of sugar is high, a good colony of bees is worth much more than the cost of furnishing full stores for the winter.

A special report from Porto Rico shows continued large increases in the number of colonies of bees in that island, which fact is reflected in the phenomenal increase in export of honey and beeswax, the value of which has increased from about \$5,000 to \$100,000 during the past six years. A good strong colony in Porto Rico is expected to produce about 300 pounds of honey a year, the nectar flow, largely from flowering trees, being practically continuous throughout the year.

TABLE 8.—*Honey—Yield per colony and proportion of crop in comb, extract, and chunk, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Yield per colony.		Form of honey produced.					
	1914	1913	Proportions in 1914.			Proportions in 1909.		
			Comb.	Extract.	Chunk.	Comb.	Extract.	Chunk.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Maine.....	45	38	80	15	5	80	20	0
New Hampshire.....	27	27						
Vermont.....	39	33	65.9	28.1	6	70	28.8	1.2
Massachusetts.....	25	31	66.9	32.4	0.7	86	12	2
Rhode Island.....	40	45	5	95	0	10	90	0
Connecticut.....	28	35	48	47	5	58	33	9
New York.....	20	37	47	50	3	60	38	2
New Jersey.....	10	40	25	75	0	65	35	0
Pennsylvania.....	35	45	65	29	6	74	21	5
Delaware.....	15	21						
Maryland.....	30	40	69	22	9	90	10	
Virginia.....	30	38	87	12	1	93	7	
West Virginia.....	25	20	57	38	5			
North Carolina.....	35	25	45	30	25	43	21	36
South Carolina.....	25	25						
Georgia.....	30	30	28	33	39	54	15	31
Florida.....	42	50	11	88	1	15	84	1
Ohio.....	17	50	66	32	2	68	29	3
Indiana.....	14	60	52	36	12	62	25	13
Illinois.....	12	60	42	56	2	53	46	1
Michigan.....	37	50	56	43	1	69	30	1
Wisconsin.....	45	60	41	58	1	28	71	1
Minnesota.....	35	60	36	63	1	52	48	0
Iowa.....	20	65	56	42	2	65	34	1
Missouri.....	5	30	32	38	30	41	35	24
North Dakota.....								
South Dakota.....	20	50	77	22	1	65	30	5
Nebraska.....	30	50	43	42	15	61	38	1
Kansas.....	25	25	67	28	5	78	19	3
Kentucky.....	8	40	49	33	18	50	27	23
Tennessee.....	30	30	31	23	46	26	19	55
Alabama.....	32	35	34	41	25	39	32	29
Mississippi.....	31	35	49	26	25	43	27	30
Louisiana.....	40	35	0	100	0			
Texas.....	55	35	4	51	45	1	40	59
Oklahoma.....	25	35	36	17	47	40	15	45
Arkansas.....	15	30	25	15	60	15	5	80
Montana.....	30	35						
Wyoming.....	75	75	92	8	0	5	95	0
Colorado.....	40	60	67	30	3	70	28	2
New Mexico.....	85	50	31	61	8	37	61	2
Arizona.....	63	70	6	94	0	10	90	0
Utah.....	65	70	17	83	0	0	100	0
Nevada.....	50	75						
Idaho.....	50	55	47	51	2	67	30	3
Washington.....	55	45	46	54	0	59	41	0
Oregon.....	45	40	64	34	2	50	38	4
California.....	75	36	18	79	3	20	79	1
United States.....	31.6	40.6	41.7	42.1	16.2	46.5	34.9	18.6

The receipts of butter and eggs at five primary markets, as reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, for August, 1914, were: Butter, 12,613,611 pounds; eggs, 319,873 cases. The average receipts for August during the five years 1910-1914 were: Butter, 13,569,915 pounds; eggs, 299,375 cases.

CONFERENCE ON THE COTTON MARKETING SITUATION.

By CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief, Office of Markets.*

The proper marketing of the cotton crop, an unsolved problem even in times of peace, has been made infinitely more difficult and almost impossible by the war in Europe. The gravity of the situation, due to the interruption of the export business, not only to the cotton industry, but also to the whole business structure of the country, led Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to call a conference to advise with him as to remedial measures that might be taken. About 150 persons, representative of all of the interests in the cotton trade, were in attendance at the meetings at the Pan American Building on August 24 and 25, 1914.

Recently in normal years about two-thirds of the crop has gone abroad. The value of this export has amounted to from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 per year. Last year it approximated the latter figure, about 8,700,000 bales of our 14,000,000-bale crop going into foreign commerce, while roughly 5,300,000 bales were used at home. Of the quantity exported something less than 7,000,000 bales went to the countries now in a state of war. England, with takings of about 3,500,000 bales, is, of course our greatest customer. Germany directly imports considerably less than half that quantity and ranks second.

The problem so far as the United States is concerned is further complicated by the Indian and other crops, totaling between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bales, many of which are without their usual market, thus necessarily adding to the pressure on the price of an international crop like cotton.

The disturbed and panicky spirit that appeared to some extent during the first day of the conference disappeared on the second. This change has been reflected in the country at large, not so much because of the things specifically accomplished by the meeting, as on account of the clearing away of a multitude of rather impractical and imprudent expedients that had been suggested and championed by various individuals and interests as remedies. It is rather characteristic of American business to lay to and do things as soon as it is clear what can be done under a given set of conditions.

Many estimates have been made as to the surplus of our crop that must be taken care of until better conditions prevail. The general opinion of the representatives of the producing, banking, manufacturing, and other interests at the conference indicated that a volume of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales would have to be provided for in some way.

It is estimated that of the 143,000,000 spindles in the world, 50,000,000 are in countries that are at peace; 32,000,000 of these are in the United States and 18,000,000 in other countries. As there are 6,000,000 spindles in India working almost wholly on coarse goods,

and over 2,000,000 in Japan, there remain only 10,000,000 outside of these three countries.

Some American mills are closing down, others are working only part time, or with reduced force. They are buying naturally rather on a hand-to-mouth basis. Spinners, except in the distinctly standard lines, feel that they must have orders in hand to justify manufacture. The problem then from the standpoint of any help the mills can give is to get orders. No effort should be spared in this direction. The Department of Commerce is helping so far as lies within its authority in opening up new foreign markets, but private initiative must not wait for too much government help in such a situation.

If the quantity to be carried over until next year is to be reduced to a minimum, American mills must increase their production to at least full capacity of present spindles. Japan, with a total spindleage only about 200,000 greater than that of Georgia, is reported as working overtime. In the interruption of the movement of goods in the regular channels of trade, in common with all neutrals, the United States has suffered seriously and manufacturers and sales agencies have not yet been able to open up new markets. Furthermore, many cases are reported in which orders even from other countries on the American continent have been canceled. The closely intermingled commercial relations that exist are well shown by the fact that the cancellation of European orders for copper from Bolivia have brought about the cancellation of orders for cotton goods from certain American mills, resulting in at least one case in a complete shutdown.

A considerable part of the discussion during the conference had for its object the obtaining for State banks which are not under the control of the Comptroller of the Currency of the same privileges as are accorded to National banks. The Secretary of the Treasury made it perfectly clear that there is no legislation under which such action could be taken, even if it were considered desirable. However, it was pointed out that State banks would not be without relief on this account as they are largely customers of National banks which would be in a position to accept their paper.

So far as warehousing facilities are concerned, the discussion at the conference developed the general lack of adequate facilities for protecting the cotton crop. Certain of the States, notably Georgia, are rather well supplied, but there naturally exists no organization through whose instrumentality there can be brought about the complete utilization of the warehouses that we have. The opinion appeared to prevail among many in attendance at the conference that the passage of the warehouse legislation pending in Congress might assist somewhat in a more efficient utilization of present space.

There is a general absence of public bonded warehouses throughout the cotton belt because of the unusual number of defalcations and malfeasances that have occurred in the cotton-warehouse business.

Bonding companies have been loath to extend their surety in the cotton trade. Warehousing operations will be promoted to the greatest extent in those States whose laws afford most adequate protection for the surety companies. The prevention of fraud in the matter of warehouse receipts is more important than the question of the character of the warehouse itself. As pointed out in the conference, it is not necessary that cotton be stored in bonded, brick, frame, or corrugated-iron warehouses. A floor which will keep the cotton off the ground, a covering which will keep off the rain, and a fence and a guard that will prevent theft are all that are absolutely necessary in the way of buildings, though they do not represent the most desirable degree of protection. But protection against the fraudulent use of warehouse receipts is absolutely essential.

The conference itself to some extent and subsequent smaller conferences have developed the difficulties that are bound to arise in connection with the insuring of the large quantity of cotton which may be held over. The proper protection of say \$200,000,000 worth of cotton presents some difficult problems in insurance, especially in connection with warehousing. In normal times 60 per cent of the crop goes abroad and is covered by marine insurance from the time it is delivered to the carrier at interior points until it arrives at its foreign destination. This year it seems likely that only a small percentage of such protection will be in effect at any one time. The hazards are not only those of construction, location, safeguarding of warehouses, and the like, but there has always been in times past a largely increased moral hazard which arises especially when the price that may be obtained for cotton falls below the insurance upon it.

It may be said that both the bonding and insurance interests have expressed a desire and willingness to lend all possible assistance compatible with good business policy.

The holding over of a large portion of this year's product constitutes a grave danger to future crops, which was seriously discussed by some of the speakers at the conference. It was assumed that there would be a very large reduction in acreage next year unless a cessation of hostilities brought about a speedy return to normal conditions. It is difficult to estimate the value of the factors on which such an assumption is based, and it seems that there should be definite work in all of the cotton States having in mind positive action toward increasing the production of food and forage crops and reducing cotton acreage correspondingly.

A subject scarcely touched upon at the conference is the acute situation that prevails in the cotton-seed trade. Interior points at which prices of from \$18 to \$24 per ton prevailed at this time last year are quoted at the present time anywhere from \$4 to \$12 below last year's prices.

The fertilizer interests of the country, which have a very acute interest in the marketing of the cotton crop on account of the fact that they advance from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth of fertilizer a year to help make the crop, were represented at the conference. Their general position necessarily favored action looking toward at least reasonable recognition by the Treasury Department of commercial paper based on cotton.

In addition to Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Houston, Postmaster General Burleson, and the whole membership of the Federal Reserve Board were present at the conference. Certain of Secretary McAdoo's statements in connection with the matter are of such importance they are quoted herewith:

Among the eligible securities to be used as a basis for the issue of currency, I have decided to accept from National banks, through their respective National Currency Associations, notes, secured by warehouse receipts, for cotton or tobacco, and having not more than four months to run, at 75 per cent of their face value. The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the currency association will be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional circulation and a lien will extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the association and to the securities deposited by the banks with the association, pursuant to the provisions of law, but each bank composing such association will be liable only in proportion that its capital and surplus bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks.

This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton crop if the bankers, merchants, and cotton manufacturers will cooperate with each other and with the farmers, and will avail of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits. Such cooperation is earnestly urged upon all these interests. The farmer can not expect as high a price for cotton this year because of the European war, yet he should not be forced to sacrifice his crop. The banker and the merchant should not exact excessive rates of interest, and the manufacturers should replenish their stocks as much as possible and pay reasonable prices for the product. If this is done, and it can be done if every one displays a helpful spirit, a normal condition can be restored and there ought to be no serious difficulty in taking care of the cotton problem.

This is a time when the entire country expects that purely selfish interests shall be subordinated to the common good; that undue advantage shall not be taken of the necessities of each other. I am happy to say that this spirit seemed to animate those who attended the so-called cotton conference held at my request in Washington on August 24 and 25.

Since the law leaves it entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or not to issue the currency to which I have referred, I shall not hesitate to refuse it if I am convinced that it will be used merely for speculative purposes instead of for the operation of harvesting and carrying the crop until a reasonable market can be found and for the needs of legitimate business.

It is not my purpose to prescribe the character of warehouses in which cotton and tobacco may be stored. The banks will be relied upon to see that warehouse receipts issued by responsible warehousemen or warehouse companies alone are accepted, and that the cotton and tobacco stored in such warehouses is covered by adequate fire insurance and is protected against injury by the elements.

In order to obtain such currency the following things should be observed by banks applying therefor:

1. Not less than 10 National banks in any given territory, each having an unimpaired capital and surplus of not less than 20 per cent, desiring such currency shall form a National currency association, with an aggregate capital and surplus of not

less than \$5,000,000, as required by the act. Full particulars and blank forms for this purpose may be had upon application to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

2. Any National currency association formed in accordance with law will receive the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Already 37 such associations have been organized in the various States.

3. Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury may accept as security for currency—

(a) Bonds of any State or of any city, town, county, or other legally constituted municipality or district in the United States which has been in existence for a period of 10 years and which, for a period of 10 years previous to such deposit as security, has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it, and whose net funded indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of its taxable property, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes.

(b) Any securities, including commercial paper, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, held by a national bank and made available through a National currency association under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, at not exceeding 75 per cent of the cash value of such securities or commercial paper.

(c) No National bank shall be permitted to issue circulating notes based on commercial paper alone in excess of 30 per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus.

4. The total amount of currency issuable to any bank, including its circulating notes issued against United States bonds, shall not be more than 125 per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus.

5. Each bank or currency association receiving currency must maintain in the Treasury at Washington a redemption fund in gold of at least 5 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, require such additional deposits in gold as, in his judgment, may be sufficient for the redemption of such notes.

By reason of a unanimous vote of the conference Secretary McAdoo appointed a committee to formulate a report and suggestions to him with regard to the matters considered at the conference. A few of the more important features of the committee's report were as follows:

That it is the sense of the committee that cotton, tobacco, and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible until they can again be exported in normal quantity and that when properly conditioned should be warehoused with responsible concerns, that they should be protected against weather damage, and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire.

That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted, with such limitations as to margin, inspection, and valuation as conservative bankers may each in their discretion see fit to impose.

That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound, that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 9½ cents a pound, that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsalable at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good 20 years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can therefore be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize their loss as far as possible until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be reopened. That loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency.

That in suggesting 8 cents per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the committee to convey the idea that that figure represents in their opinion the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the situation, and enable the farmer to market his cotton in an orderly and deliberate manner.

That in the case of tobacco and naval stores the committee is informed that when these commodities are properly conditioned, stored, and insured, they are practically nonperishable, and that the committee therefore recommends that warehouse receipts for tobacco and naval stores be accepted as security for loans on a basis that has due reference to their market value less such allowance as the lenders shall consider reasonable in view of the present suspension of the export demand.

Your committee recommends that notes having not longer than four months to run, when secured by proper warehouse receipts for the aforesaid commodities, properly insured, be accepted for rediscount by the Federal reserve banks, when organized, and that they also be approved by the National currency associations as security for additional circulation to the National banks under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, as amended by the Federal reserve act.

That a subcommittee be appointed by you for the purpose of conferring with the Treasury Department and the banking interests with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations herein made.

A suggestion by Mr. W. G. P. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, found considerable favor and was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury as a recommendation to be followed in towns served wholly or chiefly by State banks. This was to the effect that responsible warehousing firms or corporations be requested to issue their notes as trustees to parties storing cotton, tobacco, or naval stores, with a maturity of not longer than four months, setting forth on their face that they are secured by a pledge of the commodity stored and certifying that the commodity is properly insured for the protection of the holders of the notes. A draft of such a note is shown herewith:

[Face of note.]

\$20.00.

No. 2409.

WARRANT WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
Cottontown, Ala., September 1, 1914.

On or before four months I promise to pay to the order of myself

TWENTY DOLLARS

At the Farmers' State Bank of Cottontown, Alabama, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum, having pledged as security for this note, and equally and ratably for two additional notes of same tenor and date for \$10 each, one bale of cotton of the grade and weight certified by the Warrant Warehouse Company. Said Warrant Warehouse Company is hereby constituted trustee for the benefit of the holders of the obligations against this bale of cotton and is authorized and empowered at any time after the maturity of this note to sell said cotton at public or private sale, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of this and the other notes thereby secured, accounting to me for the balance, if any, after all charges are paid. If before the maturity of this note, the value of cotton should decline, the trustee is authorized to call for additional security, and in event of noncompliance, this obligation shall be held to be immediately due and payable, and authority is given for the immediate sale of the cotton.

Warrant Warehouse Company hereby certifies that it has received as security for this note one bale of cotton marked "J J," weight 506 pounds, grade middling.

WARRANT WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
..... President.

These notes when practicable should bear a statement on their reverse side showing that they are receivable by the banks at their face value for debts in the town where the warehouse is located. They may also show that they are receivable by merchants and other business men whose names appear on the reverse side in payment of obligations or for goods purchased.

[Reverse side of note.]

This note is receivable at its face value in payment of obligations due us.

FARMERS' STATE BANK.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

PEOPLES' BANK.

And is receivable at its face value in payment of obligations and all purchases of goods by the following merchants:

JOHN SMITH & COMPANY.

PETER BROWN & COMPANY.

FARMERS' FERTILIZER COMPANY.

MIDDLETON SUPPLY COMPANY.

These notes are not in any case to be regarded as a circulation medium, but are to be held by the banks as loans which can be negotiated by them with National banks, which can in turn pledge them with the National currency associations established under the National banking laws as security for additional currency or for discount to the Federal reserve banks when these have perfected their organizations.

It is reported that growers are being discouraged by market conditions from picking the crop already made on the plants. They hesitate to add to the accrued production cost an additional charge of about \$15 per bale for picking, ginning, and wrapping.

High-grade early season cotton, picked before unfavorable weather has had an opportunity to injure it, commands the cream of the market at any time, and especially so in times like the present. Hence, if cotton is to be picked at all the early season part of the crop is the one to gather. It is always worth from 1 to even 4 or 5 cents per pound more than the low grades of the late season. The differential in price this year will probably be greater than in normal years. If we wait and fill our warehouses later with low-grade staple there is danger of a further depression of the market.

Growers and others proposing to warehouse cotton would do well to put in storage a reasonable proportion of early pickings. Those who feel unable to bear the additional cost of ginning and baling should store as much cotton in the seed (without ginning) on the farm in such buildings as furnish reasonable protection. Seed cotton to be stored in this manner should be picked as dry as possible and after the dew is gone, in order to lessen the danger of heating.

Middling cotton, which on July 27 found ready sale at better than 13 cents per pound, is now selling at between 7 and 8 cents. This bare fact is a sufficient call upon every interest, especially in the cotton States, to take such steps as will assist toward the deliberate and proper marketing of the crop. However, the question is of National and not sectional importance.

THE HOG SUPPLY.

The number of stock hogs in the United States on September 1 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture as 100.8 per cent of the number in the country a year ago. A year ago, however, the number was relatively short. Therefore the present supply may be regarded as below a normal supply, but the downward tendency of numbers appears to have been checked.

The decline, as compared with a year ago, is almost entirely in the five States of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Nearly all other States have the same or more than a year ago.

The condition as to health and quality of hogs is estimated as somewhat higher than either of the past two years, although slightly below the average of the past 10 years.

Detailed estimates, by States, are shown on page 28.

THE APPLE CROP.

The condition of the apple crop on September 1 in the United States is estimated at 61.9 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 53.6 per cent. This condition is interpreted as forecasting a total production of about 220,000,000 bushels. The forecast on August 1 was 210,000,000 bushels. These estimates are based upon a reported total production of 145,000,000 bushels in 1909 by the United States Census, and taking into account changes in condition since then. Such statements of total production of apples should not be confounded with estimates of "commercial" crop, which last year was only about 40 per cent of the total agricultural production.

Comparative statistics of production and prices, by States, are given on pages 29 and 30.

The average yield per acre of wheat in the United States during the five years 1909-1913 was 14.7 bushels, which was 3.6 bushels per acre above the average reported for 1866-1870. This apparent increase in average yield, applied to the acreage of wheat in 1914, equals 192,000,000 bushels.

THE 1914 CROPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to the preliminary estimate of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the area and production of cereals, pulse, and potatoes in England and Wales in 1914, as compared with the final data for 1913, are as follows:

Area and production of certain crops in England and Wales, 1914.

Crop.	Area (acres).		Production (Winchester bushels).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Wheat.....	1,843,000	1,702,000	60,406,000	54,812,000
Barley.....	1,536,000	1,559,000	50,668,000	52,177,000
Oats.....	1,937,000	1,975,000	75,094,000	77,395,000
Beans.....	299,000	268,000	8,912,000	7,548,000
Peas.....	171,000	164,000	3,590,000	3,480,000
Potatoes.....	470,000	442,000	107,520,000	108,067,000

As estimated by the same authority, the number of live stock in England and Wales on June 4, 1914, as compared with that on the corresponding date of the preceding three years, was as below:

Number of specified kinds of live stock in England and Wales.

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Cattle.....	5,880,000	5,717,000	5,842,000	5,914,000
Sheep.....	17,457,000	17,130,000	18,053,000	19,331,000
Pigs.....	2,516,000	2,102,000	2,497,000	2,651,000

MARKETING THE APPLE CROP.

By CLARENCE W. MOOMAW, *Specialist in Cooperative Organization, Office of Markets.*

According to investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the commercial apple crop of 1914 will be much larger than that of last year, but not so great by several million barrels as in 1912. Present indications are that the problem of distribution will be rather complex, owing to the heavy yield and uncertain conditions resulting from the European war.

The United Kingdom and the Continent in the past have taken only a small percentage of American apples, less than 2,000,000 barrels annually from the United States, and little more from Canada, but the influence of those markets upon prices of the better grades of market apples has been potent. It is desirable that growers and shippers optimistically prepare for disposal of Europe's usual portion in other ways, and relieve their minds of any idea that the present prosperity of the apple industry is dependent upon open markets across the Atlantic.

The chief effect of the war upon the apple market is a feeling of uneasiness among dealers who have been accustomed to buy for export, or for distribution at home through the winter. Another

factor is the influence upon credit, which makes it more difficult for growers and shippers to finance the deal.

Ocean transportation has been seriously crippled, but latest announcements of steamship companies indicate that fairly regular schedules will be maintained between America and the United Kingdom. However, granting that transportation can be satisfactorily arranged, America can not expect Europe to draw her usual portion. It will hardly be possible to reach Germany, and even where markets are open, the demand for apples will be greatly curtailed owing to the fact that fruit is somewhat of a luxury, and consequently its sale is seriously affected in hard times.

The conclusion is that America must either consume her apples or find new markets for the surplus. It should be remembered that the home markets, which always have consumed practically the entire crop, are still open, and that with judicious handling from orchard to consumer the demand can be stimulated and the crop marketed with relative success to all, even granting Europe does not draw a single package. It would appear that simple confidence and good sense are required for solving the problem of distribution.

As to just what constitutes judicious handling, the Office of Markets, in answering inquiries from various parts of the country, strongly urges:

First, that growers pick and handle the fruit in such condition as to insure it against deterioration.

Second, that growers, associations, and operators who use the barrel as a container adopt the standard barrel and uniformly grade and pack the crop in compliance with the standards of the Sulzer law, branding their packages accordingly.

Third, that all inferior grades be eliminated from the green-fruit markets, and diverted as far as possible to cider mills, canneries, and evaporators.

Fourth, that only long-keeping, standard-packed varieties be placed in cold storage.

Fifth, that a special effort be made to fully supply small towns by direct sales, for the purpose of securing equitable distribution and avoiding the congestion of large markets.

Sixth, that all growers, operators, dealers, and associations early reconcile themselves to the conditions, and arrive at an estimate of true values in order to assure quick movement of the crop from producer to consumer.

In explanation, it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that

shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season over-ripe condition of a portion of the crop results from failure to take off first only what is in condition for marketing.

Careful handling from orchard to cars is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition, and finally hauled without cover and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities, apples picked to-day should not be packed until to-morrow. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build such or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs, and cover provided for protection from the elements.

In preparing the fruit for shipment, it is desirable that both the optional and mandatory laws be observed; first, for the sake of avoiding trouble, and second, for the good effect such observance will have in establishing confidence in the markets among dealers and consumers.

Reference has been made to the Sulzer law, with the terms of which it is supposed the majority of growers and shippers are familiar. Those who grade, pack, and brand their barrels in accordance with its provisions should be more successful in making quick and satisfactory sales than otherwise. When apples are packed in a standard barrel as established by section 1 of the Sulzer law, and are plainly and conspicuously marked as containing one barrel of apples of one of the standard grades described in section 2, such a statement, if true, would constitute a satisfactory compliance with the net-weight amendment to the Food and Drugs Act. Otherwise the package, if intended for interstate commerce, must be marked to comply with the net-weight amendment to show the quantity of the contents, either by weight or by dry measure or by numerical count. A statement of numerical count must be qualified by the size of the apples expressed as the average diameter in inches to be a statement of quantity.

Indications are that inferior grades will meet with a very poor demand, and that it will be more profitable to keep these grades at home, or for delivery to by-product plants. Such grades will not only move very slowly, but under the circumstances of a large yield would undoubtedly interfere with profitable disposition of the better grades.

It has been a custom in some States to ship a large portion of the crop in bulk. Such fruit, as a rule, is handled as an "orchard run" without respect to grades. Those who ship in bulk should exercise especial care this year to eliminate such stock as is likely to affect results for really good fruit.

Those experienced in handling apples very well remember the ruinous effect of overripe low grades in years when the yield is heavy. It is to be remembered that under the circumstances little profit accrues to any one from such fruit, but that disaster frequently results by congesting the markets with stecks that are not sufficiently good even to justify the expense of handling. The elimination of inferior grades from the green-fruit markets is very imperative this year for successful disposition of the commercial crop, and it is desirable that all parties to the deal strictly adhere to this principle.

For the benefit of those who may not be disposed to exercise especial care in preparing the fruit for market on the grounds that it will not be worth while, it is suggested that under conditions prevailing at this time the difference between proper and improper handling will probably be the difference between success and failure.

What will more largely affect the situation than anything else are opening prices in the primary markets. If the growers and operators hold for arbitrarily high prices, the crop will not pass readily into consumption, and before conditions could be adjusted congestion would undoubtedly occur throughout the channels of trade, with disastrous results to all concerned. Both in the primary and secondary markets the fruit should be offered at prices that will assure early trading and a quick movement, so as to avoid abnormal accumulation at shipping point and in the market. Such accumulation not only causes a depression in values, but, due to delay, over-ripe condition frequently arises and the trade finds itself dealing in partially decayed fruit at ruinous prices.

Owing to geographical location, some important apple-producing States have the natural advantage of an early season. It would be folly for such States not to profit by that advantage. It is possible for growers so situated to leave their crop on the trees until the period of greatest movement, and frequently in years past they have suffered great loss by doing so. The southern States of the apple belt should begin early and market the greatest portion possible prior to the period of greatest movement, and thereby avoid competition with the producing areas of the northern belt. On the other hand, States that go to market latest should be in no hurry to rush the markets during the period of greatest movement. In brief, the crop should be distributed throughout the longest time possible, cold and dry storages being judiciously utilized for conservation.

Regarding the suggestion that only long-keeping standard-grade varieties be placed in cold storage, it is explained that prices which are likely to rule in the early winter will hardly justify accumulated charges on short-keeping and low-grade varieties. Dry-storage apples from the North and Northwest are likely to limit the sale of cold-storage fruit until midwinter. At no time is it profitable to cold store inferior grades, and especially is this true in times of bountiful production.

Small towns outside of the apple belt are often poorly supplied, even in large crop years. Growers of the Middle West have taken advantage of this condition by going to such towns with cars of apples and selling on the track. In order to succeed with this method the shippers should know conditions of supply and demand in the town selected, ascertain the railway and township regulations controlling track sales, and precede delivery of the car with judicious advertising. The mayor can give information as to whether or not a license is required, and the railway agent as to whether or not track sales are allowed.

With reference to the exportation of apples, especial care is urged with respect to Europe. It is shown to what a limited extent, even in normal times, that Continent draws upon America for its fruit requirements. Under present conditions it will be very easy to over-supply these markets, and it is to be remembered ocean freight rates have substantially increased. Exporters are advised carefully to watch the movement and assure themselves of steamer space and a demand on the other side before consigning fruit to countries directly affected by the war.

Inquiries have been received at the Office of Markets regarding Latin America as an outlet for apples. The demand for this fruit has steadily increased, notwithstanding poor transportation facilities and high ocean freight rates. South America has been supplied chiefly through the medium of English dealers, a few shipments being made direct or via the United Kingdom. If arrangements could be made for direct transportation at reasonable rates, it is suggested that substantial sales in Latin America would develop as a possibility for improving distribution of the crop.

The Department of Commerce has expressed a desire to aid in every practicable way with the distribution of American apples in foreign countries, and it is suggested that by cooperating with that department export shippers can probably increase their trade to an appreciable extent in Latin America and the Orient. Inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is announced that if the facts desired are not on file in that bureau, the Department of State would be requested to send the inquirer a list of consular officers from whom specific information may be secured. The following publications regarding this subject may be obtained at the prices shown upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.: Special Agents' Series, No. 62, 30 cents; No. 72, 10 cents; and No. 81, 25 cents; Special Consular Reports, No. 62, 10 cents; and Tariff Series No. 19a, 5 cents. Remittances should be in cash or by money order. Stamps are not accepted.

In so far as the apple grower is concerned, cooperation in distribution and marketing is highly commended as an economic system for securing judicious handling. Of course, it would be impracticable for growers to organize upon the eve of crop movement, because disaster would likely result as the consequence of too little time for perfecting business arrangements. However, in communities where cooperative

packing and selling agencies are operated, the growers should do all possible to strengthen such exchanges with their patronage and counsel. The disloyalty of members is the chief element of failure in cooperative circles, and apple growers are strongly urged to stand by their associations as the best way to solve present and future problems that are common to all.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the Sulzer law the context follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the standard barrel for apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches outside measurements, representing as nearly as possible seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches: Provided, That steel barrels containing the interior dimensions provided for in this section shall be construed as a compliance therewith.

SEC. 2. That the standard grades for apples when packed in barrels which shall be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or which shall be sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States shall be as follows: Apples of one variety, which are well-grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungous injury, bruises, and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety which are not more than ten per centum below the foregoing specifications shall be "Standard grade minimum size two and one-half inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-half inches in transverse diameter; "Standard grade minimum size two and one-fourth inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-fourth inches in transverse diameter; or "Standard grade minimum size two inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two inches in transverse diameter.

SEC. 3. That the barrels in which apples are packed in accordance with the provision of this act may be branded in accordance with section two of this act.

SEC. 4. That all barrels packed with apples shall be deemed to be below standard if the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the barrel is a standard barrel of apples, as herein defined, and the capacity of the barrel is less than the capacity prescribed by section one of this act, unless the barrel shall be plainly marked on end and side with words or figures showing the fractional relation which the actual capacity of the barrel bears to the capacity prescribed by section one of this act. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of size not less than seventy-two point one-inch gothic.

SEC. 5. That barrels packed with apples shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act—

First. If the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the apples contained therein are "Standard" grade and the apples when packed do not conform to the requirements prescribed by section two of this act.

Second. If the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the apples contained herein are "Standard" grade and the barrel fails to bear also a statement of the name of the variety, the name of the locality where grown, and the name of the packer or the person by whose authority the apples were packed and the barrel marked.

SEC. 6. That any person, firm, or corporation, or association who shall knowingly pack or cause to be packed apples in barrels or who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale such barrels in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar and costs for each such barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered at the suit of the United States in any court of the United States having jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved August 3, 1912.

CONDITION, PRODUCTION, FORECAST, AND PRICES OF SPECIAL CROPS, BY STATES.

TABLE 9.—*Corn and wheat: Condition, forecast, and price of corn, and price of wheat, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.									All wheat.		
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from conditions.		Final estimates.		Price, Sept. 1.			Price, Sept. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	5-year average.	1914	1913	5-year average.
	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Me.....	80	87	621	630	608	694	101	89	82	.....	.....	.....
N. H.....	89	88	906	877	814	967	93	83	80	.....	.....	.....
Vt.....	92	87	1,925	1,822	1,665	1,792	93	82	80	105	107	113
Mass.....	91	89	2,184	2,160	1,944	2,041	91	85	81	.....	.....	.....
R. I.....	96	91	454	430	402	430	115	105	95	.....	.....	.....
Conn.....	93	89	2,893	2,613	2,348	2,755	100	85	84	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.....	90	80	21,546	20,131	15,020	18,682	92	81	78	103	89	97
N. J.....	93	86	11,130	10,877	10,862	10,157	95	84	82	103	95	100
Pa.....	91	84	65,235	61,227	57,057	56,524	89	81	78	101	89	95
Del.....	88	86	6,761	6,341	6,206	6,089	90	73	78	110	88	93
Md.....	85	84	23,669	24,193	22,110	22,211	88	77	80	101	88	94
Va.....	73	85	42,912	46,469	51,480	46,959	95	85	88	102	93	99
W. Va.....	77	84	20,855	19,471	22,692	20,137	92	84	86	106	95	104
N. C.....	85	85	53,978	51,767	55,282	47,884	102	95	96	108	97	108
S. C.....	82	83	35,629	33,022	38,512	31,564	104	102	100	122	117	119
Ga.....	83	87	59,059	55,501	63,023	53,482	103	99	97	114	120	125
Fla.....	78	86	8,586	8,366	10,125	8,628	93	90	89	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	81	83	142,408	137,592	146,250	154,651	81	72	71	102	86	94
Ind.....	69	85	153,666	149,212	176,400	186,900	79	70	67	97	83	90
Ill.....	64	82	288,033	289,171	282,150	366,883	78	73	66	97	84	89
Mich.....	85	80	59,685	60,387	56,112	54,829	77	72	69	101	85	93
Wis.....	87	84	62,858	66,470	66,825	56,346	71	65	66	97	84	93
Minn.....	89	85	90,566	90,566	96,060	76,584	68	63	58	102	79	91
Iowa.....	81	82	365,289	396,341	338,300	352,236	72	66	61	90	78	85
Mo.....	57	76	156,558	181,856	129,062	200,859	82	77	71	93	81	88
N. Dak.....	83	80	12,457	13,057	10,800	6,938	62	52	62	98	76	88
S. Dak.....	76	83	75,039	74,749	67,320	60,509	65	60	58	92	74	85
Nebr.....	65	74	172,093	195,698	114,150	164,878	70	72	60	89	72	80
Kans.....	53	64	107,549	133,478	23,424	129,700	79	81	67	90	75	83
Ky.....	74	84	92,374	76,942	74,825	92,543	91	86	81	98	92	95
Tenn.....	79	84	80,718	69,178	68,675	80,767	93	83	82	98	95	98
Ala.....	76	86	49,613	44,593	55,360	49,107	101	96	93	120	104	113
Miss.....	75	83	55,036	50,408	63,000	51,103	93	86	86	.....	92	107
La.....	74	82	38,004	36,252	41,800	35,131	83	83	76	.....	.....	.....
Tex.....	66	73	123,151	115,154	163,200	120,280	85	77	76	87	84	96
Okla.....	42	65	53,865	50,274	52,250	75,412	77	77	67	87	75	85
Ark.....	65	80	41,405	36,236	47,025	48,439	90	82	80	87	82	92
Mont.....	82	86	989	1,081	882	533	85	115	118	83	66	81
Wyo.....	91	85	535	1,480	493	268	105	62	75	84	70	91
Colo.....	88	82	10,164	10,979	6,300	6,409	71	70	75	81	73	86
N. Mex.....	96	80	2,649	2,643	1,572	1,838	79	76	93	105	77	97
Ariz.....	90	89	583	607	476	457	115	115	112	160	108	109
Utah.....	97	93	370	366	340	254	80	85	84	75	66	81
Nev.....	96	92	34	34	34	29	.....	.....	.....	92	90	113
Idaho.....	88	93	598	605	448	362	.....	67	80	74	65	72
Wash.....	86	87	991	993	952	800	90	74	83	80	69	77
Oreg.....	79	89	556	627	598	542	81	85	90	81	75	81
Cal.....	93	88	2,288	2,288	1,815	1,745	77	86	91	90	92	96
U. S..	71.7	79.4	2,598,417	2,634,214	2,446,988	2,708,334	81.5	75.4	71.2	93.3	77.1	87.7

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 10.—*Spring wheat and flaxseed: Condition, forecast, and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Spring wheat.						Flaxseed.						
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price, Sept. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	10-year average.			1914	1913	5-year average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Me.....	95	95	77	77	76	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vt.....	95	90	27	27	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis.....	81	84	1,684	1,783	1,916	1,719	87	85	108	118	135	135	167
Minn.....	56	80	40,582	45,148	67,230	59,859	79	83	2,912	3,315	145	130	171
Iowa.....	75	85	4,717	4,978	5,865	5,548	83	85	267	221	138	115	163
Mo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	71	48	96	125	120	134
N. Dak.....	70	72	81,592	88,513	78,855	90,231	76	78	6,977	8,535	144	129	168
S. Dak.....	65	74	35,853	36,613	33,075	38,768	75	82	2,652	3,842	147	123	166
Nebr.....	66	76	3,916	4,130	4,200	3,687	80	83	57	24	125	114	157
Kans.....	79	56	921	822	468	618	69	72	283	316	124	105	146
Okla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont.....	77	88	9,249	10,210	8,385	5,618	55	87	2,059	2,988	120	130	166
Wyo.....	80	93	1,320	1,320	1,250	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colo.....	91	86	7,204	7,442	5,460	5,266	87	.....	63	40	.....	.....	.....
N. Mex.....	95	84	750	760	570	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.....	86	89	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	91	95	1,856	1,979	1,820	1,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nev.....	95	97	795	820	713	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	86	89	5,237	5,603	5,600	4,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash.....	87	80	22,509	22,546	20,900	22,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oreg.....	82	82	3,193	3,349	3,412	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S.	68.0	76.6	221,482	236,120	239,819	245,479	72.9	80.4	15,426	19,501	139.3	127.8	167.4

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.² Four years.

TABLE 11.—Oats and barley: Condition, forecast, and price, Sept. 1. 1914. with comparisons.

State.	Oats.									Barley.								
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates	Price Sept. 1.			Condition Sept. 1.	Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price Sept. 1.					
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		1914	1913	5-year average.		1914	10-year average.		Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1914	1913	5-year average.	
P.c.	P.c.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			
Me.	97	94	5,608	5,596	5,029	51	51	58	95	92	150	147	118	87	79	83		
N. H.	97	92	454	445	430	64	58	60	92	89	27	26	25	92	90	88		
Vt.	100	92	3,278	3,147	2,869	58	57	58	97	92	402	367	372	90	92	88		
Mass.	94	91	325	321	284	60	54	59										
R. I.	78	86	55	56	57	58												
Conn.	92	87	385	374	342	60	55	59										
N. Y.	83	86	37,288	39,450	39,681	56	47	49	84	85	1,953	2,025	2,081	72	73	76		
N. J.	91	85	2,195	2,195	1,990	52	47	53										
Pa.	82	86	31,939	32,061	34,464	50	46	47	81	87	167	175	179	76	63	65		
Del.	65	84	94	89	119		50	45										
Md.	75	85	1,090	1,008	1,285	53	46	48	87	88	144	139	121	60	70	63		
Va.	56	83	2,674	2,621	3,839	57	51	53	83	91	274	280	263	80	68	72		
W. Va.	57	84	1,756	1,602	2,558	54	52	55										
N. C.	73	82	3,694	3,594	3,740	63	56	62										
S. C.	77	82	7,347	7,291	7,053	67	68	69										
Ga.	79	85	8,115	7,912	7,810	69	64	68										
Fla.	72	81	648	648	701	65	67	72										
Ohio	73	81	51,259	51,335	65,129	43	39	38	78	83	1,004	1,002	664	59	54	63		
Ind.	63	77	40,098	40,212	54,666	43	38	35	82	83	207	200	242	60	50	58		
Ill.	68	77	122,220	125,815	144,625	42	39	35	85	89	1,543	1,520	1,603	58	49	58		
Mich.	86	80	50,813	52,389	47,021	42	39	39	89	84	2,323	2,309	2,216	65	59	65		
Wis.	69	84	64,832	77,987	74,644	44	37	39	83	85	19,352	19,752	21,351	60	55	65		
Minn.	68	82	84,755	92,340	96,426	38	35	34	77	80	32,593	33,623	34,044	55	53	57		
Iowa	82	83	157,629	159,403	166,676	39	36	32	84	85	10,161	10,356	12,395	54	54	57		
Mo.	55	72	23,581	24,868	29,307	42	44	38	80	82	114	92	140		40	67		
N. Dak.	77	77	65,147	71,070	57,063	34	32	36	71	75	26,832	29,172	22,700	49	49	54		
S. Dak.	72	78	41,049	41,595	37,027	37	34	33	79	77	20,642	19,426	17,368	53	51	56		
Nebr.	86	71	68,979	67,063	54,828	38	40	35	80	72	2,667	2,689	1,981	45	43	47		
Kans.	85	64	55,690	56,532	39,612	40	45	41	80	57	5,568	5,314	2,921	45	50	49		
Ky.	64	76	2,858	2,903	3,422	53	52	51	90	86	81	78	76	82	75	72		
Tenn.	74	82	5,657	5,580	6,126	53	52	50	92	85	54	52	62	85	70	82		
Ala.	86	83	6,943	6,862	5,157	65	64	67										
Miss.	84	79	2,984	2,852	2,146	61	64	64										
La.	80	80	1,038	1,070	746	61	57	57										
Tex.	61	70	25,108	25,215	22,651	45	43	48	80	74	218	224	127	52	64	85		
Okla.	80	64	33,103	31,406	18,467	40	44	41	80	64	190	197	156	60	67	62		
Ark.	75	77	5,445	5,568	4,569	51	51	53										
Mont.	78	90	20,877	23,320	18,878	39	39	45	80	90	1,980	2,076	1,189	55	49	67		
Wyo.	86	92	8,533	8,533	6,399	45	47	53	88	93	3,371	441	327	61	86	80		
Colo.	96	88	13,565	13,402	10,397	43	49	51	95	89	3,914	3,955	2,530	57	56	59		
N. Mex.	98	84	2,049	1,999	1,415	49	49	55	97	84	144	141	65	77	59	64		
Ariz.	94	93	338	335	242	88	55	74	90	95	1,365	1,365	1,294		67	78		
Utah	97	97	4,330	4,464	3,825	44	38	47	97	96	1,335	1,362	1,006	51	47	55		
Nev.	91	96	491	508	376	55	55	77	94	96	501	512	467	80	85	91		
Idaho	91	92	14,502	14,824	14,061	36	34	43	90	92	7,326	7,779	5,905	50	53	58		
Wash.	90	88	14,434	14,324	13,493	39	40	47	92	88	7,200	7,194	6,522	48	50	60		
Oreg.	82	87	12,088	12,667	12,906	41	40	44	85	88	3,992	4,255	3,673	50	55	62		
Cal.	91	84	8,208	8,389	6,624	43	55	54	96	83	44,415	44,415	37,690	46	66	65		
U. S.	75.8	79.1	1,115,548	1,153,240	1,131,175	42.3	39.3	39.1	82.4	80.2	199,575	202,660	181,873	52.5	55.2	59.5		

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 12.—Potatoes: Condition, forecast, and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.									Sweet potatoes.											
	Cond. Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price Sept. 1.				Cond. Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price Aug. 15.						
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		1914	1913	5-year average.		1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.		Aug. 1.	1914	10-year average.
P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.							
Me.....	99	85	30,413	29,178	26,077	55	58	63													
N. H.....	97	82	2,638	2,474	2,298	91	85	82													
Vt.....	95	82	3,681	3,638	3,414	86	83	87													
Mass.....	97	80	3,798	3,553	2,922	91	91	89													
R. I.....	98	80	784	744	600	86	81	90													
Conn.....	98	78	3,293	3,026	2,437	80	87	92													
N. Y.....	90	76	40,627	40,076	36,288	77	92	89													
N. J.....	83	76	10,080	9,539	8,438	63	70	73	84	87	2,864	2,846	3,066	85	162						
Pa.....	79	76	25,406	23,295	22,653	78	81	83	88	85	118	120	117	159							
Del.....	67	76	899	909	946	72	78	90	86	652	601	657		122							
Md.....	62	77	3,173	3,264	3,383	71	71	73	86	84	991	966	999	70							
Va.....	58	83	6,640	7,079	8,137	84	76	78	75	86	2,767	2,902	3,771	90	87						
W. Va.....	46	82	2,583	2,640	3,889	110	90	90	83	84	212	192	210	110	124						
N. C.....	56	82	1,680	1,624	2,349	99	71	78	84	87	7,214	6,810	7,737	80	84						
S. C.....	63	79	668	670	816	106	140	123	80	86	4,339	4,049	4,508	92	94						
Ga.....	66	83	744	781	928	121	114	113	85	88	6,849	6,383	7,111	101	100						
Fla.....	85	84	1,216	1,216	918	134	124	128	86	90	2,010	1,986	2,278	100	94						
Ohio.....	66	74	12,096	11,945	16,193	95	96	91	80	83	102	94	110	130	140						
Ind.....	51	71	4,552	4,360	7,222	97	90	87	75	81	98	91	118	125	134						
Ill.....	46	72	6,446	6,634	9,921	97	90	85	61	80	610	531	841	125	113						
Mich.....	86	77	41,321	38,191	35,273	62	63	70													
Wis.....	84	80	34,474	35,568	31,625	63	45	62													
Minn.....	81	81	29,724	30,841	25,885	51	41	61													
Iowa.....	68	75	12,495	13,406	13,227	90	89	88	75	84	186	190	196	155	186						
Mo.....	38	72	3,471	3,915	6,034	105	97	91	59	77	425	435	639	135	113						
N. Dak.....	83	82	6,177	6,190	4,797	67	54	71													
S. Dak.....	78	83	4,981	4,960	4,217	77	72	84													
Nebr.....	70	74	8,354	8,658	7,231	88	85	92		78				175	216						
Kans.....	59	67	4,121	4,193	4,148	95	96	98	75	77	450	472	437	130	150						
Ky.....	38	81	1,957	1,649	4,000	112	90	83	82	84	790	665	941	100	104						
Tenn.....	46	83	1,643	1,505	2,691	107	82	81	81	86	1,616	1,343	1,997	90	94						
Ala.....	66	84	1,176	1,123	1,245	140	109	110	82	88	5,683	4,876	6,014	100	87						
Miss.....	71	81	929	832	801	105	99	111	78	87	4,204	3,632	4,979	85	84						
La.....	78	79	1,704	1,587	1,457	103	81	91	86	89	5,000	4,433	5,007	84	80						
Tex.....	72	71	2,756	2,739	2,691	113	92	111	85	72	4,641	3,567	2,924	105	122						
Okla.....	72	68	2,212	2,112	1,604	108	93	112	73	75	539	429	352	105	129						
Ark.....	60	77	1,411	1,391	1,919	112	88	98	80	79	1,642	1,287	1,813	95	94						
Mont.....	75	86	4,856	5,472	4,215	90	65	84													
Wyo.....	75	86	1,511	1,733	1,094	109	110	121													
Colo.....	83	81	9,387	9,372	8,161	92	78	99													
N. Mex.....	87	77	1,101	1,132	644	97	150	129		77				140	245						
Ariz.....	82	82	98	106	97	110	163	138		91				165							
Utah.....	80	89	3,192	3,471	2,722	81	56	67													
Nev.....	86	94	1,775	1,920	1,369	85	85	114													
Idaho.....	81	90	5,288	5,491	5,232	80	53	63													
Wash.....	80	84	8,496	8,826	8,636	68	58	66													
Oreg.....	67	85	4,924	6,394	6,408	64	55	67													
Cal.....	89	88	10,012	10,212	9,375	77	65	77	91	91	956	986	806	99	154						
U. S.....	75.8	78.0	370,963	369,634	356,627	74.9	75.3	79.7	81.8	85.2	54,958	49,886	57,628	98.4	97.9						

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 13.—*Tobacco, rice, and buckwheat: Condition, forecast, and price, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.				Rice.				Buckwheat.					
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price Sept. 1.	
	1914	10-year average.			1914	10-year average.			1914	10-year average.			1914	5-year average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.
Me.									91	90	384	423		70
N. H.	96	91	182	163					90	93	29	29		77
Vt.	96	86	182	164					92	91	202	200	86	80
Mass.	94	92	11,788	9,524					94	89	44	39		97
R. I.														
Conn.	99	92	37,996	28,337					93	90	60	56	100	99
N. Y.	85	85	5,748	4,997					89	83	6,462	5,766	78	76
N. J.									92	84	244	247	77	84
Pa.	92	86	50,246	57,351					88	87	6,037	5,894	80	70
Del.									82	87	56	65	100	
Md.	76	79	13,680	18,663					84	88	198	198	100	82
Va.	61	83	87,840	135,388					67	86	339	443	80	77
W. Va.	65	79	6,599	12,763					81	87	758	792	78	78
N. C.	73	79	133,042	127,339	83	85	5	14	84	88	166	178	85	86
S. C.	74	81	31,657	22,027	85	83	170	273						
Ga.	80	88	1,368	1,323	88	86	38	64						
Fla.	93	87	3,799	2,987	86	86	10	15						
Ohio.	74	79	70,655	79,966					83	84	390	406	72	78
Indiana.	73	81	10,840	18,939					74	84	78	94	75	79
Ill.	50	84	279	842					80	83	72	79		98
Mich.									88	83	1,012	1,051	80	71
Wis.	86	84	57,618	47,807					82	85	265	297	78	73
Minn.									84	84	102	125	85	67
Iowa.									89	85	104	116	85	92
Mo.	57	78	2,804	5,578					75	82	28	25		93
Nebr.									80	85	18	17		90
Kans.									80	80	14	12		
Ky.	69	78	286,830	350,502										
Tenn.	67	81	48,228	70,426					78	90	44	45	75	77
Ala.	75	87	105	153	88	86	6	10						
Miss.					88	86	44	57						
La.	92	83	350	218	90	88	11,633	11,775						
Tex.	65	79	107	159	88	90	8,320	9,006						
Ark.	80	79	470	471	86	89	3,406	2,730						
Cal.					98		805	2 93						
U. S.	71.4	80.6	862,473	996,087	88.9	88.7	24,437	24,016	87.1	85.4	17,106	16,597	79.8	74.0

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.² Four years.

TABLE 14.—*Hay and clover seed: Yield, quality, and price of hay; acreage and condition of clover seed, Sept. 1, 1914.*

State.	Hay (all tame).										Clover for seed.				
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price Sept. 1.			Acreage, per cent of 1913.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production, ¹ 1914.	
	1914.	10-year av- erage.	1914 (pre- liminary).	1913	5-year av- erage.	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	1913	5-year av- erage.		1914	10-year av- erage.		
Me.	1.15	1.12	1,414	1,194	1,299	96	96	13.70	14.70	14.02	100	93	93	97	
N. H.	1.15	1.11	598	495	538	94	95	18.60	16.30	15.76	100	90	95	99	
Vt.	1.20	1.32	1,188	1,280	1,310	95	96	15.90	13.70	13.06	100	85	92	85	
Mass.	1.32	1.23	634	575	582	91	94	19.00	20.10	20.28	90	85	95	93	
R. I.	1.17	1.17	68	68	67	88	96	21.00	22.50	22.40	-----	-----	-----	90	
Conn.	1.25	1.17	469	432	441	86	94	21.50	18.50	20.52	-----	-----	90	92	
N. Y.	1.20	1.22	5,584	5,358	5,498	88	90	14.90	14.00	14.80	75	73	83	82	
N. J.	1.35	1.34	487	469	472	85	91	19.20	18.00	17.90	100	90	81	85	
Penn.	1.30	1.35	4,083	4,146	3,840	91	90	14.40	13.70	14.98	115	84	77	88	
Del.	1.17	1.37	84	94	88	87	88	15.00	15.00	14.54	100	87	85	70	
Md.	1.16	1.30	452	491	453	86	87	15.30	12.20	15.64	115	84	79	76	
Va.	.72	1.22	459	952	793	79	87	17.10	14.00	15.56	85	70	84	52	
W. Va.	.86	1.30	599	925	770	82	86	17.60	14.20	15.20	95	78	86	60	
N. C.	1.15	1.44	353	419	375	84	88	18.00	15.50	15.90	95	82	88	70	
S. C.	1.15	1.30	242	244	219	87	87	18.00	17.80	17.46	95	90	88	85	
Ga.	1.50	1.50	368	350	293	90	88	17.30	18.00	17.74	90	88	87	80	
Fla.	1.35	1.36	61	63	52	92	87	18.70	17.00	16.82	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Ohio	1.13	1.36	3,178	3,848	3,838	91	90	14.50	11.10	12.76	80	78	75	74	
Ind.	1.00	1.28	1,764	1,800	2,194	88	88	14.70	12.40	12.44	70	74	78	65	
Ill.	.85	1.25	1,806	2,450	3,168	87	91	14.80	13.30	12.76	60	70	81	54	
Mich.	1.28	1.28	3,011	2,520	3,004	93	92	12.20	12.60	13.12	90	84	77	85	
Wis.	1.75	1.48	4,364	3,848	3,301	95	93	9.40	10.10	12.84	99	88	84	96	
Minn.	1.89	1.54	3,294	2,490	2,265	96	92	6.30	6.50	8.04	105	91	84	93	
Iowa	1.34	1.41	3,899	4,440	4,511	96	95	10.30	9.00	9.32	95	86	82	79	
Mo.	.70	1.14	1,848	1,800	3,115	79	88	14.10	13.20	10.60	65	63	80	44	
N. Dak.	1.45	1.27	528	388	403	94	91	5.00	5.20	5.96	108	90	90	91	
S. Dak.	1.70	1.29	821	552	514	96	92	5.80	5.90	6.64	110	92	90	92	
Nebr.	1.69	1.40	2,133	1,675	1,591	93	93	7.10	7.50	7.86	100	80	85	89	
Kans.	1.51	1.30	2,492	1,350	1,988	88	90	8.40	12.70	8.56	73	75	83	66	
Ky.	.95	1.25	699	674	919	83	86	17.40	15.90	14.26	80	55	84	66	
Tenn.	1.20	1.42	907	1,089	1,117	85	86	18.60	15.70	14.56	86	75	84	66	
Ala.	1.31	1.59	262	286	268	86	88	14.80	14.50	13.66	130	90	89	78	
Miss.	1.45	1.57	281	293	275	83	87	12.70	12.10	11.58	110	88	85	85	
La.	2.05	1.74	332	240	235	89	89	12.50	12.60	12.06	103	90	90	-----	
Tex.	1.75	1.41	735	464	444	89	86	9.80	11.00	10.80	-----	78	-----	-----	
Okla.	1.13	1.18	493	382	388	81	87	8.90	10.40	7.96	95	76	-----	80	
Ark.	1.15	1.40	350	384	363	85	87	12.90	12.00	11.30	95	85	86	70	
Mont.	2.00	1.80	1,372	1,188	1,109	94	94	7.80	8.40	9.80	120	95	94	93	
Wyo.	2.30	2.18	1,104	912	819	100	97	9.20	7.50	9.16	112	100	96	95	
Colo.	2.40	2.29	2,328	1,824	1,707	95	91	8.40	8.40	9.58	100	95	89	100	
N. Mex.	2.50	2.35	510	399	387	92	90	10.30	13.00	11.32	-----	-----	-----	100	
Ariz.	3.20	3.27	454	540	350	93	92	12.50	11.50	10.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Utah.	2.75	2.89	1,116	909	943	96	95	8.00	8.50	8.30	90	97	95	98	
Nev.	3.25	2.57	803	646	587	98	96	10.30	9.00	9.64	-----	-----	-----	99	
Idaho.	2.65	2.94	1,868	2,044	1,879	96	96	6.50	6.90	7.66	125	88	94	86	
Wash.	2.20	*2.27	1,751	1,794	1,620	97	94	9.70	10.20	11.90	105	97	96	90	
Oreg.	2.00	2.11	1,716	1,732	1,578	97	95	9.00	8.40	9.46	106	63	89	90	
Cal.	1.95	1.77	5,242	3,600	4,017	90	94	7.20	13.30	10.74	98	97	95	97	
U. S.	1.42	1.40	68,604	64,116	65,987	92.1	91.7	11.91	11.89	12.04	80.9	77.3	80.1	74.4	

¹ Production compared with a full crop.² Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 15.—*Grass crops and stock hogs: Condition Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

States.	Alfalfa.		Bluegrass seed.		Millet.		Kafir corn.		Canadian peas.		Cowpeas.		Stock hogs.				
	Production. ¹				Condition Sept. 1.								No. for fattening, per cent of 1913.	Condition Sept. 1.			
	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.		1914	1913	10-year average.	
P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		
Maine.....					92	89			95	92			98	99	98	99	
New Hampshire..					97	88							96	99	100	99	
Vermont.....					95	88			95	88			98	99	98	99	
Massachusetts....					94	88			92				95	98	99	98	
Rhode Island.....					93								97	99	99	99	
Connecticut.....					94	87							95	98	99	100	
New York.....	96	90			93	82			89	84		82	98	98	99	98	
New Jersey.....	96	90			93	84			90		90	89	100	97	95	97	
Pennsylvania.....	90	88			93	87			90		92	87	103	97	97	98	
Delaware.....	90	92			78				94	80	87	87	102	95	93	96	
Maryland.....	87	86			78	83			85	80	84	86	105	96	93	96	
Virginia.....	75	88	76		71	84			70		75	85	105	95	95	96	
West Virginia....	85	87	93	87	83	83			83	78	84	85	102	97	94	97	
North Carolina....	83	86			85	86			77	81	81	83	105	94	94	94	
South Carolina....	80	90			83	82			69	83	83	83	107	96	90	93	
Georgia.....	81	86	66		87	86			88		90	86	102	95	93	94	
Florida.....											88	87	105	93	90	91	
Ohio.....	85	88	100	86	79	87			85	84	82	88	99	96	95	96	
Indiana.....	85	88	70	80	69	85			65	84	76	84	100	94	91	94	
Illinois.....	85	89	60	84	58	83	50	78	65	84	63	82	100	92	90	95	
Michigan.....	98	87		79	90	84			88	79	81	82	105	97	96	96	
Wisconsin.....	98	89	98	80	90	86		87	84	82	79	85	100	97	96	97	
Minnesota.....	140	89	98	84	93	88			90	85	80	88	92	89	90	96	
Iowa.....	97	90	87	82	86	87			85	88	85	87	95	92	71	92	
Missouri.....	76	86	65	77	61	78	80	78	65	79	66	80	100	92	90	94	
North Dakota.....	115	89			90	80			92			76	120	94	98	98	
South Dakota.....	140	87			86	84			95			85	96	91	88	95	
Nebraska.....	90	84			84	81	86	81	50			82	95	87	87	95	
Kansas.....	85	81	80	76	88	71	83	76	79		75	79	95	93	94	95	
Kentucky.....	74	85	90	77	77	82			76	81	83	85	100	93	93	94	
Tennessee.....	80	87	95		82	85			70		84	86	105	93	89	93	
Alabama.....	85	84			80	86			82		89	84	104	93	92	93	
Mississippi.....	77	82			84	85			78		83	84	105	94	91	92	
Louisiana.....	80	85			85				75		79	84	100	89	88	92	
Texas.....	90	78			86	73	92	78	80	80	89	77	110	92	95	95	
Oklahoma.....	75	78			72	73	75	78	75		77	77	105	93	93	95	
Arkansas.....	90	85	60		76	80	86	79	75		75	81	105	88	87	88	
Montana.....	105	96			98	87			86	92			135	99	99	98	
Wyoming.....	101	95			60	87			92				125	98	100	99	
Colorado.....	107	89			90	79	93	77	101	92	98	90	110	98	98	99	
New Mexico.....	99	90			94	76	96	77	94	76	91	78	112	98	95	97	
Arizona.....	97	94			82	98	102	92			90	82	100	92	95	98	
Utah.....	95	91			110	94			100		97	92	105	99	100	100	
Nevada.....	102	98											100	99	98	100	
Idaho.....	95	96			95	98			94	92		92	110	98	96	99	
Washington.....	96	95							85	91	87	91	105	99	99	99	
Oregon.....	88	94				87			88	90		92	110	99	99	99	
California.....	98	95					96	89	80	87	95	89	102	96	95	98	
U. S.....	93.8	89.2			82.1	79.4	84.5	78.8					100.8	93.4	89.8	94.6	

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 16.—*Apples: Forecast and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price to producers, per bushel.				
	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	1913	1912	Aug. 15.			Sept. 15.	
					1914	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	6,300	5,500	3,000	5,400	52	65	79	75	55
New Hampshire.....	1,800	1,700	800	2,200	96	95	74	96	65
Vermont.....	2,600	2,500	700	2,600	70	110	80	105	60
Massachusetts.....	3,500	3,000	2,300	3,300	80	105	85	100	80
Rhode Island.....	300	300	300	300	85	92	120	100	100
Connecticut.....	1,900	1,800	2,100	1,700	85	75	80	60	72
New York.....	42,300	36,000	19,500	44,000	65	72	65	75	50
New Jersey.....	2,900	3,000	2,100	1,700	50	73	70	63	60
Pennsylvania.....	20,600	19,500	10,200	12,700	52	80	65	78	56
Delaware.....	400	400	200	400	40	60	50	55	55
Maryland.....	3,300	3,300	1,300	2,600	50	70	50	100	50
Virginia.....	12,300	12,300	5,200	15,000	42	60	42	65	42
West Virginia.....	10,600	10,300	1,000	10,300	50	100	48	105	41
North Carolina.....	7,600	7,200	3,000	7,600	50	73	65	75	65
South Carolina.....	700	700	300	600	92	115	87	115	100
Georgia.....	1,700	1,700	900	1,400	68	96	68	85	80
Ohio.....	11,700	10,500	4,800	10,600	75	98	68	95	55
Indiana.....	4,000	4,000	6,600	4,200	78	60	65	60	64
Illinois.....	3,600	4,100	8,200	5,800	100	61	70	60	70
Michigan.....	14,600	13,100	8,900	17,200	50	50	53	50	50
Wisconsin.....	2,300	2,500	4,000	2,000	80	65	84	55	65
Minnesota.....	800	900	1,800	700	140	70	135	60	116
Iowa.....	1,900	2,500	7,100	1,500	110	59	99	60	87
Missouri.....	10,200	11,700	7,900	19,200	70	60	50	63	48
South Dakota.....	200	200	300	200	130	100	127	93	100
Nebraska.....	1,700	2,200	2,300	2,800	100	80	85	85	85
Kansas.....	3,600	4,200	2,700	6,700	100	100	60	110	60
Kentucky.....	7,900	7,100	6,900	9,600	68	70	56	65	56
Tennessee.....	7,100	5,900	3,900	8,900	50	65	49	75	55
Alabama.....	1,400	1,200	900	1,200	70	85	83	76	84
Mississippi.....	400	400	400	400	.....	98	87	100	91
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	92	100	140
Texas.....	400	400	300	500	500	110	110	110	100
Oklahoma.....	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,700	100	93	78	100	78
Arkansas.....	4,300	4,000	4,000	5,100	80	75	70	80	76
Montana.....	900	900	800	900	100	125	106	100	80
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	150	.....	125	.....
Colorado.....	3,700	4,400	3,300	3,100	80	82	85	85	88
New Mexico.....	800	900	600	800	105	105	130	100	100
Arizona.....	100	100	100	100	120	160	200	190	204
Utah.....	800	800	600	700	70	100	89	85	75
Nevada.....	200	200	200	300	150	185	.....	180	110
Idaho.....	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,700	92	92	100	85	80
Washington.....	7,200	7,600	6,900	7,700	78	95	80	87	65
Oregon.....	3,300	3,300	3,500	4,100	78	85	80	84	73
California.....	5,400	5,300	3,000	5,700	80	90	85	100	70
United States.....	220,200	210,300	145,400	235,200	68.6	75.2	67.5	76.5	62.2

TABLE 17.—Fruits: Condition Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Apples.		Peaches.				Grapes.		Pears.		Water-melons.		Cantaloupes.		Cranberries.		Tomatoes.	
	Cond. Sept. 1.		Production. ¹		Quality.		Cond. Sept. 1.		Cond. Sept. 1.		Production. ¹		Production. ¹		Cond. Sept. 1.		Cond. Sept. 1.	
	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Maine.....	P.c. 83	P.c. 62	P.c. 5	P.c. 74	P.c. 82	P.c. 85	P.c. 85	P.c. 80	P.c. 65	P.c. 82	P.c. 80	P.c. 80	P.c. 88	P.c. 80	P.c. 87	P.c. 78	P.c. 92	P.c. 88
New Hampshire.....	78	62	5	74	82	85	75	82	65	82	79	80	76	80	87	77	88	87
Vermont.....	75	63					85	82	70	79							91	88
Massachusetts.....	86	63	20	55	85	89	96	86	80	80	85	80	88	80	95	76	94	85
Rhode Island.....	77	64	45	58	88	90	93	80	80	84	80	80	78	85	98	78	94	85
Connecticut.....	75	66	43	67	87	86	90	81	73	83	84	81	80	81	85	85	94	88
New York.....	73	54	20	60	87	87	89	81	57	72	87	80	83	78	95	85	91	84
New Jersey.....	86	59	95	59	88	91	95	83	83	66	85	81	87	80	84	76	84	83
Pennsylvania.....	80	57	67	50	90	89	90	77	77	67	86	76	88	78			89	83
Delaware.....	81	61	76	43	90	86	95	81	50	55	90	78	90	80			78	78
Maryland.....	81	61	86	52	89	78	94	77	75	62	82	75	84	75			79	78
Virginia.....	78	54	69	47	82	70	90	76	63	53	80	74	78	76			74	81
West Virginia.....	87	52	77	45	83	77	36	69	66	50	81	70	80	73			83	82
North Carolina.....	81	57	81	55	87	65	91	79	70	54	85	77	84	75			81	83
South Carolina.....	73	53	87	57	88	61	87	77	72	59	86	74	80	72			74	81
Georgia.....	75	54	89	62	83	66	90	79	74	58	93	82	86	75			81	85
Florida.....			75	66	80	68			67	57	74	82	68	75			77	82
Ohio.....	60	44	57	42	83	78	93	76	65	61	81	73	82	77			84	84
Indiana.....	39	48	61	48	78	80	87	79	56	58	75	79	77	80	77		75	80
Illinois.....	28	42	65	42	83	82	80	78	55	47	66	79	69	80			60	83
Michigan.....	72	54	43	54	90	83	92	80	79	68	89	80	88	80	85	75	91	84
Wisconsin.....	49	61					88	82	71	62	83	81	86	79	90	78	88	86
Minnesota.....	42	70					80	81			80	75	86	78	80		89	84
Iowa.....	18	52	59	30	77	80	81	86	55	40	83	81	82	82			82	83
Missouri.....	47	47	63	39	78	67	76	72	59	41	72	70	70	70			58	75
North Dakota.....											75	70	75				78	76
South Dakota.....	50	70					84	76			84	78	80	77			86	78
Nebraska.....	35	56	32	37	74	56	72	72	59	50	80	71	80	71			78	73
Kansas.....	42	46	51	40	77	60	63	68	62	40	80	71	82	69			65	68
Kentucky.....	64	52	90	49	85	69	88	77	73	52	88	75	85	75			76	85
Tennessee.....	74	51	88	48	91	60	82	70	62	48	88	78	84	77			78	85
Alabama.....	67	52	77	56	86	62	85	75	66	58	91	80	84	75			77	84
Mississippi.....	60	52	72	56	81	66	82	73	68	57	92	79	84	73			74	83
Louisiana.....	47	55	45	61	70	70	85	78	70	66	83	80	81	79			71	81
Texas.....	62	59	23	58	80	80	73	73	53	61	81	77	80	76			72	73
Oklahoma.....	53	58	10	58	70	62	61	68	35	52	79	73	76	72			54	66
Arkansas.....	67	55	60	60	85	76	82	71	60	48	83	78	80	77			72	77
Montana.....	77	82									79		80		77		76	79
Wyoming.....		76									80		83				98	82
Colorado.....	75	67	82	49	90	92	95	77	89	56	93	85	93	85			95	82
New Mexico.....	86	67	76	54	90	78	88	74	80	70	93	80	90	78			89	74
Arizona.....	80	75	85	71	93	94	87	85	82	82	88	91	90	92			87	86
Utah.....	99	76	100	69	98	91	97	86	85	68	97	89	95	88			96	92
Nevada.....	65	72	90	57	90	95	96		62	59	100		100	83			100	82
Idaho.....	79	78	80	63	95	94	81	86	77	76	78	90	85	89			74	84
Washington.....	80	79	81	73	93	92	90	88	81	81	86	86	83	85			80	81
Oregon.....	75	76	88	70	95	91	90	90	79	79	84	85	82	86			77	84
California.....	86	78	94	74	95	89	90	88	84	81	95	89	97	90			91	89
United States.....	61.9	53.6	63.0	54.3	83.7	74.0	88.9	82.5	67.4	64.2	81.8	77.3	83.7	77.4	88.8	77.0	78.5	80.5

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 18.—*Vegetables and miscellaneous: Condition, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Cab- bages.		Onions.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Broom corn.		Sugar cane.		Sor- ghum.		Sugar beets.		Hops.		Pec- nuts.	
	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	7-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Maine.....	91	88	89	87	92	87	92	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire.....	92	84	90	84	91	87	85	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	90	88	83	89	93	87	100	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	93	84	96	81	93	84	93	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	96	83	90	81	95	80	94	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	95	86	91	82	92	84	92	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	85	80	89	83	85	84	88	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	70	79	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	90	82	84	84	86	84	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	88	81	86	86	89	83	92	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	80	82	87	84	90	.....	91	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	76	77	82	84	87	81	84	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	63	80	90	88	65	80	73	82	70	81	.....	.....	74	84	.....	.....	.....	85	81	.....
West Virginia.....	78	82	76	88	83	84	80	81	.....	79	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	69	80	78	88	75	84	77	84	.....	.....	.....	83	83	85	.....	.....	.....	83	83	.....
South Carolina.....	66	79	70	86	68	80	75	81	.....	.....	86	86	80	84	.....	.....	.....	82	82	.....
Georgia.....	70	82	78	86	84	84	83	84	.....	.....	85	87	87	86	.....	.....	.....	88	87	.....
Florida.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	84	84	.....	.....	.....	90	88	.....
Ohio.....	77	85	80	86	81	84	83	85	82	81	.....	.....	82	85	85	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	62	78	74	84	70	78	69	79	76	.....	.....	.....	72	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	49	77	61	83	51	78	56	79	75	78	.....	.....	58	81	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	89	83	90	83	82	82	84	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	84	92	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	86	82	88	83	90	86	92	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	86	90	88	93	87	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	80	82	86	85	88	86	93	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	87	89	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	68	78	78	83	80	82	80	82	77	86	.....	.....	82	85	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	45	68	64	79	52	72	55	71	62	76	.....	.....	61	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	80	78	83	80	90	80	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	78	77	80	81	75	82	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	68	69	76	76	78	78	78	78	87	80	.....	.....	85	82	90	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	57	65	78	75	68	72	71	71	83	72	.....	.....	86	80	90	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	64	79	76	88	68	81	68	80	73	82	.....	.....	80	82	90	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	70	82	78	89	74	82	72	83	81	82	.....	.....	82	85	.....	.....	.....	77	82	.....
Alabama.....	72	80	78	86	76	83	78	85	81	83	86	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	86	.....
Mississippi.....	65	77	77	85	.....	81	68	82	67	86	80	87	83	82	.....	.....	.....	86	85	.....
Louisiana.....	68	76	81	84	90	81	83	81	.....	81	91	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	89	.....
Texas.....	65	68	79	80	82	75	82	73	88	76	83	81	92	78	.....	.....	.....	84	79	.....
Oklahoma.....	47	58	75	74	65	66	60	64	77	71	.....	.....	75	80	.....	.....	.....	73	72	.....
Arkansas.....	58	72	76	84	70	74	68	73	75	84	79	82	80	82	.....	.....	.....	82	80	.....
Montana.....	86	90	86	91	82	92	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	85	89	93	86	92	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	92	87	92	89	95	86	97	87	90	80	.....	.....	95	83	95	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	92	81	93	84	95	81	92	67	94	.....	.....	.....	95	80	95	.....	.....	75	71	.....
Arizona.....	90	87	91	88	90	83	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	90	.....	87	.....	.....	89	.....
Utah.....	95	90	96	94	95	90	95	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	92	99	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	94	90	96	93	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	83	90	86	94	82	91	84	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	83	84	88	89	84	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	91	88	92	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	75	89	88	91	81	90	82	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	92	78	90	.....	.....	.....
California.....	91	90	93	92	91	88	95	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	91	90	91	95	91	.....
U. S.....	78.4	80.7	81.9	84.4	84.5	83.6	81.2	83.8	78.1	75.0	81.8	89.1	79.7	82.2	92.5	89.8	77.8	87.9	85.5	84.3

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 19.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	Aug. 15, 1914.								Sept. 1, 1914.							
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Sheep		Milch cows.		Horses.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	8.10	7.60	7.50	7.15	5.10	4.42	60.00	49.78	200	201	31	30	30	28	14.4	14.7
N. Hampshire..	9.00	8.22	8.00	6.80	7.00	5.83	69.00	54.48	170	180	33	31	32	30	16.0	14.2
Vermont.....	8.10	7.18	5.80	5.17	4.10	3.62	58.00	47.30	170	164	31	30	27	27	14.3	13.4
Massachusetts..	10.50	8.43	8.00	6.67	.....	.....	80.00	52.25	250	210	36	34	38	34	19.5	16.8
Rhode Island...	9.30	8.38	.....	.....	4.25	.....	76.00	68.12	250	230	35	33	34	36	17.0	18.0
Connecticut....	11.30	9.00	9.60	8.37	8.50	7.00	72.00	62.97	200	211	34	33	33	34	18.0	16.4
New York.....	8.70	7.50	6.50	5.42	4.50	4.25	65.40	54.50	172	180	31	29	29	27	16.2	15.1
New Jersey....	8.30	8.38	8.00	6.33	5.00	4.67	76.50	61.25	170	174	33	32	31	29	18.7	17.6
Pennsylvania...	8.90	7.92	7.70	6.15	5.60	5.55	63.80	50.42	180	173	30	28	26	24	15.7	13.5
Delaware.....	9.10	7.50	6.20	5.60	5.50	4.30	53.00	45.20	130	140	.....	26	25	23	15.0	14.5
Maryland.....	8.20	7.98	7.00	5.78	5.50	4.53	55.00	40.62	137	150	26	25	23	22	16.0	14.7
Virginia.....	8.20	7.12	6.50	4.90	4.50	3.80	48.90	37.08	146	139	23	23	21	19	14.1	13.9
West Virginia..	8.20	7.40	6.70	5.10	4.50	3.85	54.00	41.45	146	140	25	23	21	20	14.1	12.9
North Carolina..	8.40	7.42	5.40	4.20	4.70	4.38	39.50	33.48	155	149	24	23	20	18	13.3	11.6
South Carolina..	7.80	7.38	4.80	3.78	5.70	4.60	42.00	38.35	173	176	25	25	20	20	12.8	12.2
Georgia.....	8.20	6.98	4.70	4.02	4.20	4.25	39.30	32.70	160	156	24	24	20	19	13.9	12.7
Florida.....	7.10	6.35	5.40	4.98	5.90	5.33	46.00	40.35	145	146	33	31	25	24	17.5	14.0
Ohio.....	8.90	7.88	7.30	5.82	4.50	3.65	63.00	49.68	158	166	27	24	22	20	13.3	12.2
Indiana.....	8.90	7.85	7.20	5.58	4.10	3.58	55.60	46.20	141	151	24	22	20	19	12.3	11.1
Illinois.....	8.80	7.60	7.50	5.80	4.50	3.82	62.50	50.65	142	154	27	24	19	17	12.3	11.2
Michigan.....	8.40	7.58	6.60	5.12	4.70	4.25	61.00	46.15	172	173	26	24	22	20	13.0	11.2
Wisconsin.....	8.30	7.30	6.40	4.60	4.90	3.90	74.90	49.28	172	172	29	26	21	19	12.7	11.7
Minnesota.....	8.00	7.18	6.10	4.45	4.90	3.90	63.40	43.85	155	162	27	25	21	18	11.4	10.4
Iowa.....	8.50	7.50	7.80	6.02	5.10	4.00	64.80	49.62	149	164	26	24	20	16	11.8	10.3
Missouri.....	8.20	7.38	6.90	5.62	4.10	3.75	58.00	45.65	115	126	23	21	17	15	11.6	10.4
North Dakota...	7.10	6.62	6.20	4.35	5.10	4.48	65.50	46.50	136	147	23	22	19	17	11.6	10.3
South Dakota...	7.80	7.00	6.90	5.10	5.20	4.18	66.60	46.30	124	135	25	23	18	17	10.2	9.2
Nebraska.....	7.20	7.18	7.60	5.62	5.70	4.35	70.00	48.50	130	131	23	21	17	15	11.0	9.7
Kansas.....	8.40	7.35	7.40	5.52	5.20	4.32	62.80	46.75	118	128	24	22	17	15	10.1	9.4
Kentucky.....	8.00	7.32	6.30	4.85	3.80	3.50	49.00	39.20	121	131	21	19	16	15	12.0	11.1
Tennessee.....	7.70	6.90	5.90	4.18	3.90	3.52	46.10	36.65	137	145	18	18	16	16	11.8	10.8
Alabama.....	7.20	6.90	4.50	3.35	4.70	3.82	39.20	31.05	138	138	23	21	18	17	13.2	11.6
Mississippi.....	6.70	6.68	4.50	3.48	4.00	3.32	40.20	31.10	125	121	22	21	17	17	12.9	11.5
Louisiana.....	6.80	6.10	6.00	4.12	5.80	4.18	40.00	33.10	110	96	29	26	19	18	14.0	13.2
Texas.....	7.40	6.85	5.60	4.32	4.60	4.22	57.00	42.80	92	94	23	21	17	15	10.7	9.6
Oklahoma.....	7.90	7.18	5.80	4.40	4.60	4.35	55.00	42.45	98	107	23	21	16	14	10.1	9.0
Arkansas.....	6.40	6.12	4.90	3.70	3.60	3.55	42.10	30.88	98	111	23	21	16	16	11.0	10.2
Montana.....	7.50	7.52	6.50	5.93	5.10	4.43	80.00	57.25	122	141	30	31	26	29	13.2	14.2
Wyoming.....	8.50	7.32	7.80	5.12	5.80	4.80	83.00	58.12	92	94	27	28	25	26	16.6	14.3
Colorado.....	8.10	7.42	6.50	5.22	5.50	4.68	70.00	54.30	105	120	28	28	26	25	14.0	13.4
New Mexico....	7.20	7.45	6.40	5.20	5.40	4.37	59.50	50.32	65	82	34	31	29	28	14.0	14.0
Arizona.....	7.90	7.63	6.20	5.07	3.80	4.13	94.00	60.00	101	112	34	34	31	31	19.4	17.0
Utah.....	7.30	7.12	6.00	5.10	5.40	5.02	68.20	46.82	120	115	30	29	22	23	13.1	13.4
Nevada.....	8.30	8.17	6.10	6.50	5.20	4.17	80.00	69.50	140	135	36	36	37	34	22.0	20.2
Idaho.....	7.70	7.42	6.10	5.22	4.40	4.18	78.00	56.32	110	142	27	30	22	27	12.0	12.4
Washington....	7.90	8.12	6.60	5.58	5.10	4.58	80.00	62.82	123	150	31	31	29	29	13.8	13.8
Oregon.....	7.90	8.02	6.10	5.60	4.50	4.42	68.00	54.28	98	121	33	31	27	27	13.7	12.6
California.....	8.20	7.20	6.40	5.62	5.10	4.50	70.00	54.02	127	145	29	30	29	28	16.0	14.5
United States	8.11	7.30	6.47	5.08	4.87	4.31	60.72	46.48	135.21	142.69	25.3	24.3	21.0	19.1	12.7	11.6

TABLE 20.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	Aug. 15.					Sept. 15.		July 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.... per 100 lbs..	\$8.11	\$7.79	\$7.11	\$6.54	\$7.78	\$7.68	\$7.47	\$7.72	\$7.81	\$6.64
Beef cattle..... do.....	6.47	5.91	5.37	4.39	4.64	5.92	5.35	6.38	5.98	5.17
Veal calves..... do.....	8.08	7.53	6.62	5.93	6.29	7.73	6.83	7.80	7.46	6.33
Sheep..... do.....	4.87	4.32	4.26	3.98	4.68	4.23	4.11	4.75	4.20	4.21
Lambs..... do.....	6.26	5.50	5.60	5.25	5.70	5.51	5.49	6.55	6.05	5.74
Milch cows, per head..	60.72	54.78	46.11	42.26	42.77	55.78	46.79	59.67	54.80	45.41
Horses..... do.....	135.00	141.00	142.00	141.00	148.00	141.00	141.00	137.00	143.00	142.00
Honey, comb, per lb..	.135	.138	.137	.136	.135	.138	.135	.135	.139	.139
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.187	.158	.188	.160	.195	.158	.187	.185	.159	.189
Peanuts..... per lb..	.049	.049	.050	.053	.045	.049	.048	.052	.051	.049
Apples..... per bu.....	.69	.75	.68	.73	.74	.76	.62	.91	.86	.82
Peaches..... do.....	1.05	1.26	1.08	1.38	1.11	1.36	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.12
Pears..... do.....	.99	1.10	1.06	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.00	1.22	1.22	2.47
Beans..... do.....	2.54	2.11	2.40	2.20	2.27	2.08	2.38	2.22	2.22	2.47
Sweet potatoes, do.....	.98	.99	1.02	1.07	.83	.90	.89	.94	.89	1.13
Tomatoes..... do.....	.92	.96	-----	-----	-----	.68	.59	1.67	1.61	1.27
Onions..... do.....	1.38	1.05	1.00	1.16	1.00	1.04	.89	1.70	1.02	1.14
Cabbages, per 100 lbs..	1.74	2.15	1.88	2.47	1.89	1.79	1.25	2.66	2.64	2.29
Clover seed..... per bu..	8.76	9.37	9.80	9.65	7.53	7.31	9.39	8.12	9.78	10.64
Timothy seed..... do.....	2.43	2.01	3.20	6.52	-----	2.13	2.09	2.32	1.94	5.96
Alfalfa seed..... do.....	6.81	7.96	8.58	-----	-----	7.42	9.02	6.92	8.20	8.32
Broom corn, per ton..	91.00	91.00	83.00	72.00	142.00	106.00	77.00	88.00	57.00	85.00
Cotton seed..... do.....	20.16	20.24	18.02	20.45	-----	21.07	17.61	22.78	21.37	19.04
Hops..... per lb.....	.200	-----	.188	.365	-----	.209	.198	.147	.148	.289
Paired by farmers:										
Clover seed, per bu.....	10.39	11.94	11.78	-----	-----	10.22	11.61	9.79	12.12	12.82
Timothy seed, per bu.....	3.17	2.76	3.89	-----	-----	2.84	3.06	2.99	2.57	6.59
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....	7.79	10.06	10.07	-----	-----	8.96	10.52	8.29	9.41	10.07
Bran..... per ton..	27.24	25.10	27.41	25.92	25.19	26.59	26.82	26.36	24.65	28.41

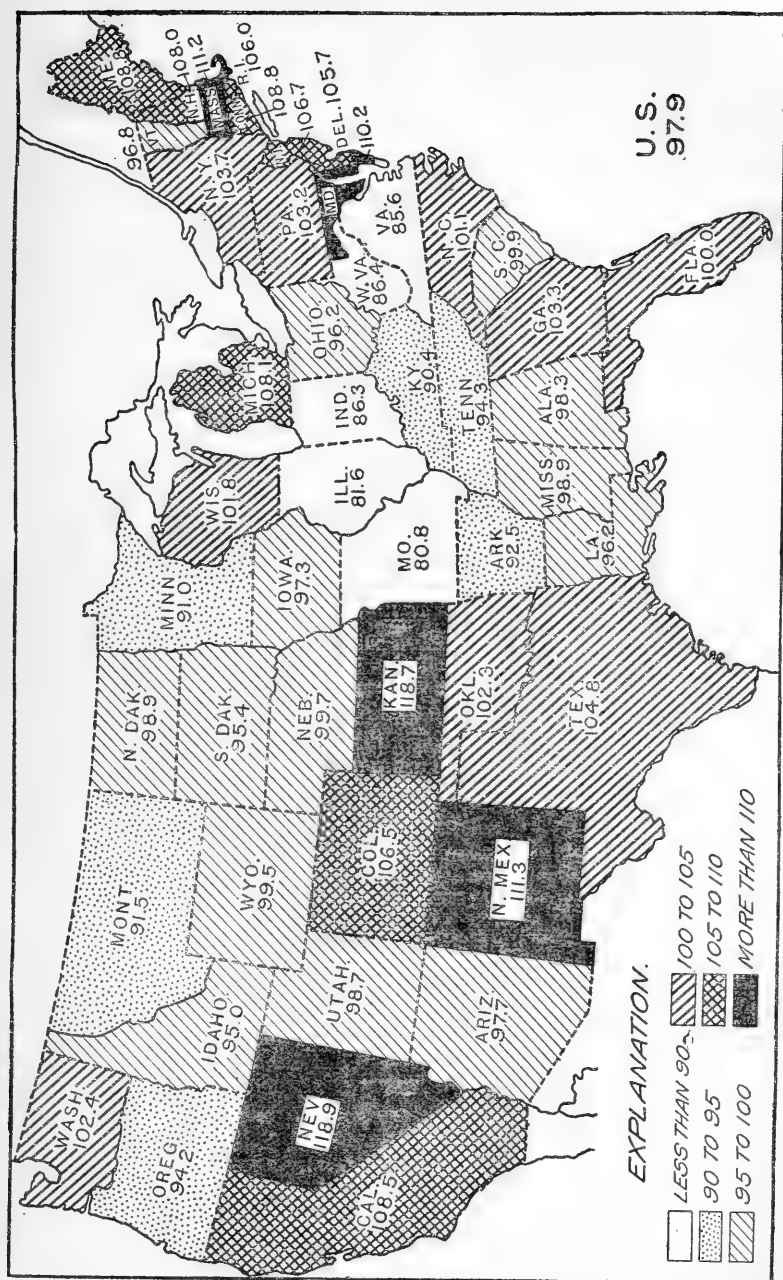
TABLE 21.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$1.10 - \$1.11 ¹	\$0.80 - \$1.14	\$0.76 - \$0.91	\$0.84 ¹ - \$0.92 ¹	\$0.98 - \$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	1.12 - 1.13 ¹	.85 ¹ - 1.16	.77 ¹ - .95 ¹	.84 - .90 ¹	1.00 - 1.07 ¹
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹	1.19 - 1.19	.95 - 1.22	.88 ¹ - 1.02 ¹	.94 ¹ - .97	1.07 - 1.10
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.79 - .79 ¹	.77 ¹ - .87	.67 - .77 ¹	.69 ¹ - .78 ¹	.71 ¹ - .80 ¹
No. 2, Chicago.....	.79 ¹ - .80 ¹	.74 - .86	.67 ¹ - .76	.68 ¹ - .78 ¹	.73 ¹ - .83
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....	.88 ¹ - .88 ¹	.82 - .93 ¹	-----	-----	.81 ¹ - .83
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.50 - .50 ¹	.34 - .50	.35 - .38 ¹	.44 - .39 ¹	.29 ¹ - .39 ¹
No. 2, Chicago.....	.48 - .49	.33 ¹ - .48 ¹	.34 ¹ - .39 ¹	.39 ¹ - .42 ¹	.31 - .35
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.96 - .96 ¹	.67 - 1.01	.55 - .72	.61 - .70 ¹	.68 - .75 ¹
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 18.50	14.50 - 18.00	16.50 - 19.00	15.00 - 22.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.35 - .37	.35 - .37	.35 - .38	.19 - .20	.23 - .30
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.25 - .26	.25 - .25	.24 - .25	.20 - .21	.23 - .25
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.29 - .30	.35 - .36
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	9.05 - 9.45	7.90 - 9.90	8.50 - 9.50	7.75 - 9.00	7.50 - 8.65
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.31 ¹ - .32	.28 ¹ - .32	.26 ¹ - .29 ¹	.26 ¹ - .30	.26 - .27 ¹
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28 - .30 ¹	.28 - .30 ¹	.26 - .28	.26 - .27 ¹	.25 - .25
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.30 - .37	.27 - .36	.24 - .31	.27 - .36	.24 - .32
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.21 ¹ - .21 ¹	.19 - .21 ¹	.18 - .19	.14 - .17	.15 ¹ - .19 ¹
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.16 - .16 ¹	.14 ¹ - .16 ¹	.14 - .14 ¹	.13 ¹ - .15 ¹	.15 - .16 ¹

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 22.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Oct. 1 in each State.*

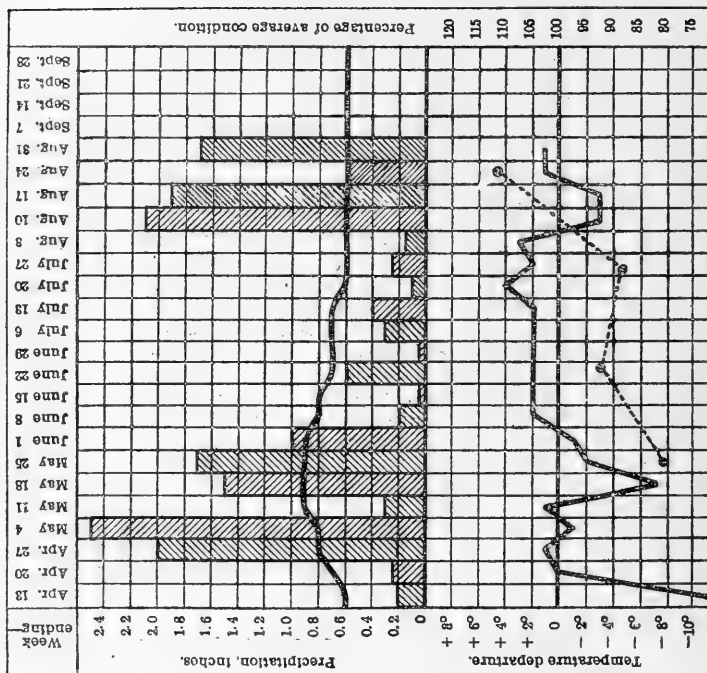
State.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Pota- toes.	Sweet pota- toes.	Tobac- co.	Flax.	Rice.	Cotton.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Maine.....	50.0	34.5	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	50.0	32.0	162	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	50.0	28.0	160	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	50.0	23.5	150	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	44.0	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	51.0	22.0	142	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	46.0	27.5	126	.....	1,470	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	44.2	27.0	132	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	49.4	25.2	122	137	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	39.0	23.0	123	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	42.5	22.0	122	146	870	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	30.6	23.0	111	121	900	.....	.....	310
West Virginia.....	37.4	27.0	118	129	900	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	22.4	22.0	100	115	820	.....	31.8	330
South Carolina.....	22.0	.....	107	114	940	.....	30.5	310
Georgia.....	17.5	.....	94	105	900	.....	33.0	264
Florida.....	16.0	.....	110	124	930	.....	30.0	170
Ohio.....	46.0	24.5	118	131	1,080	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	45.0	21.5	120	132	1,040	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	44.0	22.5	116	126	930	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	41.5	20.4	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	42.5	19.5	140	.....	1,470	15.5	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	40.0	20.5	134	.....	.....	12.0	.....	.....
Iowa.....	44.0	20.0	130	127	.....	12.4	.....	.....
Missouri.....	38.0	19.5	107	125	1,160	9.6	.....	390
North Dakota.....	32.0	.....	125	.....	.....	11.1	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	34.0	.....	104	.....	.....	10.5	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	35.5	22.5	105	120	.....	10.1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	32.0	18.0	101	127	.....	9.2	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	34.2	.....	102	112	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	31.0	19.3	98	109	920	.....	.....	275
Alabama.....	20.2	.....	100	112	700	.....	34.5	255
Mississippi.....	22.5	.....	110	114	.....	.....	36.5	295
Louisiana.....	25.5	.....	92	104	590	.....	38.0	290
Texas.....	28.5	.....	92	110	820	.....	39.5	255
Oklahoma.....	31.5	.....	100	128	.....	13.0	.....	m
Arkansas.....	26.5	.....	102	119	820	.....	43.0	280
Montana.....	34.0	.....	175	.....	.....	12.1	.....	281
Wyoming.....	28.5	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	26.0	.....	160	.....	.....	9.5	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	31.5	.....	125	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	36.5	.....	129	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	35.0	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	35.0	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	34.5	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	33.5	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	32.0	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	41.0	.....	150	180	.....	.....	54.0	.....
United States.....	35.0	25.6	132.4	116.5	1,004	11.3	39.2	279.9



Crop conditions September 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the 10-year average (not normal) condition on August 1.

COTTON REGION.

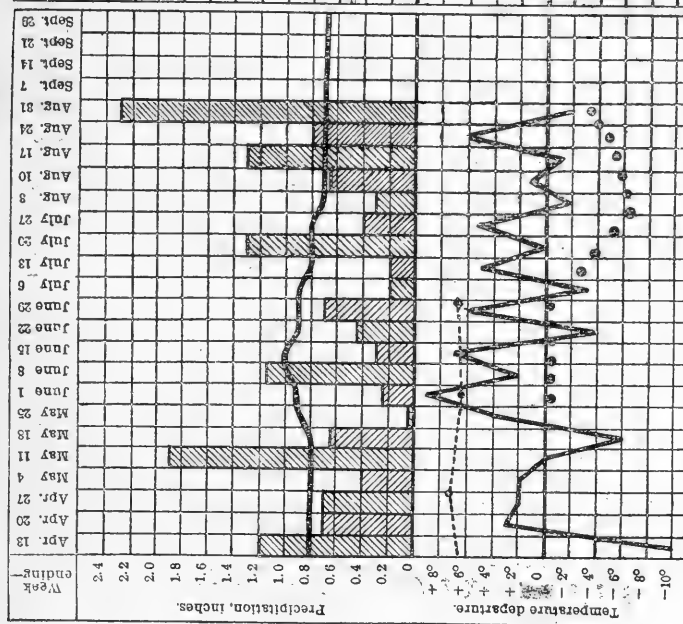
Western Section: Texas and Oklahoma.



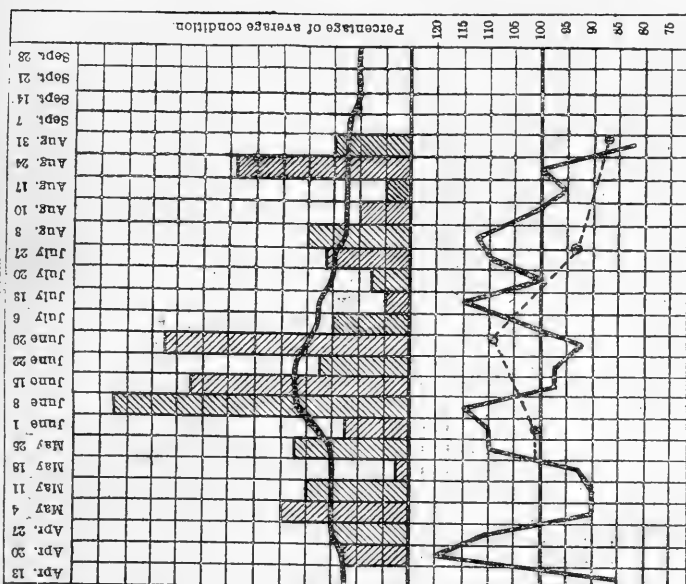
DIAGRAMS SHOWING WEEKLY WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE PROGRESS OF CROPS IN THE PRINCIPAL COTTON, CORN, AND WHEAT REGIONS, FOR THE SEASON APRIL 6 TO DATE.

The diagrams shown on this and the following page indicate graphically by weeks the progress of the season's weather as compared with the normal in the several principal crop-growing districts, especially the cotton, and corn and wheat regions. They also show the percentage of the average condition by months, when available, of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops on the dates and for the States indicated on each chart, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Eastern Section: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.



Spring wheat region: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.



Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

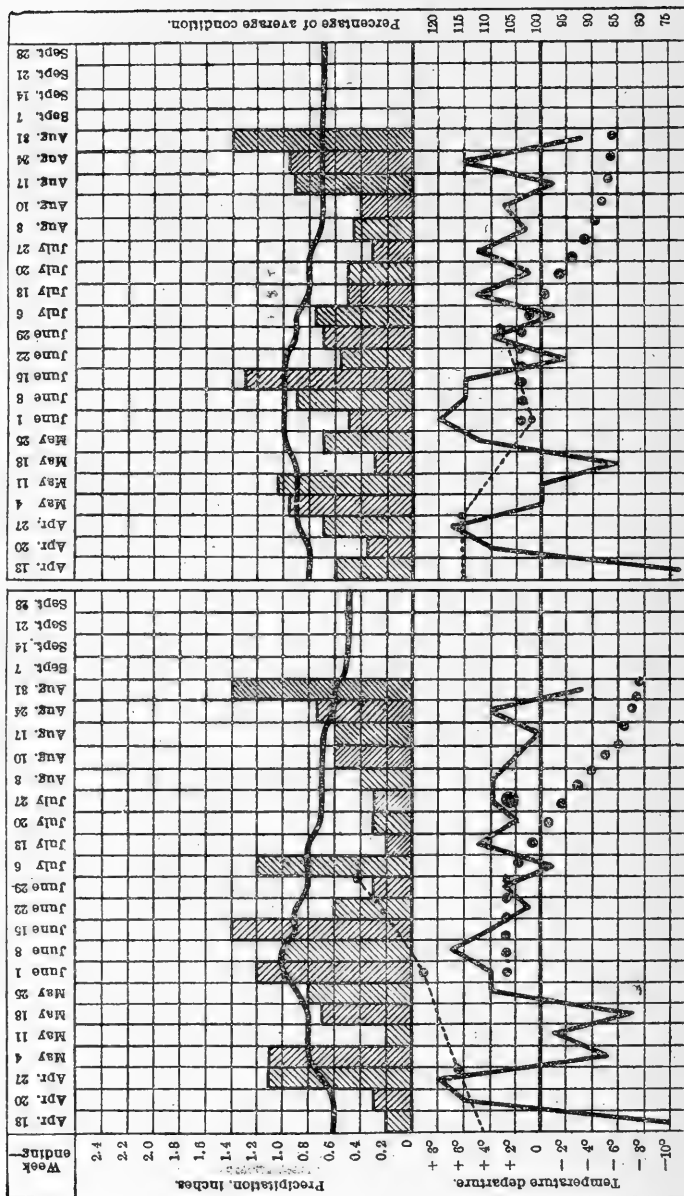
The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of wheat on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

●●●● Average condition of corn to August 1.

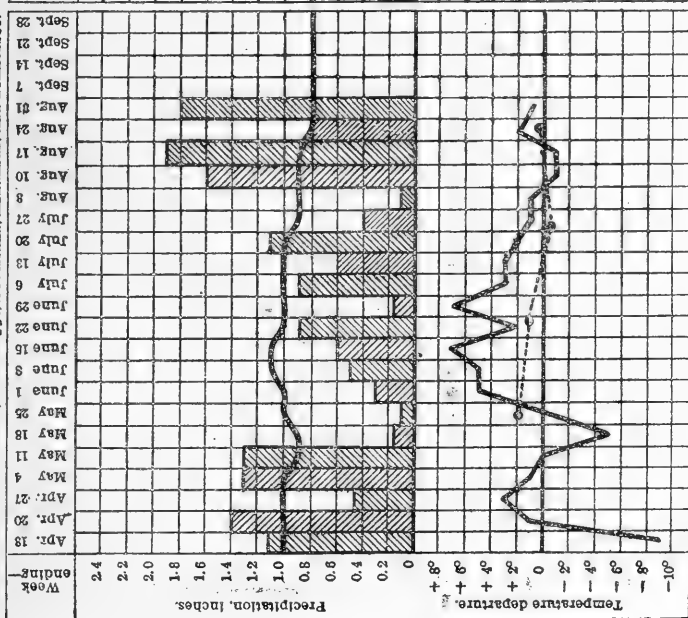
CORN AND WHEAT REGIONS.

Western Section: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

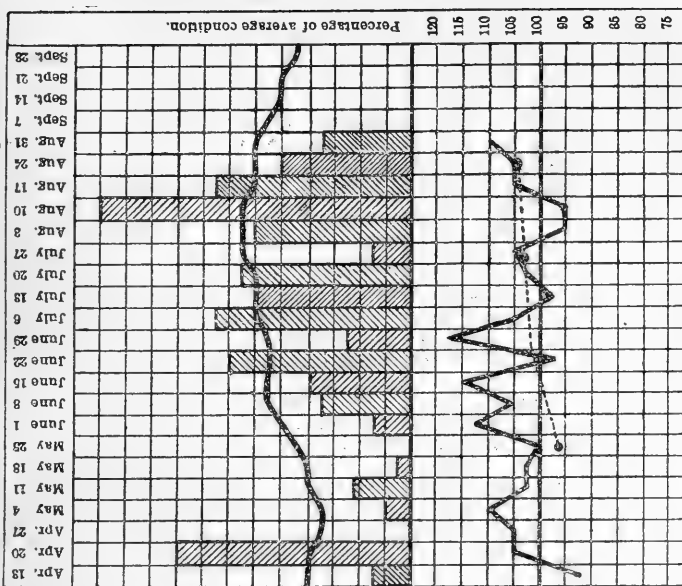
Central Section: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.



Central Section: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

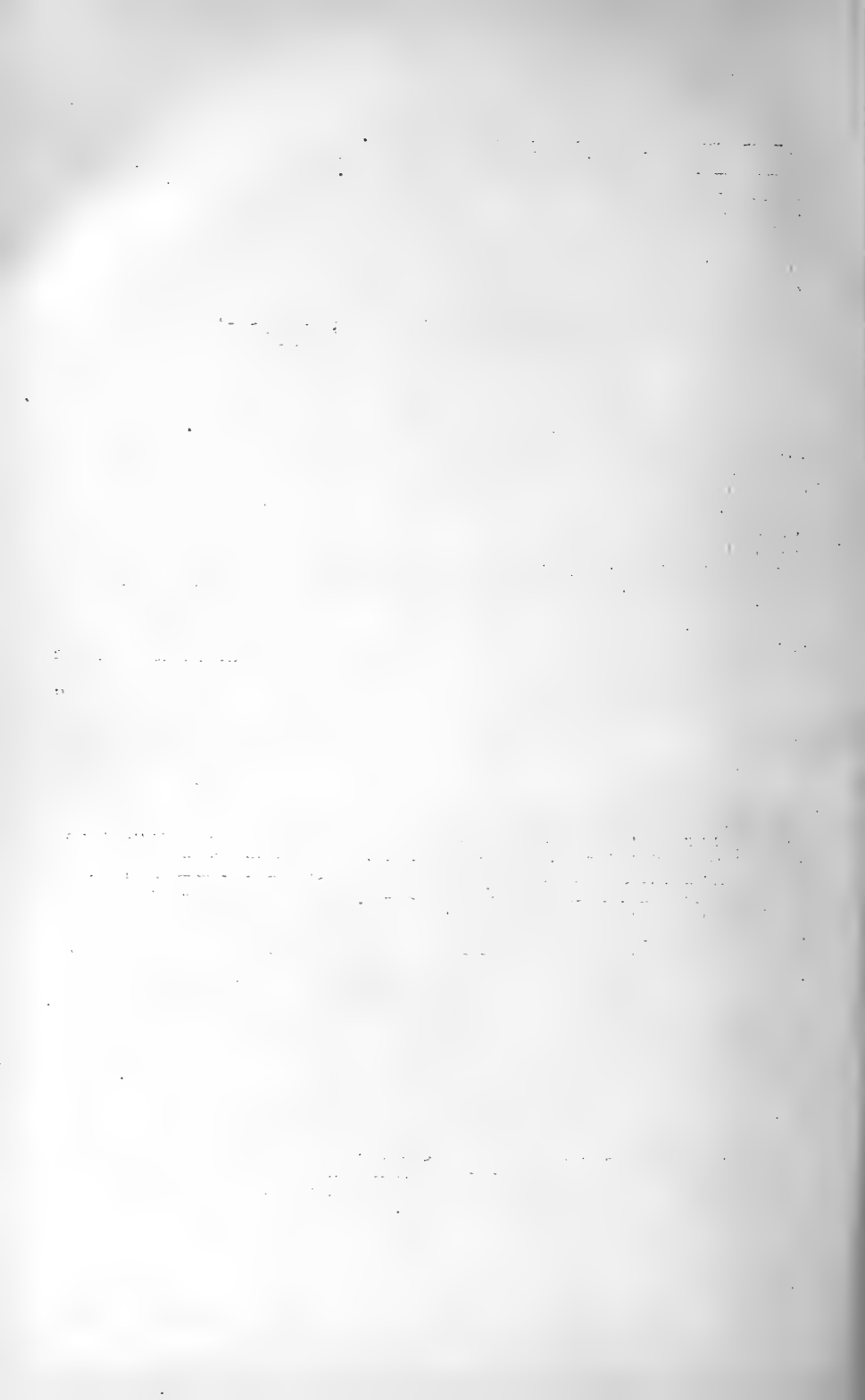


Eastern Section: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.



Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram—the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of cotton on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN

629



Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

October 16, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF THE NOVEMBER CROP REPORTS.

On Monday, November 9, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, will issue a crop summary which will give the following information: The production and quality of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed; the percentage of the 1913 corn crop on farms November 1, 1914; the average weight per measured bushel of the wheat, oats, and barley crops of this year; production of apples, based upon estimates in percentage of a full crop, and quality of the same.

A general review of crop conditions on November 1 will be given, which will include the following items: The production, compared with a full crop, of clover seed, grapes, pears, cranberries, peanuts, kafir corn, cowpeas; average yield of sirup per acre of sorghum; condition on November 1, or at time of harvest, of sugar cane and sugar beets. No report on cotton will be issued in November.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS OCTOBER 1, 1914.

The month of September was, on the whole, favorable for maturing and harvesting crops in the United States, as a result of which the expectation of yields increased 1.4 per cent; on October 1 (or at time of harvest) the composite condition of all crops was 99.3 per cent of average conditions, indicating 6.4 per cent better yields than last year, when production was below average.

The most marked improvement during the month was made in tobacco, potatoes, and corn. The production of oats was slightly above earlier expectations, and about an average total production;

spring wheat production, however, fell moderately short of early expectations and materially short of the average. The total wheat production comes within 8,000,000 bushels of reaching 900,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop of 763,000,000 bushels was the record production to that time. The October 1 forecast of the corn crop was higher than the September 1 forecast by 78,000,000 bushels. The conditions on October 1 and since then have been favorable for its maturity; less damage from frost than usual has occurred; it is probable, therefore, that the production this year will not be far from 2,700,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,447,000,000 last year, 3,126,000,000 in the record year of 1912, and 2,708,000,000, the average of the past five years.

The total production of all cereals, based upon condition October 1, will be about 126,760,000 tons, as compared with 115,699,000 tons last year.

The potato crop is maturing favorably, indicating a production of 384,000,000 bushels, and may rank second in size, exceeded only by the 1912 big crop of 421,000,000 bushels.

The latest forecast of apple production, 230,000,000 bushels, is within 5,000,000 of the estimated record crop of 1912. There will probably be a plentiful supply of potatoes and apples this winter.

The cotton crop improved in condition during September in the eastern and central sections, but fell off slightly in the western, the net change being an improvement; conditions on September 25 were 8.3 per cent above average in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, 6 per cent above average in the central, and 7.6 per cent above in the western portion. Indications point to a crop of more than 15,000,000 bales, second only to the record crop of 15,693,000 bales in 1911. Owing to the decline in price of cotton, it is thought by many that the crop will not be thoroughly picked.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

TABLE 1.—*Estimated condition and acreage of specified crops: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Condition in percentage of normal.				Acreage, 1914.	
	Oct. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Oct. 1, 10-year average.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Per cent of 1913.	Acres.
Corn.....	72.9	65.3	79.1	71.7	99.3	105,067,000
Buckwheat.....	183.3	165.9	182.5	87.1	98.9	796,000
White potatoes.....	78.0	67.7	75.7	75.8	101.1	3,708,000
Sweet potatoes.....	80.7	80.1	82.7	81.8	94.9	593,000
Tobacco.....	181.8	176.6	182.5	71.4	94.6	1,151,000
Flax.....	177.4	174.7	178.5	72.9	84.1	1,927,000
Rice.....	188.0	180.3	186.4	88.9	85.2	704,800
Cotton.....	273.5	264.1	268.5	278.0	98.7	36,960,000
Apples.....	69.1	46.6	53.1	61.9	.....	.....

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

² Condition 25th of preceding month.

Such preliminary estimates of this year's crops as have been made, together with yields indicated by the condition of crops on October 1 or at time of harvest, and the final yields in preceding years, for comparison, follow:

TABLE 2.—*Estimated and indicated yields per acre and total production of specified crops, and farm price Oct. 1, 1914: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Yield per acre.		Total production in millions.				Price, Oct. 1.		
	1914 ¹	1909-1913 average.	1914 ¹		1913 (final).	1909-1913 average (final).	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
			October forecast.	September forecast.					
Winter wheat.....bushels..	² 19.1	15.6	² 675	² 675	523	441	<i>Cents.</i> 94.4	<i>Cents.</i> 81.2	<i>Cents.</i> 88.5
Spring wheat.....do.....	² 12.1	13.3	² 217	221	240	245	91.8	74.0	84.3
All wheat.....do.....	² 16.7	14.7	² 892	896	763	686	93.5	77.9	87.6
Corn.....do.....	25.5	25.9	² 676	2,598	2,447	2,708	78.2	75.3	67.9
Oats.....do.....	² 29.6	30.6	² 1,137	1,116	1,122	1,151	43.3	39.6	38.6
Barley.....do.....	² 26.1	24.3	² 197	200	178	182	51.8	56.8	60.6
Rye.....do.....	² 16.8	16.1	² 43	² 43	41	35	79.0	64.8	72.0
Buckwheat.....do.....	21.3	20.5	17	17	14	17	78.7	74.1	71.9
White potatoes.....do.....	103.3	97.1	382	371	332	357	64.7	73.9	69.1
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	94.0	92.7	55	55	59	58	87.3	.....	.....
Tobacco.....pounds.....	821.3	815.1	954	862	954	996	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed.....bushels.....	8.7	7.8	17	15	18	20	127.4	122.6	166.3
Rice.....do.....	34.5	33.3	24	24	26	24	.....	.....	.....
Hay (tame).....tons.....	² 1.42	1.34	² 69	² 69	64	66	\$11.77	\$12.22	\$12.07
Apples.....bushels.....	.....	.....	230	220	145	176	³ 61.6	³ 76.5	³ 70.6

¹ Interpreted from condition reports.

² Preliminary estimate.

³ Average Sept. 15.

The condition of specified crops October 1, 1914 (or at time of harvest), as compared with their average (not normal) condition, was as follows, expressed in percentage:

Apples, 130.1; cranberries, 124.2; grapes, 109.2; cotton, 107.3; pears, 106.8; potatoes, 103.4; sugar beets, 102.9; lemons, 102.3; oranges, 102.2; rice, 101.9; peanuts, 101.1; buckwheat, 101; sorghum, 99.8; tobacco, 99.2; flax, 98.6; sweet potatoes, 97.6; sugar cane, 93.3; corn, 92.2; clover seed, 85.

Similarly as to production (instead of condition) of the following, 100 representing an average production:

Kafir corn, 108.9; broom corn, 103.3; millet hay, 102.4; cabbages, 102.3; beans, 101.9; onions, 101.2; millet seed, 100.4; tomatoes, 96.4; hemp, 91.5; alfalfa seed, 86.5. The yield per acre of hops is estimated at 91.3 per cent of the average.

Of the crops estimated quantitatively, estimated total production, compared with last year, is as follows (100 representing last year's total production):

Corn, 109.4; wheat, 116.9; oats, 101.3; barley, 110.3; rye, 103.1; buckwheat, 122; potatoes, 115.3; sweet potatoes, 93.7; hay, 107; flaxseed, 94.2; tobacco, 100.1; apples, 158.4.

TABLE 3.—*Combined condition of all crops (100=average) and change during September, by States.*

State.	Com- bined con- dition (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined con- dition (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined con- dition (per cent).	Change.
Maine.....	111.8	+1.0	Ohio.....	98.3	+2.1	Texas.....	101.2	-3.6
New Hampshire.....	109.7	+1.7	Indiana.....	91.1	+4.8	Oklahoma.....	105.9	+3.6
Vermont.....	91.1	-5.7	Illinois.....	84.9	+3.3	Arkansas.....	94.8	+2.3
Massachusetts.....	112.1	+ .9	Michigan.....	109.2	+1.1	Montana.....	90.7	— .8
Rhode Island.....	106.5	+ .5	Wisconsin.....	103.4	+1.6	Wyoming.....	99.2	— .3
Connecticut.....	107.9	— .9	Minnesota.....	93.4	+2.4	Colorado.....	107.4	+ .9
New York.....	105.0	+1.3	Iowa.....	100.4	+3.1	New Mexico.....	110.9	— .4
New Jersey.....	106.2	— .5	Missouri.....	82.2	+1.4	Arizona.....	97.6	— .1
Pennsylvania.....	103.2	0.0	North Dakota.....	100.2	+1.3	Utah.....	99.5	+ .8
Delaware.....	105.7	0.0	South Dakota.....	94.0	-1.4	Nevada.....	119.4	+ .5
Maryland.....	111.0	+ .8	Nebraska.....	101.6	+1.9	Idaho.....	94.6	— .4
Virginia.....	86.8	+1.3	Kansas.....	119.6	+ .9	Washington.....	101.0	-1.4
West Virginia.....	89.8	+3.4	Kentucky.....	97.8	+7.4	Oregon.....	94.2	0.0
North Carolina.....	102.7	+1.6	Tennessee.....	96.2	+1.9	California.....	108.6	+ .1
South Carolina.....	99.5	— .4	Alabama.....	105.1	+6.8	United States.	99.3	+1.4
Georgia.....	99.9	-3.4	Mississippi.....	99.9	+1.0			
Florida.....	99.7	— .3	Louisiana.....	100.7	+4.5			

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1913-14.

By NAT C. MURRAY, Assistant Statistician.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1913 was estimated as 763,000,000 bushels. The amount carried over from the 1912 crop by farmers was 36,000,000 bushels, and the amount on farms at the close of the crop year was 32,000,000; consequently the total disappearance during the year was 767,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that about 660,000,000 bushels were marketed and 107,000,000 used on farms as seed and feed.

The wheat crop is harvested within a short period and consumed more or less evenly throughout the year. Supplies are therefore large immediately after harvest and diminish gradually as the year advances. The consumption for food in this country last year averaged about 44,000,000 bushels per month.

The monthly receipts of wheat by mills and elevators from farmers during the past year have been obtained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and form the basis for the following estimate of the position of the wheat supplies on the first of each month. The difference between the quantity marketed by farmers and the quantity consumed and exported indicates the increase or diminution of commercial stocks.

The stock in commercial hands on July 1, 1913, is estimated at about 60,000,000 bushels. For the purpose of simplicity it is assumed that the season's crop is in the farmers' hands at the beginning of the crop year, July 1. Even though the entire crop is not harvested by that date, the crop is potentially in the farmers' possession,

except the small proportion which is marketed before July 1. The figures given in Table 4 refer to wheat ultimately marketed and do not include the wheat used on the farm for seed and feed.

The total quantity of wheat held by farmers naturally diminishes from month to month as the season progresses, but the quantity in commercial channels accumulated until December, then diminished. Farmers held the bulk of supplies until after January 1.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated movement and position of wheat stocks in the United States, monthly, July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.*¹

[Quantities expressed in millions of bushels.]

Month.	Marketed by farmers.	Disappearance by—			Increase or decrease of commercial stocks.	Supplies on hand first of each month.					Percentage of total stocks held by—		Percentage of commercial stocks "visible."	Percentage of farm ² and commercial stocks represented in "visible."
		Consumption.	Export.	Total.		Total.	On farms. ²	Commercial.	Commercial "visible."	Commercial "invisible."	Farmers.	Dealers.		
July, 1913.....	108	44	13	57	+51	752	692	60	29	31	92	8	48	4
Aug., 1913.....	88	44	28	72	+16	685	584	101	38	63	85	15	38	6
Sept., 1913.....	94	44	17	61	+33	613	496	117	45	72	81	19	38	7
Oct., 1913.....	85	44	13	57	+28	552	492	150	51	99	73	27	34	9
Nov., 1913.....	64	44	10	54	+10	495	317	178	55	123	64	36	31	11
Dec., 1913.....	50	44	11	55	-5	441	253	188	59	129	57	43	31	13
Jan., 1914.....	44	44	10	54	-10	386	203	183	64	119	53	47	35	17
Feb., 1914.....	32	44	8	52	-20	332	159	173	60	113	48	52	35	18
Mar., 1914.....	28	44	7	51	-23	280	127	153	57	96	45	55	37	20
Apr., 1914.....	19	44	7	51	-32	229	99	130	52	78	43	57	40	23
May, 1914.....	23	44	11	55	-32	178	80	98	43	55	45	55	44	24
June, 1914.....	25	44	11	55	-30	123	57	66	29	37	46	54	44	24
July 1, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	32	36	14	22	47	53	39	21
The year.....	660	528	146	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Similar data for the three-year period 1909-10 to 1911-12 were published in the Crop Reporter, March, 1913.

² Excluding wheat used on farms.

WHEAT SUPPLIES AND REQUIREMENTS.

By NAT C. MURRAY, *Assistant Statistician.*

The requirements of wheat for food in the United States during the 1914-15 crop year are estimated at about 525,000,000 bushels, and the requirements for seeding at approximately 77,000,000, making a total for food and seeding of 602,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of production is 892,000,000. This allows 290,000,000 surplus for exportation and feed for live stock. Usually only a small quantity is fed to live stock; last year, however, a large wheat crop coincident with a shortage of corn in several States caused considerable feeding of wheat, amounting probably to nearly 30,000,000 bushels. A year ago the country price of wheat and corn averaged almost the same; now wheat averages more than 15 cents per bushel higher than corn. This difference would tend to check the use of wheat for

feed. It would seem, therefore, that most of the 290,000,000 bushels surplus might be available for exportation. The largest amount of wheat (including flour reduced to wheat equivalent) ever exported from the United States in one year is 235,000,000 bushels in 1901. Last year 146,000,000 bushels were exported.

The total estimated requirements for food and seeding, by States, and the surplus or deficiency of home production to meet such requirements, are shown in Table 14, page 18.

THE "WORLD" WHEAT CROP IN 1914.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY, *Statistical Scientist*.

The completion this month of the wheat harvest in the Northern Hemisphere makes possible a general survey of the world's production in 1914. Though statistics of the output in all countries are not yet available, sufficient is known to indicate along broad lines the relative abundance of the total crop.

In the five principal ex-European wheat-producing countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina, British India, and Australia—which ordinarily produce upward of 40 per cent of the so-called world crop, the aggregate output in 1914, as officially estimated up to the present date, was 1,585,606,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels less than that of 1913, but 20,000,000 larger than in 1912. The decrease in the production of the 5 countries this year as compared with last was due wholly to shortages in Canada, Argentina, and British India, their aggregate output having been over 200,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, while the combined output of the United States and Australia exceeded that of the preceding year by over 140,000,000. It is pertinent to note that the five countries produce all the wheat grown outside of Europe, excepting an annual total of from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels grown in the smaller producing ex-European States. A statement in detail of their production in 1914 as compared with that of previous years follows:

TABLE 5.—*Production of wheat in ex-European countries.*

Country.	1914	1913	1912
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States.....	891,950,000	763,380,000	730,267,000
Canada.....	159,660,000	231,717,000	224,159,000
Argentina.....	¹ 113,904,000	198,414,000	166,190,000
British India.....	313,040,000	356,864,000	370,515,000
Australia.....	¹ 107,052,000	94,880,000	73,894,000
Total, 5 countries.....	1,585,606,000	1,645,255,000	1,565,025,000
Other ex-European.....	(²)	203,470,000	295,565,000
Total ex-European.....		1,848,725,000	1,860,590,000

¹ Year 1913-14.

² Total not yet available; the production in Japan, Asiatic Russia, and North Africa is known to be deficient, compared with that of 1913, hence figures for "other ex-European" will doubtless be less than 200 million bushels.

In Europe agricultural conditions in most countries this season have been favorable for only moderate yields. Harvests were pretty well over before, or soon after, hostilities began, and the grain is believed to have been saved in generally good condition, except in territory actually occupied by the contending armies. Great Britain officially reports a crop of good quality, several million bushels larger than any recent one. In France the official estimate of production, usually published early in September, has not yet appeared; the consensus of popular opinion, however, is that, excepting in the northeast, an outturn of good quality has been secured, the quantity probably exceeding that of last year. The official estimates for Italy and Spain, published early in the season, indicate a short yield for the former, but for the latter an increase over that of a year ago.

German figures on cereal areas, ordinarily given out in July, were issued at a much later date; official quantitative estimates of yields are not usually available for either Germany or Austria before December. In Hungary the latest of the regular semimonthly reports published on prospective yields is that of July 20, which indicated a deficiency. Commercial reports from Roumania and the Balkan States suggest short yields, and a recent cable report, said to give official figures, puts the 1914 yield in 73 governments of European and Asiatic Russia 183,000,000 bushels below the extraordinarily large crop of last year. The actual figures on production in the five European States from which returns have been received are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Production of wheat in European countries.*

Country.	1914	1913	1912
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Great Britain.....	63,005,000	57,141,000	57,598,000
Italy.....	172,694,000	214,405,000	165,720,000
Spain.....	120,313,000	112,401,000	109,783,000
Hungary.....	125,400,000	151,348,000	173,328,000
Russia (73 governments).....	779,000,000	962,587,000	720,042,000
Total, 5 countries.....	1,260,412,000	1,497,882,000	1,226,471,000
Other Europe.....		778,293,000	701,814,000
Total Europe.....		2,276,565,000	1,931,285,000
Total "world".....		4,125,310,000	3,791,875,000

The five European countries specifically named in Table 6 produce normally over two-thirds of the European wheat crop. Their output in 1914 is 237,000,000 bushels less than in 1913, but 34,000,000 larger than in 1912. Sufficient is known of the character of the crops in Roumania, the Balkans, and other unenumerated States to make it practically certain that the present shortage in this season's European yield will be magnified by the complete returns. The 1912 and 1913 "world" wheat crops, it may be added, were the largest ever produced.

DISPOSITION OF FEED CROPS.

By NAT C. MURRAY, *Assistant Statistician.*

Nearly 39 per cent of the total value of corn, oats, barley, and hay used on farms of the United States is consumed by horses, 17 per cent by swine, 16 per cent by milch cows, 12 per cent by other cattle, 4 per cent by sheep, 3 per cent by poultry, 2 per cent by human beings, 2 per cent for seed; about 5 per cent is used for other purposes, or is uncertain. These estimates are based upon an inquiry made of crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The four crops, corn, oats, barley, and hay, represent the bulk of cultivated crops fed to live stock. The total quantity of products fed to animals would include a small amount of wheat and potatoes, kafir, milo, etc., and mill feeds; and pasturage is an important item in the feed supply, especially in the western range section. But of the cultivated crops, corn, oats, barley, and hay represent nearly the total supply.

In the past five years the corn crop of the United States has averaged about 2,708,000,000 bushels annually; oats, 1,131,000,000 bushels; barley, 182,000,000 bushels, and cultivated hay, 66,000,000 tons. The amount of prairie hay and forage crops gathered annually is not estimated, but in the census report for 1909 it totaled 28,000,000 tons. The average annual consumption of all hay and forage crops may therefore be estimated as about 83,000,000 tons.

Estimates of uses made of these crops are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—*Estimated disposition of feed crops on farms of the United States.*

Object.	Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Hay.	
	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Tons.
Horses and mules.....	27.0	731,000,000	46.4	525,000,000	14.8	27,000,000	35.9	29,797,000
Swine.....	26.8	726,000,000	1.8	20,000,000	9.4	17,000,000	.3	249,000
Milch cows.....	8.6	233,000,000	5.0	57,000,000	4.4	8,000,000	23.2	19,256,000
Other cattle.....	9.4	254,000,000	1.8	20,000,000	1.1	2,000,000	15.5	12,865,000
Sheep.....	2.2	60,000,000	1.8	20,000,000	.6	1,000,000	5.1	4,233,000
Poultry.....	3.6	97,000,000	2.2	25,000,000	2.2	4,000,000	.....	.....
Human beings.....	3.4	92,000,000	.9	10,000,000	.7	2,000,000	.....	.....
Seed.....	.8	22,000,000	7.6	86,000,000	7.1	13,000,000	.....	.....
Other or doubtful.....	3.8	103,000,000	4.5	51,000,000	6.7	12,000,000	3.0	2,490,000
Total on farms.....	85.6	2,318,000,000	72.0	814,000,000	47.0	86,000,000	83.0	68,890,000
Not used on farms.....	14.4	390,000,000	28.0	317,000,000	53.0	96,000,000	17.0	14,110,000

If a valuation of 57 cents per bushel be estimated for corn, 37 cents for oats, 60 cents for barley, and \$12 per ton for hay, the total value of these crops is distributed as follows:

TABLE 8.—*Distribution, by value, of feed crops on farms of the United States.*

[000 omitted.]

Crop.	Horses and mules.	Swine.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Sheep.	Poultry.	Human.	Seed.	Other or doubtful.
Corn.....	\$416,670	\$413,820	\$132,810	\$144,780	\$34,200	\$55,290	\$52,440	\$12,540	\$58,710
Oats.....	194,250	7,400	21,090	7,400	7,400	9,250	3,700	31,820	18,870
Barley.....	16,200	10,200	4,800	1,200	600	2,400	1,200	7,800	7,200
Hay.....	357,564	2,988	231,072	154,380	50,796	.....	.....	.....	29,880
Total.....	984,684	434,408	389,772	307,760	92,996	66,940	57,340	52,160	114,660

If the quantities and values given be applied to the average annual number of horses and mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep fed, estimated as about 25,000,000 horses and mules, 21,000,000 milch cows, 38,000,000 other cattle, 52,000,000 sheep, and 65,000,000 swine, the per capita quantity and value fed to each class is estimated as follows:

TABLE 9.—*Quantity and value of feed crops fed on farms, per capita of stock.*

	Per capita quantity fed to—					Per capita value fed to—				
	Horses and mules.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.
Corn.....bushels..	29.2	11.1	6.7	11.2	1.2	\$16.67	\$6.32	\$3.81	\$6.37	\$0.66
Oats.....do.....	21.0	2.7	.5	.3	.4	7.77	1.00	.19	.11	.14
Barley.....do.....	1.1	.4	.1	.3	.....	.65	.23	.03	.16	.01
Hay.....tons.....	1.19	.92	.34	.004	.08	14.30	11.00	4.06	.05	.98
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.39	18.55	8.09	6.69	1.79

The proportion of the crops utilized for different purposes varies from year to year, according to the size of the crop. For instance, when a crop is large a relatively larger proportion is consumed by meat-producing animals, the proportion used by swine increasing more than that used by horses because the number of horses is more uniform from year to year than the number of swine.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 73.5 per cent of a normal, as compared with 78 on August 25, 1914, 64.1 on September 25, 1913, 69.6 on September 25, 1912, and 68.5, the average on September 25 of the past 10 years.

TABLE 10.—Condition of the cotton crop and farm price of lint, with comparisons, by States.

State.	Sept. 25.			Aug. 25.		Change during September.		Price to producer.			
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	Oct. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913.
Virginia.....	80	75	76	86	81	-6	-5	8.0	9.6	12.2	14.0
North Carolina.....	79	70	73	82	77	-3	-4	7.8	9.6	12.5	13.2
South Carolina.....	72	71	72	77	76	-5	-4	8.2	8.7	12.9	13.3
Georgia.....	81	72	72	81	76	0	-4	7.7	7.9	12.9	13.3
Florida.....	81	78	71	83	78	-2	-7	13.5	13.0	17.0	13.7
Alabama.....	78	67	69	77	74	+1	-5	7.8	8.5	12.8	13.3
Mississippi.....	68	63	66	75	73	-7	-7	8.1	9.1	12.5	13.3
Louisiana.....	67	60	62	66	68	+1	-6	8.0	10.0	12.2	13.1
Texas.....	70	63	67	79	70	-9	-3	7.4	8.3	12.0	13.3
Arkansas.....	69	63	68	75	76	-6	-8	7.9	10.0	11.7	13.2
Tennessee.....	70	68	74	76	82	-6	-8	8.0	10.1	12.5	13.4
Missouri.....	72	64	75	72	83	0	-8	.....	8.0	12.1	13.0
Oklahoma.....	80	42	66	80	73	0	-7	7.5	8.8	12.0	13.1
California.....	96	100	.....	98	.....	-2	.....	7.5	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	73.5	64.1	68.5	78.0	73.4	-4.5	-4.9	7.8	8.7	12.4	13.3

Yields per acre indicated by condition figures September 25, 1914, final estimates of yield per acre 1913, 1912, and 10-year average, and acreage planted 1914, follow. (In 1913 about 1 per cent of the planted area was not harvested; in 1912 about 1.4 per cent.)

TABLE 11.—Yields of cotton lint per acre and cotton acreage planted, with comparisons, by States.

State.	Yield per acre (pounds, lint).				Acreage planted, 1914.	
	1914, indicated.	1913, final.	1912, final.	10-year average, final.	Acreage.	Per cent of 1913 planted area.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Virginia.....	248	240	250	222	46,000	95
North Carolina.....	261	239	267	235	1,589,000	100
South Carolina.....	223	235	209	219	2,826,000	101
Georgia.....	214	208	159	191	5,398,000	101
Florida.....	138	150	113	122	194,000	101
Alabama.....	199	190	172	174	3,912,000	103
Mississippi.....	201	204	173	197	3,148,000	101
Louisiana.....	194	170	193	184	1,389,000	110
Texas.....	178	150	206	171	12,052,000	95
Arkansas.....	194	205	190	192	2,527,000	100
Tennessee.....	192	210	169	200	866,000	100
Missouri.....	281	286	260	293	124,000	110
Oklahoma.....	224	132	183	184	2,854,000	92
California.....	.....	500	450	.....	35,000	250
United States.....	200.6	182.0	190.9	187.2	36,960,000	98.7

A condition of 73.5 is interpreted as forecasting a yield per acre of about 200 pounds of lint, which, applied to the estimated area planted, 36,960,000, gives a total of 7,415,000,000 pounds, equivalent to nearly 15,500,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A small portion of the planted area is usually abandoned, the average being about 1 per cent. Allowing 1 per cent for abandonment, the condition figure 73.5 on the estimated acreage would forecast a total production of about 15,340,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, linters not included.

The production in 1913 was 14,156,000 bales; in 1912 it was 13,703,000; and in 1911, the record crop, 15,693,000 bales.

THE BRITISH INDIAN COTTON AREA IN 1915.

The first General Memorandum of the Government of India puts the area planted to cotton up to date at 14,710,000 acres, against 14,833,000 in 1913-14 and 12,095,000 acres in 1912-13. The memorandum is based upon reports furnished by Provinces which comprise on the average 16,203,000 acres, or about 76 per cent of the entire cotton area of India. It relates mainly to the early crop and not to the late crop, which will be mentioned in later forecasts.

SUGAR-BEET FORECAST.

The condition of sugar beets October 1 was 91.9 per cent of a normal. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.3 tons. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount, according as conditions at harvest are better or worse than usual. A yield of 10.3 tons on the estimated planted area, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,362,000 tons, or 52,000 tons less than was indicated by the condition of the growing beets on September 1, and the same as was indicated by the condition on August 1. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, the harvest would be about 4,826,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons of beets, which produced 1,466,802,000 pounds of sugar.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 12.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition Oct. 1—			Condi- tion Sept. 1, 1914.	Condition Oct. 1—			Condi- tion Sept. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Oranges.....	83	88	100	87	90	76	87	89
Lemons.....					89	65	89	92
Limes.....	87	88	92	85				
Grapefruit.....	87	82	100	87				
Pears.....					88	70	88	84
Apricots.....					80	61	80	
Prunes.....					78	63	88	
Olives.....					88	73	74	87
Almonds.....					82	53	83	84
Walnuts.....					82	75	86	84
Velvet beans.....	88	89		88				
Grapes:								
For wine—								
Yield per acre.....pounds..					7,800	5,600	6,500	
Production ¹					92	76	87	
Quality.....					97	91	90	
For raisins, condition.....					92	75	89	90
For table, condition.....					93	83	87	91

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

CITRUS FRUIT PROSPECTS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE, TURKEY, ALGERIA, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1914-15.

Requests for monthly reports on prospects for growing citrus fruits in countries bordering on the Mediterranean have recently been forwarded, through the courtesy of the Department of State, to United States consuls in the respective producing districts. Returns on conditions, etc., August 1 have been received from consuls stationed at Barcelona and Valencia, Spain; Athens, Greece; Constantinople and Saloniki, Turkey in Europe; Aleppo, Turkey in Asia; and Algiers, Algeria.

Spain.—The United States consul at Valencia, reporting on conditions in that consular district, where most of the Spanish oranges are grown, states that a large crop of oranges of good quality is now anticipated, although no attempt is made to estimate the quantity. Meteorological conditions have been generally favorable, and should they continue so during August and September the yield will probably constitute a record. Mandarins are in the same category as oranges, with an equally favorable outlook as regards the size and quality of the crop. The cultivation of lemons is of very minor importance. Limes, citrons, pomelos, and cedrats are not cultivated in this district.

Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, Barcelona, reports the condition of oranges, lemons, and citrons in that consular district as excellent. Limes, pomelos, mandarins, and cedrats are not grown. The orange-

picking season is December to April; lemons and citrons, January to April.

The principal orange-producing and orange-exporting country bordering on the Mediterranean is Spain. The Spanish groves are located almost exclusively in Provinces of the eastern coast, chiefly in Valencia and Castellon. In these two Provinces were growing in 1910 over 87,000 acres of this fruit; whereas in all the other Provinces a total of only 30,000 were reported, the total for Spain being 117,000 acres. The orange crop in 1910 was 876,000 short tons. Lemon culture is, on the contrary, not an industry of great importance in Spain. The total area of lemon trees in 1910 was 6,000 acres, and the crop amounted to 70,000 short tons.

Portugal.—In Portugal no periodical reports on the area and condition of citrus fruit are published. The latest official figures on production relate only to 1909; as furnished by Consul Will W. Lowrie, Lisbon, they are as follows, and refer to the number of fruit: Oranges, 214,800,000; tangerines, 30,090,000; lemons, 15,390,000; and cedrats, 318,000.

The principal producing Provinces are Lisbao, Santarem, and Porto. The three Provinces in 1909 produced 115,000,000 oranges, almost 21,000,000 tangerines, almost 7,000,000 lemons, and 128,000 cedrats. The fruit is grown quite generally, however, throughout the Republic.

Greece.—Respecting the area, production, etc., of citrus fruit in Greece, writes Consul General Alexander W. Waddell, "No Government estimates are obtainable." "It is a little early," he continues, "to make definite predictions respecting oranges, lemons, and mandarins, the only citrus fruit grown in this district, but present indications are for a fair crop, that of oranges perhaps 20 per cent ahead of last year.

Turkey.—The United States consuls at Constantinople and Saloniki, Turkey, report citrus fruits not grown for commercial purposes in their districts.

In the Aleppo district, Syria, Consul J. B. Jackson reports the production of citrus fruits as not extensive, in fact there is none whatever for export.

Algeria.—The number of citrus trees in Algeria in 1912, as returned by the Algerian Bureau of Agriculture, were as follows: Oranges, 783,341 bearing trees and 106,490 non-bearing; lemons, 138,439 bearing and 20,202 non-bearing; mandarins, 451,783 bearing and 84,155 non-bearing trees. Exports of oranges from Algeria were 4,347 short tons in 1912 and 6,223 in 1913, while exports of mandarins amounted to 9,728 short tons in 1912 and 7,442 in 1913.

Oranges and mandarins in Algeria are picked from November to May, lemons all the year round. "A considerable portion of the citrus trees in Algeria," states Consul Dean B. Mason, Algiers, "are planted in gardens, fields, etc., among other trees and crops, so that accurate statistics of the area would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure; the data as to the number of trees, therefore, afford more accurate information as to the extent of citrus fruit cultivation. No statistics are kept as to the production, or as to the condition, of growing citrus fruits.

United States.—In the United States the condition of oranges on October 1 is estimated to be 11.1 per cent higher than a year ago, and 2.2 per cent higher than the 10-year average condition on October 1. The condition of lemons is estimated to be 36.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 2.3 per cent higher than the 10-year average condition.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.5 per cent during September; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during September 2.8 per cent.

On October 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 1.9 per cent lower than a year ago, 6.1 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 3.2 per cent higher than the average of the past 6 years on October 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 0.7 per cent during the month from August 15 to September 15. This compares with an average advance from August 15 to September 15 in the past four years of 1.4 per cent.

On September 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.58 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.15 a year ago, \$6.74 two years ago, \$5.87 three years ago, and \$6.92 four years ago on September 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 26, 27, and 28 on pages 28–30.

CROPS OF CANADA IN 1914.

The Census and Statistics Office of the Dominion of Canada, under date of September 15, issued a preliminary estimate of the area harvested and the production of certain crops in the Dominion in 1914. As had been expected, the figures indicate a considerable reduction in the harvested as compared with the sown area, and a heavy decline in yields as compared with those of 1914. The total extent of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed harvested is 23,046,000 acres—a de-

crease of 1,873,600 acres from the area originally sown. This exceptional abandonment was due chiefly to prolonged drought in the Northwest Provinces during the growing season and to the destruction of over 200,000 acres of wheat by winter-kill in Ontario and Alberta. As to yields, the total of wheat is 72,000,000 and of oats 76,000,000 bushels less than in 1913. The less extensively grown crops of barley, flaxseed, and rye also give deficient outturns, flaxseed showing a deficiency, as compared with a year ago, of 8,497,000 bushels. Of each of the crops reported on, average yields per acre are the smallest since 1910.

TABLE 13.—*Area and production of specified crops in Canada in 1914, preliminary.*

Crop.	Acres sown, 1914.	Acres harvested, 1914.	Bushels ¹ produced.		Average yield, bushels per acre.	
			1914	1913, final.	1914	1913, final.
Wheat:						
Winter.....	1,184,800	973,300				
Spring.....	10,048,700	9,320,600				
Total wheat.....	11,233,500	10,293,900	159,660,000	231,717,000	15.5	21.04
Oats.....	10,814,500	10,061,500	327,732,000	404,669,000	32.5	38.78
Barley.....	1,597,600	1,495,600	37,014,000	48,319,000	24.7	29.96
Rye.....	111,280	111,280	2,019,000	2,300,000	18.0	19.28
Flaxseed.....	1,163,000	1,084,000	9,042,000	17,539,000	8.3	11.30
Grand total.....	24,919,880	23,046,280				

¹ Bushels: Wheat 60, oats 34, barley 48, rye 56, and flaxseed 56 pounds.

For the three northwest Provinces alone the total estimated yields in 1914 are as follows: Wheat, including winter wheat, 139,672,000 bushels, against 209,262,000 in 1913; oats, 160,796,000, against 242,413,000 bushels; barley, 20,320,000, against 31,070,000 bushels; and flaxseed, 8,982,000, as compared with 17,366,000 bushels in the preceding year.

TAKING PAINS.

By Dr. T. N. CARVER, *Adviser in Agricultural Economics to the United States Department of Agriculture.*

There is a story of an aged savage who, after having lived in civilized communities most of his life, returned in his old age to his native tribe, saying that he had tried civilization for 40 years and it wasn't worth the trouble. Much of the philosophy of civilization is summed up in that remark. Civilization consists largely in taking trouble. Genius, in the individual, has been said to consist in the capacity for taking infinite pains in one's work. It is this capacity which marks the superior race as well as the superior individual.

They who find the taking of pains too burdensome to be borne, will naturally decide that civilization is not worth the trouble. They who do not find it so very burdensome to take pains, will naturally decide that civilization is worth the trouble, and will therefore become civilized.

This principle applies to every stage of civilization and progress. The greatest advancement is made by those who are capable of taking greatest pains. It applies especially to agricultural progress. It is more trouble to select than not to select seed, and to select it in the field than in the bin. It is more trouble to test cows than not to test them, to keep accounts than not to keep them, to diversify or rotate crops than not to diversify or rotate, to mix fertilizers intelligently than to buy them already mixed, to cooperate with one's pig-headed neighbors, especially if one is himself a little pig-headed, than to go it alone. It is also more profitable. In all these and a multitude of other cases it is found that it pays to take trouble.

There is probably no part of the farmer's business where this needs to be so much emphasized as in his buying and selling. It is so much less trouble to buy all one's supplies at retail as they are needed than to plan ahead and buy at wholesale, and to sell one's products at wholesale and in bulk to the nearest buyer than to work out a better marketing scheme, that this practice of buying everything at retail and selling everything at wholesale has become almost universal. It takes a very rich soil, or very hard work on the farmer's part, or both, to make up the losses resulting from this system. The farmer is becoming, almost in the same sense as the manufacturer, a buyer of raw material such as fertilizers, seeds, feeds, machinery, live stock, etc. What manufacturer would expect to prosper if he depended upon the retail stores to supply him with his raw materials as they were needed and at retail prices? How many manufacturers would expect to prosper if they did not have selling agencies but waited for buyers to come around and offer to buy their products after they were finished?

Of almost equal importance is the question of making the farm garden, poultry yard, orchard, and dairy support the farmer's family. All these things require the taking of trouble. It is less trouble to put all one's time on a money crop, to haul it to town and sell it, and to haul home from the store everything which the family consumes than to give attention to gardens, fruits, poultry, pigs, and cows. It is also less profitable. The products which the farmer's family consumes are sold to the best market in the world. The farmer should credit to the garden, the orchard, the poultry yard, the cow, and the pig-pen the retail prices which he would otherwise pay for food, not half so good, bought at retail.

Needless to say, these things must be carefully planned and managed. That requires the taking of trouble. Farmers who are not competent, or willing, to take pains in planning and managing these parts of their business will probably do quite as well by going on the old way of hauling all their stuff to market and hauling home again the goods which the family consumes. But their lack of prosperity will be due to the fact that, like the aged savage already referred to, they have concluded that civilization and progress are not worth the trouble.

But after all, when one once gets accustomed to taking pains it ceases to be painful to keep on. It is only the beginning from which we shrink. When one gets into the habit of keeping accounts, of rotating and diversifying crops, of making the farm feed the family, and running cooperative enterprises, it is not half as much trouble as it was feared that it would be. The real test of a man's quality is his ability to begin taking pains.

TABLE 14.—*Wheat (including flour): Estimated surplus and deficiencies, by States.*
 [Bushels, in thousands, except per capita; 000 omitted.]

State or division.	Food requirements.		Seed requirements, 1914-15.	Total food and seed requirements, 1914-15.	Surplus or deficiency of production.		
	Per capita.	Total, 1914-15.			1914-15, preliminary.	1913-14.	1909-10 to 1912-13. ¹
Maine.....	4.7	3,586	6	3,592	— 3,511	— 3,493	— 3,450
New Hampshire.....	5.0	2,195	0	2,195	— 2,195	— 2,185	— 2,170
Vermont.....	5.4	1,949	2	1,951	— 1,922	— 1,922	— 1,908
Massachusetts.....	5.0	18,030	0	18,030	— 18,030	— 17,745	— 17,262
Rhode Island.....	4.3	2,541	0	2,541	— 2,541	— 2,494	— 2,412
Connecticut.....	4.5	5,414	0	5,414	— 5,414	— 5,319	— 5,153
New York.....	5.4	53,460	630	54,090	— 45,990	— 46,287	— 44,681
New Jersey.....	5.0	14,080	140	14,220	— 12,798	— 12,476	— 11,889
Pennsylvania.....	5.8	47,827	2,450	50,277	— 26,399	— 27,614	— 26,935
North Atlantic...	5.34	149,082	3,228	152,310	— 118,800	— 119,535	— 115,800
Delaware.....	5.0	1,050	195	1,245	+ 1,092	+ 404	+ 605
Maryland.....	5.0	8,470	985	9,455	+ 3,703	+ 1,258	+ 353
Virginia.....	4.5	9,675	1,110	10,785	+ 121	— 84	+ 1,662
West Virginia.....	5.7	7,598	352	7,950	+ 4,410	+ 4,741	+ 4,675
North Carolina.....	4.5	10,526	715	11,241	+ 4,215	+ 4,023	+ 5,234
South Carolina.....	4.3	6,837	103	6,940	+ 6,020	+ 5,890	+ 6,006
Georgia.....	4.0	11,108	172	11,280	+ 9,600	+ 9,411	+ 9,503
Florida.....	4.5	3,816	0	3,816	— 3,816	— 3,712	— 3,575
South Atlantic...	4.57	59,080	3,632	62,712	— 23,145	— 28,715	— 29,697
Ohio.....	6.3	31,670	3,550	35,220	+ 3,445	+ 262	+ 6,684
Indiana.....	5.7	15,840	3,700	19,540	+ 23,699	+ 20,336	+ 9,153
Illinois.....	5.6	33,527	3,865	37,392	+ 11,037	+ 4,961	+ 4,239
Michigan.....	5.0	14,880	1,600	16,480	+ 1,100	+ 3,484	+ 1,344
Wisconsin.....	5.2	12,724	340	13,064	+ 9,553	+ 9,248	+ 9,442
North Central East of Mississippi River.....	5.66	108,641	13,655	121,696	+ 29,728	+ 12,827	— 12,556
Minnesota.....	7.2	15,941	6,300	22,241	+ 20,832	+ 46,190	+ 36,520
Iowa.....	5.3	11,777	1,350	13,127	+ 1,687	+ 3,249	+ 2,504
Missouri.....	5.2	17,540	3,490	21,030	+ 22,303	+ 18,655	+ 8,479
North Dakota.....	7.2	4,946	9,400	14,346	+ 68,703	+ 65,354	+ 78,034
South Dakota.....	6.5	4,303	4,800	9,103	+ 24,329	+ 25,117	+ 31,311
Nebraska.....	5.8	7,227	4,800	12,027	+ 52,191	+ 50,283	+ 34,422
Kansas.....	5.8	10,353	11,000	21,353	+ 142,567	+ 66,357	+ 51,948
North Central West of Mississippi River.....	5.92	72,087	41,140	113,227	+ 332,612	+ 275,205	+ 238,210
Kentucky.....	4.5	10,580	1,020	11,600	+ 692	+ 1,667	+ 2,605
Tennessee.....	4.1	9,246	910	10,156	+ 479	+ 1,680	+ 2,394
Alabama.....	4.0	9,080	40	9,120	— 8,717	— 8,624	— 8,500
Mississippi.....	4.0	7,608	0	7,608	— 7,595	— 7,494	— 7,280
Louisiana.....	4.5	7,978	0	7,978	— 7,978	— 7,857	— 7,659
Texas.....	5.4	22,993	1,400	24,393	+ 10,327	+ 10,212	+ 15,084
Oklahoma.....	6.0	12,162	3,200	15,362	+ 31,473	+ 2,817	+ 4,666
Arkansas.....	4.0	6,744	141	6,885	— 5,467	— 5,468	— 5,676
South Central...	4.66	86,391	6,711	93,102	— 7,440	— 40,185	— 44,532
Montana.....	6.0	2,598	1,400	3,998	+ 14,358	+ 16,766	+ 6,621
Wyoming.....	6.3	1,065	150	1,215	+ 979	+ 1,078	+ 377
Colorado.....	6.0	5,460	700	6,160	+ 5,242	+ 3,690	+ 3,152
New Mexico.....	7.9	3,034	85	3,119	— 1,325	— 1,784	— 1,868
Arizona.....	7.2	1,721	40	1,761	— 893	— 771	— 1,002
Utah.....	6.1	2,532	450	2,982	+ 4,361	+ 3,509	+ 2,092
Nevada.....	6.1	604	66	670	+ 662	+ 436	+ 222
Idaho.....	6.5	2,568	840	3,408	+ 10,954	+ 10,796	+ 9,878
Washington.....	6.0	8,448	3,500	11,948	+ 42,279	+ 41,749	+ 35,181
Oregon.....	6.1	4,776	1,250	6,026	+ 10,578	+ 9,881	+ 10,816
California.....	6.0	16,548	650	17,198	— 9,732	— 12,430	— 7,985
Far Western.....	6.17	49,354	9,131	58,485	+ 77,463	+ 72,920	+ 57,484
United States.....	5.31	524,635	76,897	601,532	+ 290,418	+ 172,517	+ 93,049
Exports.....						145,590	93,000

¹ Figures for the 4 years separately given in the Crop Reporter, November, 1912.

CONDITIONS, PRODUCTION, FORECAST, AND PRICES OF SPECIFIED CROPS, BY STATES.

TABLE 15.—*Corn and wheat: Condition, forecast, and price of corn, and price of wheat, Oct. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

States.	Corn.									All wheat.		
	Condition, Oct. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price, Oct. 1.			Price, Oct. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	5-year average.	1914	1913	5-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	84	84	672	621	608	604	97	90	85	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	86	86	903	906	814	967	93	83	81	120	100	110
Vermont.....	92	85	2,070	1,925	1,665	1,792	86	84	80	.....	100	106
Massachusetts.....	91	88	2,184	2,184	1,944	2,041	89	80	82	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	94	90	455	454	402	430	110	106	99	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	91	90	2,831	2,893	2,348	2,755	97	88	82	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	92	80	22,514	21,546	15,020	18,682	87	84	77	104	92	98
New Jersey.....	92	86	11,060	11,130	10,862	10,157	92	85	80	112	94	99
Pennsylvania.....	91	84	65,768	65,235	57,057	56,524	89	83	77	104	90	95
Delaware.....	88	86	6,761	6,761	6,206	6,089	82	68	76	103	84	93
Maryland.....	85	84	23,951	23,669	22,110	22,211	85	77	77	102	88	94
Virginia.....	74	85	43,499	42,912	51,480	46,959	92	85	83	105	95	99
West Virginia.....	81	83	22,175	20,855	22,692	20,137	90	85	81	107	96	103
North Carolina.....	86	84	54,613	53,978	55,282	47,884	103	96	93	117	104	109
South Carolina.....	82	83	35,629	35,629	38,512	31,564	104	103	98	137	121	125
Georgia.....	82	86	58,347	59,059	63,023	53,482	98	96	92	124	121	124
Florida.....	75	87	8,256	8,586	10,125	8,628	91	80	81	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	85	85	149,440	142,408	146,250	154,651	77	72	68	101	89	95
Indiana.....	74	85	161,802	153,666	176,400	186,900	75	71	64	100	87	92
Illinois.....	67	82	305,000	288,033	282,150	366,833	74	71	62	98	85	91
Michigan.....	86	81	60,387	59,685	56,112	54,829	75	71	68	100	87	94
Wisconsin.....	90	85	65,025	62,588	66,825	56,346	70	63	63	101	83	91
Minnesota.....	90	86	91,584	90,566	96,000	76,584	61	61	55	97	77	89
Iowa.....	84	82	378,766	365,239	338,300	352,236	69	66	58	91	77	85
Missouri.....	58	77	159,305	156,558	129,062	200,859	79	78	66	95	84	90
North Dakota.....	86	78	12,907	12,457	10,800	6,938	67	53	56	93	74	85
South Dakota.....	76	83	75,039	75,039	67,320	60,509	63	61	55	90	73	83
Nebraska.....	67	74	177,389	172,093	114,150	164,878	66	71	59	86	73	80
Kansas.....	52	63	107,195	107,549	23,424	129,700	76	79	65	89	80	85
Kentucky.....	77	84	96,119	92,374	74,825	92,543	85	86	76	105	94	96
Tennessee.....	78	83	81,003	80,718	68,675	80,767	91	84	76	100	96	100
Alabama.....	79	85	52,087	49,613	55,360	49,107	101	99	89	140	120	123
Mississippi.....	75	81	55,282	55,036	63,000	51,103	92	85	80	100	125	115
Louisiana.....	75	80	38,518	38,004	41,800	35,131	89	82	70	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	66	71	125,350	123,151	163,200	120,286	79	82	74	97	92	98
Oklahoma.....	42	63	56,558	53,865	52,250	75,412	69	75	62	90	83	88
Arkansas.....	65	78	42,201	41,405	47,025	48,439	86	80	71	97	89	93
Montana.....	80	84	979	989	882	533	.....	65	84	78	63	78
Wyoming.....	91	86	544	535	493	268	95	70	64	97	70	90
Colorado.....	91	81	10,931	10,164	6,300	6,409	73	75	72	81	75	81
New Mexico.....	96	80	2,692	2,649	1,572	1,838	95	110	100	95	97	95
Arizona.....	88	87	578	583	476	457	94	100	106	108	112	111
Utah.....	95	92	366	370	340	254	77	63	73	84	68	76
Nevada.....	95	92	33	34	34	29	150	.....	.....	104	97	108
Idaho.....	86	91	593	598	448	362	.....	75	84	71	65	70
Washington.....	86	86	1,037	991	952	800	83	85	82	87	71	77
Oregon.....	83	90	584	556	598	542	73	65	88	93	73	79
California.....	93	87	2,288	2,288	1,815	1,745	76	86	88	106	91	93
United States.....	72.9	79.1	2,676,270	2,598,417	2,446,988	2,708,334	78.2	75.3	67.9	93.5	77.9	87.6

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 16.—*Spring wheat: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Spring wheat.										
	Yield per acre.			Production.				Quality.		Price Oct. 1.	
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	September forecast.	1913, final.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913
	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i> ¹	<i>Bu.</i> ¹	<i>Bu.</i> ¹	<i>Bu.</i> ¹	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	27.0	25.5	24.6	81	77	76	77	97	95	.....	100
Vermont.....	29.0	24.5	24.4	29	27	24	24	92	90	.....	100
Wisconsin.....	17.0	18.6	16.7	1,683	1,684	1,916	1,719	82	86	101	83
Minnesota.....	10.5	16.2	13.7	42,273	40,582	67,230	59,859	70	86	97	77
Iowa.....	13.5	17.0	15.2	4,468	4,717	5,865	5,548	83	88	94	77
North Dakota.....	11.4	10.5	11.6	83,049	81,592	78,855	90,231	77	87	93	74
South Dakota.....	9.3	9.0	11.5	32,466	35,853	33,075	38,768	72	86	90	73
Nebraska.....	11.5	12.0	12.8	3,944	3,916	4,200	3,687	84	87	86	73
Kansas.....	15.0	8.5	10.0	945	921	468	618	85	84	89	80
Montana.....	17.0	21.5	24.6	7,293	9,249	8,385	5,618	90	92	78	63
Wyoming.....	22.0	25.0	26.2	1,210	1,320	1,250	1,019	92	93	97	70
Colorado.....	24.0	21.0	24.6	6,552	7,204	5,460	5,266	92	90	81	75
New Mexico.....	24.0	19.0	21.5	744	750	570	477	94	88	95	97
Arizona.....	25.0		25.1				248	90	92	.....	.....
Utah.....	26.0	28.0	27.5	1,768	1,856	1,820	1,853	82	93	84	68
Nevada.....	30.0	31.0	29.8	810	795	713	568	97	97	104	97
Idaho.....	24.0	28.0	25.2	5,040	5,237	5,600	4,483	88	93	71	65
Washington.....	20.0	19.0	19.4	21,560	22,509	20,900	22,227	95	91	87	71
Oregon.....	16.5	19.5	18.1	2,920	3,193	3,412	3,399	92	92	93	73
United States.....	12.1	13.0	13.4	216,835	221,482	239,819	245,479	78.6	87.5	91.8	74.0

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.² Four years.TABLE 17.—*Flaxseed: Condition, forecast, and price Oct. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Flaxseed.									
	Condition Oct. 1.			Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price Oct. 1.		
	1914	1913	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913	1914	1913	5-year average.
<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	
Wisconsin.....	88	87	85	109	108	126	118	141	160	179
Minnesota.....	81	78	82	3,062	2,912	3,150	3,315	131	127	170
Iowa.....	85	89	86	274	267	263	221	129	115	163
Missouri.....	80	47	72	62	48	50	96	125	115	139
North Dakota.....	79	74	76	7,454	6,977	7,200	8,535	130	126	166
South Dakota.....	78	70	82	2,785	2,652	3,060	3,842	126	120	167
Nebraska.....	80	80	84	57	57	54	24			
Kansas.....	70	67	72	290	283	300	316	125	120	151
Oklahoma.....		68	76				² 6			
Montana.....	69	80	84	2,672	2,059	3,600	2,988	120	114	185
Colorado.....	80	48		61	63	50	40			
United States.....	77.4	74.7	78.5	16,826	15,426	17,853	19,501	127.4	122.6	166.3

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.² Four years.

TABLE 18.—Oats and barley: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Oats.								Barley.							
	Yield per acre.		Production.		Quality.		Price Oct. 1.		Yield per acre.		Production.		Quality.		Price Oct. 1.	
	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913, final.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913, final.	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	40.5	37.4	5,710	5,600	97	96	51	54	30.0	29.1	150	140	95	94	88	80
New Hampshire.....	38.0	34.6	456	420	95	92	62	58	31.0	24.2	31	28	91	91	90	91
Vermont.....	42.0	37.2	332	3,081	97	94	57	58	34.5	31.7	414	384	97	93	90	82
Massachusetts.....	36.0	33.8	324	315	93	85	58	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	27.5	28.8	55	52	88	84	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	29.0	32.4	319	308	92	86	53	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	31.5	31.8	37,737	42,712	84	94	51	47	28.0	26.1	2,100	2,056	88	94	71	71
New Jersey.....	30.0	29.9	2,010	2,030	93	88	55	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	29.5	30.6	31,654	35,774	90	90	52	47	27.0	25.1	189	182	93	93	76	68
Delaware.....	27.0	29.4	108	122	84	88	50	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	27.0	27.6	1,161	1,260	88	87	55	46	33.0	28.9	165	145	93	89	71	70
Virginia.....	15.5	20.0	2,960	4,192	83	90	60	51	26.0	27.0	256	256	91	94	75	75
West Virginia.....	20.0	23.1	2,200	2,760	85	89	58	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	17.5	16.9	4,025	4,485	86	89	66	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	20.0	19.9	7,340	8,460	87	90	71	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	20.5	18.1	8,774	9,240	85	88	69	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	17.0	14.9	765	900	83	82	69	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	30.5	33.5	51,606	54,360	89	89	44	40	25.0	27.6	975	960	89	88	55	56
Indiana.....	28.0	29.4	45,696	36,380	87	77	43	39	25.0	26.2	200	200	93	85	64	45
Illinois.....	29.0	31.5	125,599	104,125	86	78	43	39	29.5	28.7	1,622	1,404	90	88	60	58
Michigan.....	33.0	30.7	49,995	45,000	92	91	43	41	26.5	25.0	2,306	2,108	93	91	67	64
Wisconsin.....	28.5	33.3	66,120	83,038	75	95	43	39	27.3	27.7	19,001	18,125	86	85	61	58
Minnesota.....	28.0	32.0	85,120	112,644	76	93	40	34	23.0	24.7	31,694	34,800	82	84	48	54
Iowa.....	33.0	31.8	162,657	168,360	90	94	40	36	26.0	26.4	9,984	10,000	87	87	57	60
Missouri.....	21.0	24.3	25,725	26,500	80	78	44	43	24.0	23.2	120	110	86	84	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	28.0	28.6	64,904	57,825	88	89	37	32	20.0	21.6	26,520	25,500	78	86	40	48
South Dakota.....	27.5	28.3	44,165	42,135	84	88	38	34	23.0	22.3	20,723	16,765	84	84	46	53
Nebraska.....	32.0	25.1	71,296	59,625	90	89	40	38	23.5	21.7	2,656	1,760	91	87	49	50
Kansas.....	33.0	23.4	59,235	34,320	88	80	43	46	24.5	16.9	5,880	1,941	89	80	48	54
Kentucky.....	21.5	21.6	3,311	3,168	83	83	54	52	28.5	25.0	86	80	95	90	77	70
Tennessee.....	23.0	21.0	6,762	6,300	90	89	56	53	27.0	23.8	54	50	94	92	75	85
Alabama.....	22.0	17.9	7,722	6,662	89	87	69	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	23.0	18.2	3,404	2,800	90	85	63	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	26.0	19.1	1,274	990	85	83	67	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	25.0	29.3	24,500	32,590	75	83	45	48	25.0	24.1	200	168	82	82	52	65
Oklahoma.....	28.0	25.2	29,708	18,540	85	76	43	46	25.0	22.0	175	63	87	72	59	70
Arkansas.....	24.5	22.1	5,929	6,360	85	82	51	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	35.0	44.3	18,550	21,750	91	95	37	34	30.5	33.7	2,013	1,860	95	92	70	60
Wyoming.....	34.0	36.4	8,228	8,360	93	98	47	43	30.0	32.0	420	396	95	97	62	59
Colorado.....	40.0	37.8	12,560	10,675	96	92	50	45	38.5	35.3	3,966	3,250	94	90	63	57
New Mexico.....	38.0	32.7	1,938	1,500	96	90	53	75	32.0	29.7	128	96	94	88	54	60
Arizona.....	40.0	36.8	320	301	97	93	51	55	36.0	38.5	1,332	1,482	96	96	73	70
Utah.....	50.0	44.2	4,650	4,140	97	96	42	39	44.0	40.6	1,408	1,155	97	96	46	56
Nevada.....	52.0	41.4	624	473	98	96	45	47	40.0	37.7	520	492	99	99	70	82
Idaho.....	44.0	43.6	14,608	15,112	94	98	35	41	38.0	40.4	7,030	7,560	95	95	51	57
Washington.....	47.0	47.7	13,959	14,250	95	95	44	40	39.0	37.1	7,098	7,290	96	95	51	55
Oregon.....	35.0	33.7	12,740	15,228	93	98	42	35	30.0	33.4	3,660	4,200	92	96	57	55
California.....	36.0	33.4	7,920	6,636	92	89	45	55	31.0	26.5	43,482	33,150	94	84	54	66
United States.....	29.6	29.9	1,136,755	1,121,768	86.4	89.1	43.3	39.6	26.1	25.2	196,568	178,189	87.5	86.4	51.8	56.8

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 19.—Potatoes: Condition, forecast, and price Oct. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.								Sweet potatoes.							
	Condition		Forecast		Final estimate, 1913.	Price			Condition		Forecast		Final estimate, 1913.	Price		
	Oct. 1.		from condition.			Oct. 1.			Oct. 1.		from condition.			Sept. 15.		
	1914	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.		1914	1913		1914	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.		1914	1913	
	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.		P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	
Maine.....	100	88	230,720	30,413	28,160	42	53									
New Hampshire.....	99	81	2,726	2,638	2,074	58	77									
Vermont.....	97	79	3,880	3,681	3,175	52	69									
Massachusetts.....	97	78	3,928	3,798	2,835	73	82									
Rhode Island.....	98	79	794	784	650	72	80									
Connecticut.....	96	77	3,272	3,203	2,208	67	90									
New York.....	90	73	41,618	40,627	26,640	62	86									
New Jersey.....	84	76	10,201	10,080	8,930	65	68	79	87	2,694	2,864	3,174	95	80		
Pennsylvania.....	78	74	25,503	25,406	23,320	75	79	84	83	115	118	110	100	102		
Delaware.....	66	75	893	899	957	110	85	83	85	614	652	675	80	69		
Maryland.....	65	76	3,410	3,173	3,741	78	69	81	84	946	991	1,128	100	67		
Virginia.....	60	81	7,060	6,649	9,870	76	65	69	84	2,588	2,767	3,564	79	80		
West Virginia.....	44	79	2,492	2,583	3,984	103	91	80	82	206	212	182	115	100		
North Carolina.....	52	82	1,560	1,680	2,400	94	78	80	85	6,992	7,214	8,000	83	77		
South Carolina.....	63	79	674	668	800	132	134	80	84	4,378	4,339	4,600	91	82		
Georgia.....	66	84	744	744	972	112	110	83	84	6,885	6,849	7,221	98	95		
Florida.....	85	85	1,216	1,216	912	113	115	85	88	2,003	2,010	2,310	100	86		
Ohio.....	72	73	13,424	12,096	10,240	89	103	85	80	111	102	90	115	120		
Indiana.....	58	70	5,220	4,552	3,975	90	95	79	78	104	98	78	110	115		
Illinois.....	50	70	7,192	6,446	5,750	93	101	68	79	685	610	560	130	130		
Michigan.....	88	73	43,884	41,321	33,600	54	63									
Wisconsin.....	85	77	36,176	34,474	32,155	49	54									
Minnesota.....	81	80	30,174	29,724	30,250	41	49									
Iowa.....	71	72	13,568	12,495	7,200	78	92	75	81	190	186	160	140	130		
Missouri.....	43	70	4,003	3,471	3,230	96	102	65	75	488	425	336	122	130		
North Dakota.....	86	79	6,558	6,177	5,100	51	53									
South Dakota.....	79	81	5,094	4,981	4,680	67	67									
Nebraska.....	73	72	8,968	8,354	5,664	76	82			76			160	175		
Kansas.....	59	65	4,290	4,121	2,920	88	96	72	74	457	450	250	135	160		
Kentucky.....	42	79	2,185	1,957	2,450	104	105	84	81	847	790	675	98	100		
Tennessee.....	49	80	1,825	1,643	2,432	107	93	83	82	1,719	1,616	1,600	85	100		
Alabama.....	70	83	1,260	1,176	1,512	118	106	83	84	5,856	5,683	6,650	92	89		
Mississippi.....	73	80	964	929	960	105	104	79	83	4,413	4,204	5,390	76	82		
Louisiana.....	76	78	1,678	1,704	1,750	97	90	84	85	4,980	5,000	5,100	71	75		
Texas.....	67	69	2,712	2,756	2,340	113	107	84	70	4,805	4,641	4,000	105	125		
Oklahoma.....	71	65	2,272	2,212	1,920	108	111	77	72	591	539	384	120	130		
Arkansas.....	58	75	1,420	1,411	1,800	110	99	78	76	1,671	1,642	1,800	96	98		
Montana.....	81	86	5,245	4,856	5,040	80	58									
Wyoming.....	70	81	1,456	1,511	1,680	87	89									
Colorado.....	80	74	9,984	9,387	9,200	70	63									
New Mexico.....	80	74	1,100	1,101	612	130	125	94	81				140	205		
Arizona.....	83	82	100	98	75	107	127	98	90				180	165		
Utah.....	69	86	2,811	3,192	3,600	75	58									
Nevada.....	81	95	1,672	1,775	1,760	83	58									
Idaho.....	75	88	5,024	5,288	5,780	50	55									
Washington.....	76	81	8,295	8,496	7,380	62	53									
Oregon.....	67	85	4,924	4,924	6,750	64	58									
California.....	84	88	9,450	10,012	8,092	52	80	95	89	1,026	956	1,020	100	115		
United States.....	78.3	75.7	383,619	370,963	331,525	61.7	73.9	80.7	82.7	55,364	54,958	59,057	90.1	89.8		

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.² Correction of estimate issued Oct. 7.

TABLE 20.—*Tobacco and buckwheat: Condition, forecast, and price, Oct. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.					Buckwheat.						
	Condition, Oct. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimate, 1913.	Condition, Oct. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimate, 1913.	Price, Oct. 1.	
	1914.	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.		1914.	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.		1914.	1913.
P. c.	P. c.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	
Maine.....						95	88	393	384	416	53	60
New Hampshire.....	100	94	185	182	165	91	91	29	29	31		85
Vermont.....	98	91	181	182	155	91	88	204	202	200	76	84
Massachusetts.....	95	91	11,600	11,788	9,455	87	86	41	44	34	90	100
Connecticut.....	100	94	37,370	37,996	28,520	85	88	56	60	51	100	100
New York.....	90	85	6,086	5,748	4,386	85	80	6,405	6,462	4,004	81	77
New Jersey.....						86	82	232	244	220	81	75
Pennsylvania.....	92	87	48,723	50,246	46,680	81	84	5,715	6,037	5,180	80	72
Delaware.....						81	83	56	56	51	90	60
Maryland.....	83	82	14,442	13,680	18,500	82	87	198	198	182	77	70
Virginia.....	65	83	93,600	87,840	154,000	72	86	381	339	531	85	78
West Virginia.....	73	83	7,096	6,599	10,200	80	86	778	758	798	81	82
North Carolina.....	74	78	136,530	133,042	167,500	84	88	166	166	174	82	78
South Carolina.....	73	89	31,565	31,657	33,288							
Georgia.....	84	90	1,436	1,368	1,800							
Florida.....	97	90	3,879	3,799	4,000							
Ohio.....	86	83	80,620	70,655	61,425	90	82	441	390	324	75	69
Indiana.....	87	84	12,215	10,840	11,925	78	83	84	78	92	78	68
Illinois.....	74	84	413	279	560	82	84	74	72	68	100	100
Michigan.....						85	79	1,023	1,012	900	64	66
Wisconsin.....	90	84	60,329	57,648	50,740	85	82	282	265	297	67	62
Minnesota.....						85	84	105	102	99	71	70
Iowa.....						93	82	112	104	84	97	97
Missouri.....	78	81	3,710	2,804	3,315	74	80	29	28	22		104
Nebraska.....						83	82	18	18	20		
Kansas.....						82	76	15	14	10		
Kentucky.....	86	82	344,133	286,830	281,200							
Tennessee.....	83	84	59,103	48,228	64,800	78	87	45	44	45	75	70
Alabama.....	80	84	112	105	210							
Louisiana.....	85	81	351	380	270							
Texas.....	65	80	107	107	120							
Arkansas.....	80	80	459	470	520							
United States..	81.8	82.5	954,245	862,473	953,734	83.3	82.5	16,882	17,106	13,833	78.7	74.1

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.TABLE 21.—*Rice: Condition and forecast, Oct. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

States.	Condition, Oct. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		
	1914	10-year average.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	1913	1912	1911
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹	Bushels. ¹
North Carolina.....	83	84	5	5	7	10	13
South Carolina.....	85	78	178	170	147	200	117
Georgia.....	85	85	37	38	16	27	39
Florida.....	85	85	10	10	10	15	18
Alabama.....	83	84	6	6	4	9	6
Mississippi.....	85	82	43	44	42	77	76
Louisiana.....	89	86	11,658	11,633	11,760	11,812	11,693
Texas.....	87	88	8,330	8,320	9,696	9,429	8,174
Arkansas.....	86	81	3,406	3,406	3,769	3,405	2,792
California.....	95		780	805	293	70	6
United States.....	88.0	86.4	24,453	24,437	25,741	25,054	22,934

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 22.—*Clover seed, alfalfa seed, and forage crops: Condition, production, and yield per acre, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Clover seed.			Alfalfa seed.				Millet.				Kafir. corn.		Canadian peas.				Cow-peas.	
	Condition.			Yield per acre.		Pro-duction. ¹		Pro-duction of hay. ¹		Pro-duction of seed. ¹		Pro-duction. ¹		Pro-duction of grain. ¹		Pro-duction of for-age. ¹		Condi-tion, Oct. 1.	
	Oct. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1914.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	8-year average.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Maine.....	100	93	..	..	..	..	..	94	75	93	50	..	..	91	92	94	91	..	..
New Hampshire.....	85	90	..	..	..	..	..	98	83	..	100	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	100	85	..	..	..	..	..	92	90	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	68	85	..	..	..	..	..	95	83	..	..	..	..	90	..	85	..	..	..
Rhode Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	82	85	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	83	..	..	..	..	85	79	80	76	87	82
New York.....	75	81	73	2.3	..	78	93	67	90	63	..	..	..	85	79	80	76	87	82
New Jersey.....	81	80	90	1.5	..	89	..	66	..	63	..	..	..	90	..	90	..	89	88
Pennsylvania.....	75	55	84	..	..	89	88	74	82	80	..	..	..	91	80	92	85	86	82
Delaware.....	82	70	87	..	..	..	73	..	80	..	..	..	..	87	77	85	85	82	85
Maryland.....	88	65	84	..	..	..	..	80	81	77	84	..	..	78	85	76	90	80	85
Virginia.....	60	75	70	2.8	3.5	75	82	68	82	70	79	..	..	72	75	71	83	70	81
West Virginia.....	74	82	78	..	78	80	83	84	85	82	..	..	..	85	81	82	81	86	81
North Carolina.....	82	84	82	..	..	85	83	86	85	84	..	..	..	75	75	77	81	75	77
South Carolina.....	90	..	90	..	..	..	75	85	73	85	..	..	..	67	85	60	91	75	74
Georgia.....	75	88	..	..	..	90	68	84	98	77	..	..	..	85	83	84	86	85	80
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84
Ohio.....	74	80	78	2.6	2.5	85	90	83	75	88	77	..	..	75	78	80	81	82	87
Indiana.....	60	80	74	2.0	2.0	85	82	70	70	70	73	..	..	76	62	80	75	77	82
Illinois.....	55	69	70	3.0	2.5	88	80	60	64	62	65	60	68	83	67	83	76	74	83
Michigan.....	76	82	84	2.5	2.9	88	90	84	84	75	81	..	..	82	79	86	83	83	80
Wisconsin.....	82	83	88	2.4	3.5	85	87	86	95	85	92	..	85	80	85	87	91	..	85
Minnesota.....	88	83	91	2.0	2.5	70	85	91	89	81	82	..	..	95	75	95	86	..	85
Iowa.....	77	85	86	3.5	3.6	88	90	84	85	85	85	..	..	90	76	90	62	86	86
Missouri.....	40	65	63	2.8	2.5	70	79	62	47	58	42	75	53	50	55	65	63	69	78
North Dakota.....	85	86	90	2.5	3.5	100	100	89	80	80	75	..	..	85	..	82	..	90	66
South Dakota.....	85	79	92	2.5	2.7	140	90	83	80	80	75	..	..	50	..	..	..	82	82
Nebraska.....	75	75	80	2.7	3.6	100	84	62	80	61	90	48	75	..	75	..	81	71	71
Kansas.....	61	70	75	3.0	3.9	75	95	85	30	75	50	90	35	75	50	85	60	79	77
Kentucky.....	49	73	55	2.6	5.0	67	85	80	66	75	64	..	..	77	65	77	67	82	83
Tennessee.....	72	72	75	..	..	85	80	82	65	80	64	..	..	80	66	80	68	85	83
Alabama.....	92	80	90	1.0	..	93	100	76	78	81	77	..	..	78	71	87	72	80	79
Mississippi.....	85	90	88	..	..	75	92	80	85	80	70	..	..	80	72	80	78	80	77
Louisiana.....	92	96	..	2.5	..	50	85	84	92	80	..	..	..	65	70	85	74	76	79
Texas.....	90	..	..	4.5	4.5	82	75	81	65	77	58	90	67	80	65	78	60	85	73
Oklahoma.....	85	81	76	2.8	3.7	64	85	68	57	56	53	79	52	67	60	70	64	78	74
Arkansas.....	65	71	85	3.5	2.4	100	75	72	70	79	74	86	75	85	75	85	79	79	78
Montana.....	100	87	95	5.5	4.4	91	98	100	95	100	100	..	..	97	94	97	99	95	..
Wyoming.....	105	97	100	4.0	3.7	92	88	60	80	65	85	..	..	90	98	90	98	..	..
Colorado.....	100	90	95	4.0	3.8	80	80	93	70	90	70	102	80	96	90	97	88	94	88
New Mexico.....	..	..	..	3.9	4.0	75	85	96	67	85	60	98	68	88	73	89	63	94	81
Arizona.....	..	75	4.8	5.0	85	88	95	90	110	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	88	95	90
Utah.....	95	100	97	6.0	5.5	84	87	95	82	90	90	..	..	100	98	101	98	96	88
Nevada.....	98	105	4.0	..	..	100	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho.....	80	93	88	4.8	5.0	89	88	..	90	..	..	..	..	95	99	100	100	91	94
Washington.....	91	95	97	..	4.3	..	90	88	..	..	..	..	..	90	92	88	95	90	89
Oregon.....	66	95	63	7	4.2	50	80	93	100	80	80	..	..	83	95	80	95	..	92
California.....	90	95	97	5.0	5.4	70	82	..	..	..	..	93	87	85	87	85	88	..	90
United States.....	68.3	76.1	77.3	3.7	4.2	77.3	80.4	80.4	61.8	75.1	62.1	86.7	55.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 23.—Apples, pears, grapes: Condition, forecast, Oct. 1, 1914, and price, with comparisons.

State..	Apples.										Pears.			Grapes.		
	Condition Oct. 1.			Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price Sept. 15.			Condition Oct. 1.			Condition Oct. 1.		
	1914	1913	10-year av- erage.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	6-year av- erage.	1914	1913	10-year av- erage.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Maine.....	84	47	64	6,142	6,265	3,000	5,400	47	75	55	81	65	75	83	70	.....
New Hampshire.....	84	40	61	1,921	1,755	800	2,200	53	96	65	70	75	80	85	69	.....
Vermont.....	85	24	61	3,067	2,620	700	2,600	75	105	60	73	80	81	89	72	84
Massachusetts.....	92	55	63	3,769	3,523	2,300	3,300	76	100	80	76	91	79	96	85	83
Rhode Island.....	78	72	62	297	284	300	300	77	100	100	84	98	82	92	88	80
Connecticut.....	77	70	66	1,996	1,944	2,100	1,700	76	60	72	70	95	79	86	83	79
New York.....	79	34	55	44,991	42,344	19,500	44,000	52	75	50	59	83	73	89	60	81
New Jersey.....	88	57	57	3,100	2,927	2,100	1,700	55	63	60	84	58	66	95	74	83
Pennsylvania.....	82	43	59	20,392	20,592	10,200	12,700	50	78	56	76	57	68	87	55	76
Delaware.....	83	40	58	472	438	200	400	48	55	55	50	27	59	93	68	80
Maryland.....	85	41	61	3,478	3,315	1,300	2,600	50	100	50	77	35	62	93	60	76
Virginia.....	82	34	54	12,938	12,307	5,200	15,000	40	65	42	68	29	54	89	68	75
West Virginia.....	91	12	53	10,858	10,581	1,000	10,300	43	105	41	68	12	54	88	40	66
North Carolina.....	85	35	55	8,231	7,569	3,000	7,600	44	75	65	74	31	54	91	76	78
South Carolina.....	77	30	52	792	737	300	600	100	115	100	75	31	60	85	77	75
Georgia.....	78	45	51	1,896	1,722	900	1,400	88	85	80	73	42	60	83	78	77
Florida.....											67	38	58			
Ohio.....	63	29	45	11,995	11,684	4,800	10,600	61	95	55	68	49	62	91	50	75
Indiana.....	40	60	46	4,285	4,004	6,600	4,200	77	60	64	62	65	63	87	76	77
Illinois.....	29	60	42	3,737	3,608	8,200	5,800	85	60	70	57	64	50	80	78	77
Michigan.....	75	49	53	15,453	14,560	8,900	17,200	44	50	50	79	68	68	93	71	78
Wisconsin.....	51	88	62	2,333	2,278	4,000	2,000	75	55	65	80	84	60	89	93	81
Minnesota.....	45	100	71	809	766	1,800	700	110	60	116	.....	.....	.....	82	93	81
Iowa.....	16	69	53	1,664	1,908	7,100	1,500	110	60	87	60	70	45	84	86	79
Missouri.....	52	35	46	11,490	10,164	7,900	19,200	65	63	48	65	41	45	72	62	70
South Dakota.....	52	83	71	202	197	300	200	125	93	100	.....	.....	.....	77	65	80
Nebraska.....	30	49	55	1,470	1,684	2,300	2,800	95	85	85	60	57	55	70	68	72
Kansas.....	40	29	46	3,463	3,636	2,700	6,700	92	110	60	64	34	50	60	45	66
Kentucky.....	64	51	49	8,351	7,869	6,900	9,600	52	65	56	72	45	52	83	78	74
Tennessee.....	76	42	49	7,538	7,051	3,900	8,900	55	75	55	67	32	48	82	72	68
Alabama.....	68	46	51	1,459	1,410	900	1,200	80	76	84	65	46	56	79	74	72
Mississippi.....	62	50	48	458	409	400	400	85	100	91	70	59	57	80	82	70
Louisiana.....	50	60	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	140	66	70	65	88	81	75	.....
Texas.....	68	52	57	483	425	300	500	100	110	100	58	48	58	70	74	71
Oklahoma.....	57	43	57	1,458	1,332	1,100	1,700	94	100	78	30	38	51	63	63	65
Arkansas.....	70	58	53	4,689	4,325	4,000	5,100	80	80	76	61	48	48	78	78	69
Montana.....	78	77	84	925	936	800	900	90	100	80	73	80	80	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	92	90	81	.....	.....	.....	140	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	82	75	70	3,884	3,711	3,300	3,100	75	85	88	89	58	64	92	72	75
New Mexico.....	88	71	64	888	829	600	800	95	100	100	82	70	72	87	83	72
Arizona.....	81	75	70	135	125	100	100	150	190	204	86	81	81	91	90	83
Utah.....	96	82	77	808	844	600	700	70	85	75	85	75	73	95	90	90
Nevada.....	67	75	74	150	150	200	300	138	180	110	65	72	70	90	90	78
Idaho.....	80	77	79	1,559	1,559	1,400	1,700	92	85	80	75	79	78	74	95	88
Washington.....	79	69	76	7,347	7,158	6,900	7,700	71	87	65	82	78	82	90	88	88
Oregon.....	75	79	77	3,294	3,338	3,500	4,100	76	84	73	79	82	80	89	90	88
California.....	88	55	77	5,582	5,385	3,000	5,700	65	100	70	88	70	80	92	79	88
United States.....	69.1	46.6	53.1	230,249	220,268	145,400	235,200	61.6	76.5	62.2	69.5	58.1	65.1	89.9	73.3	82.3

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 24.—Vegetables: Yield per acre, production, and price, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Cabbages.				Onions.				Tomatoes.				Beans (dry).		Lima beans.	
	Pro- duction. ¹		Price Sept. 15.		Pro- duction. ¹		Price Sept. 15.		Pro- duction. ¹		Price Sept. 15.		Pro- duction. ¹		Pro- duction. ¹	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Maine.....	90	80	115	170	81	80	96	110	90	83	65	85	89	83	96	85
New Hampshire.....	89	77	115	180	90	80	100	100	87	76	93	103	90	79	85	76
Vermont.....	92	80	183	175	92	78	98	100	91	70	120	108	90	75	.....	95
Massachusetts.....	100	84	95	140	110	71	78	97	95	79	75	65	90	84	91	84
Rhode Island.....	92	78	76	130	94	77	76	100	95	81	60	75	90	85	99	80
Connecticut.....	82	85	100	170	95	73	83	100	97	80	53	60	90	78	88	80
New York.....	85	60	45	99	90	74	80	89	92	68	52	75	81	65	90	75
New Jersey.....	85	80	50	125	83	83	85	80	80	86	40	53	88	87	88	90
Pennsylvania.....	85	73	185	205	89	83	89	87	91	80	60	65	87	78	88	78
Delaware.....	82	82	125	200	88	90	115	100	73	87	36	35	84	82	88	90
Maryland.....	78	73	150	200	80	84	130	80	75	80	55	36	81	76	80	84
Virginia.....	64	75	200	193	74	88	105	86	72	84	52	57	65	77	70	82
West Virginia.....	81	79	194	210	79	89	132	105	88	83	61	87	83	82	83	80
North Carolina.....	70	78	205	210	80	87	93	80	83	80	82	100	75	84	78	82
South Carolina.....	74	82	210	250	78	87	145	125	72	81	102	102	64	85	70	78
Georgia.....	76	78	240	242	80	88	145	120	81	84	105	110	84	82	83	81
Florida.....	82	87	250	295	.....	.....	170	150	77	89	120	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	80	68	180	200	84	75	100	98	87	77	60	68	85	75	85	75
Indiana.....	66	63	170	275	78	72	90	100	78	71	56	55	69	64	69	58
Illinois.....	58	60	240	275	65	66	125	109	64	61	85	85	59	57	60	50
Michigan.....	89	78	130	215	89	84	75	80	91	82	60	72	78	77	78	79
Wisconsin.....	84	84	190	140	87	81	102	94	89	80	80	80	81	86	83	88
Minnesota.....	86	83	220	160	87	88	102	83	91	90	78	90	86	90	90	85
Iowa.....	80	57	300	320	82	66	115	110	86	70	81	90	82	73	80	70
Missouri.....	50	34	240	330	64	54	140	120	62	40	70	80	45	30	51	33
North Dakota.....	85	90	305	280	90	90	150	160	88	85	150	150	80	90	83	69
South Dakota.....	78	70	250	300	80	80	140	110	82	75	105	100	76	80	80	81
Nebraska.....	75	45	250	295	81	60	130	135	81	54	105	120	76	75	77	40
Kansas.....	61	40	245	310	80	58	115	150	66	40	117	185	80	50	70	45
Kentucky.....	69	55	225	250	82	81	120	100	84	64	70	70	76	56	77	56
Tennessee.....	75	65	215	250	81	81	105	95	84	69	50	75	78	50	78	54
Alabama.....	78	80	247	260	82	83	135	110	81	81	95	110	82	70	82	80
Mississippi.....	74	80	265	300	85	85	105	145	75	80	73	80	78	70	70	81
Louisiana.....	75	80	400	190	76	88	90	125	75	77	.....	115	85	74	85	84
Texas.....	74	77	250	310	80	78	160	130	74	70	150	175	78	67	80	74
Oklahoma.....	47	38	300	325	72	62	130	130	54	41	150	160	66	60	71	57
Arkansas.....	68	69	300	300	83	78	110	110	75	73	74	70	78	60	78	67
Montana.....	90	91	140	150	93	90	100	110	95	92	100	150	85	98	.....	80
Wyoming.....	85	90	225	225	95	90	160	135	99	102	130	125	85	91	90	95
Colorado.....	101	88	75	155	95	80	60	125	103	91	100	125	105	85	87	85
New Mexico.....	93	80	215	235	95	83	120	150	91	75	150	160	90	69	80	71
Arizona.....	88	90	240	240	90	87	171	140	82	93	147	150	85	88	70	80
Utah.....	93	87	200	160	98	94	120	115	96	93	56	85	96	94	100	100
Nevada.....	87	94	220	225	100	95	125	150	100	100	125	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	87	91	188	200	95	90	125	102	84	87	134	100	76	96	90	90
Washington.....	80	85	180	200	85	86	90	105	84	85	125	170	90	89	88	90
Oregon.....	81	91	185	150	83	92	96	115	80	96	115	110	79	95	80	94
California.....	91	85	172	188	96	86	90	100	93	84	60	42	91	80	96	86
United States.....	80.2	71.2	150	179	84.4	77.6	103	103	78.2	77.0	63	68	81.7	75.7	82.4	76.5

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 25.—*Miscellaneous crops: Yield per acre, quality, and condition, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Broom corn.				Hops.				Sugar beets.		Sugar cane.		Sorghum.		Pea-nuts.		Cran-berries.	
	Yield per acre.		Production. ¹		Yield per acre.		Quality.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.		Condition Oct. 1.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Lbs.	Lbs.	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Maine.....																	74	73
New Hampshire.....																	85	67
Massachusetts.....																	98	76
Rhode Island.....																	85	85
Connecticut.....																	82	68
New York.....					450	550	79	90									86	62
New Jersey.....																	88	61
Virginia.....													76	84	79	86		
West Virginia.....													84	84				
North Carolina.....													83	87	80	84		
South Carolina.....											82	75	82	83	80	82		
Georgia.....											85	85	84	87	86	85		
Florida.....											83	90	88	90	91	90		
Ohio.....									88	83			86	81				
Indiana.....									81	78			80	78				80
Illinois.....	550	475	85	70					90	80			65	65				
Michigan.....									89	87			89	77			86	75
Wisconsin.....					1,200		98		90	87			87	91			90	82
Minnesota.....									89	86			90	91			85	
Iowa.....									89	86			84	79				
Missouri.....	450	407	68	46									65	48				
North Dakota.....										87								
South Dakota.....									94	83			85	75				
Nebraska.....	550	400	85	55					89	77			88	55				
Kansas.....	420	150	90	55					90	60			86	42				
Kentucky.....													86	70				
Tennessee.....	880	1,000	80	67									89	72	80	65		
Alabama.....											85	78	85	81	86	82		
Mississippi.....											79	82	81	81	84	83		
Louisiana.....											80	87	85	84	87	81		
Texas.....	650	300	70	56							82	75	91	73	85	73		
Oklahoma.....	370	250	76	45									78	56	76	60		
Arkansas.....	550		83								82	75	80	71	80	73		
Montana.....									95	97								
Wyoming.....									95	95								
Colorado.....	483	325	88	60					96	87								
New Mexico.....	500	225	95	65					93	84					82	65		
Arizona.....										90			94	90		95		
Utah.....									96	92			100	85				
Nevada.....									100	96								
Idaho.....									94	95								
Washington.....					1,480	1,615	97	94	88	95								
Oregon.....					950	1,250	94	100	85									
California.....					1,700	1,600	93	97	89	84						88		
United States..	414.2	272.6	79.1	50.3	985.3	1,149.8	92.2	96.4	91.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.9	70.2	83.9	83.6	91.5	71.5

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 26.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.*

State.	Sept. 15.									
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Sheep.		Milch cows.		Horses.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	8.50	7.55	8.10	7.15	4.80	4.32	60.00	50.10	205	195
New Hampshire.....	9.00	7.80	8.00	6.22	5.70	5.00	61.00	57.12	200	181
Vermont.....	8.50	7.32	5.80	4.98	4.40	3.65	56.00	47.38	162	158
Massachusetts.....	10.30	8.53	7.10	6.27	.....	.....	76.00	55.62	215	186
Rhode Island.....	9.80	8.53	.....	6.67	.....	.....	78.00	71.88	.....	217
Connecticut.....	10.20	8.90	8.00	8.17	6.90	6.17	73.70	62.17	205	203
New York.....	8.60	7.78	7.10	5.30	4.70	3.92	66.50	54.95	172	179
New Jersey.....	10.00	8.40	7.10	6.38	.....	4.18	70.00	56.80	155	168
Pennsylvania.....	8.89	8.22	7.60	6.12	5.40	4.70	62.80	51.38	170	174
Delaware.....	8.90	8.63	6.50	5.83	5.20	5.07	55.00	45.27	125	158
Maryland.....	8.70	8.00	7.20	5.62	5.30	4.45	54.00	38.80	130	142
Virginia.....	8.20	7.32	6.40	5.05	4.20	3.90	49.20	39.10	140	142
West Virginia.....	8.30	7.55	6.70	5.30	4.30	3.90	53.90	41.88	144	142
North Carolina.....	8.10	7.58	5.20	4.08	4.30	4.38	40.30	32.60	148	150
South Carolina.....	8.20	7.32	5.00	3.98	5.90	4.75	41.00	37.00	162	175
Georgia.....	8.40	7.18	5.00	3.80	4.80	4.05	40.50	32.52	160	156
Florida.....	7.00	6.22	5.30	4.62	5.00	.....	45.90	39.05	145	149
Ohio.....	8.80	8.15	7.40	5.82	4.40	3.65	63.00	49.85	156	161
Indiana.....	8.70	8.15	7.30	5.22	4.00	3.62	56.50	46.58	142	153
Illinois.....	8.40	7.88	7.40	5.88	4.70	3.88	64.00	51.22	137	154
Michigan.....	8.30	7.80	6.60	5.10	4.60	4.00	61.20	46.65	165	170
Wisconsin.....	8.30	7.60	6.00	4.68	5.10	3.85	67.10	50.68	174	172
Minnesota.....	7.80	7.28	6.10	4.45	4.50	3.90	62.10	44.92	153	160
Iowa.....	8.30	7.62	7.70	6.05	4.70	4.22	61.90	49.32	149	164
Missouri.....	8.00	7.62	6.80	5.55	4.20	3.60	54.50	45.38	110	127
North Dakota.....	7.20	6.70	5.80	4.42	4.80	4.30	65.70	47.55	136	150
South Dakota.....	7.80	7.18	6.80	5.22	4.60	4.25	66.70	46.22	127	138
Nebraska.....	8.00	7.40	7.00	5.72	5.40	4.38	67.00	48.15	122	129
Kansas.....	8.10	7.52	7.10	5.55	5.20	4.18	62.00	47.75	117	127
Kentucky.....	8.00	7.52	6.60	4.88	4.00	3.48	50.00	38.42	117	128
Tennessee.....	8.00	7.15	5.90	4.18	4.00	3.48	47.20	36.65	137	146
Alabama.....	7.40	7.02	4.60	3.25	5.00	4.18	39.10	30.28	131	129
Mississippi.....	6.60	6.80	4.50	3.45	4.30	3.75	40.00	30.75	115	120
Louisiana.....	7.40	6.05	5.30	4.35	4.50	5.10	42.00	31.98	105	94
Texas.....	7.60	6.92	5.50	4.18	4.70	4.25	53.20	43.35	88	96
Oklahoma.....	7.80	7.50	5.80	4.48	4.40	4.10	55.40	43.05	97	103
Arkansas.....	6.60	6.10	4.80	3.78	4.10	3.52	40.50	31.65	97	108
Montana.....	7.40	7.88	6.70	5.58	6.00	4.28	78.90	59.00	125	137
Wyoming.....	8.20	7.80	7.10	5.40	5.60	4.65	86.00	58.62	99	108
Colorado.....	8.30	7.62	6.70	5.28	4.50	4.40	73.00	54.02	105	121
New Mexico.....	8.20	7.40	6.00	5.28	4.60	4.35	65.10	51.00	69	78
Arizona.....	8.10	8.10	6.10	5.75	3.00	4.10	80.00	61.00	120	108
Utah.....	7.50	7.20	5.80	4.90	5.40	5.08	70.30	49.92	125	114
Nevada.....	8.80	8.27	6.80	5.42	5.20	4.30	77.00	67.33	125	119
Idaho.....	8.00	7.45	6.00	5.28	4.70	3.88	77.90	56.02	109	134
Washington.....	8.00	8.18	6.20	5.60	5.00	4.60	76.00	62.70	123	143
Oregon.....	7.90	8.25	6.10	5.63	4.50	4.80	67.00	53.35	105	113
California.....	8.80	7.42	6.60	6.10	5.00	4.95	72.50	55.50	110	144
United States.....	8.11	7.49	6.38	5.09	4.80	4.26	59.58	46.87	132.47	141.53

TABLE 26.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

State.	Oct. 1..									
	Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Rye.		Hay.	
	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Maine.....	31	31	33	30	14.7	14.2	.....	.....	13.20	13.46
New Hampshire.....	34	32	35	33	15.0	14.6	90	.....	16.80	16.28
Vermont.....	33	31	29	29	14.1	13.6	69	.....	14.50	13.40
Massachusetts.....	36	34	41	38	19.1	17.0	99	97	20.00	20.56
Rhode Island.....	34	34	39	38	19.5	17.8	110	.....	22.00	21.84
Connecticut.....	37	35	38	37	18.5	16.7	100	93	20.00	20.12
New York.....	32	30	33	29	16.9	14.9	85	79	14.80	15.04
New Jersey.....	34	33	35	33	18.0	17.3	86	78	19.50	18.46
Pennsylvania.....	31	30	28	27	14.9	13.6	79	78	14.09	15.48
Delaware.....	31	27	25	27	15.5	14.5	82	75	13.89	14.90
Maryland.....	28	27	26	25	15.9	14.8	84	78	15.89	16.08
Virginia.....	25	24	24	22	14.2	14.3	87	84	17.50	15.76
West Virginia.....	26	24	24	22	13.9	12.6	90	83	16.90	14.54
North Carolina.....	24	24	23	21	12.6	11.9	97	99	17.50	15.60
South Carolina.....	26	25	24	23	13.1	12.2	136	149	17.80	17.92
Georgia.....	24	24	23	22	13.5	13.3	105	141	16.50	17.56
Florida.....	33	32	28	26	16.7	14.5	.....	.....	17.10	16.08
Ohio.....	27	25	25	23	12.9	11.9	78	76	13.90	13.20
Indiana.....	24	23	23	22	12.2	11.1	82	71	11.80	12.52
Illinois.....	27	25	22	21	11.9	11.2	83	76	14.50	12.70
Michigan.....	27	26	24	22	12.6	11.4	79	69	12.40	13.26
Wisconsin.....	30	28	23	21	12.4	11.2	78	68	9.90	12.32
Minnesota.....	27	26	22	20	11.0	9.7	77	62	6.20	7.80
Iowa.....	27	25	21	19	11.3	10.6	76	67	10.30	9.40
Missouri.....	23	22	19	18	11.2	10.3	88	80	14.70	19.76
North Dakota.....	26	24	21	20	11.0	10.0	76	60	5.20	5.52
South Dakota.....	25	24	19	19	9.9	9.1	.....	61	5.30	6.52
Nebraska.....	24	23	19	18	10.5	9.6	63	61	7.00	8.08
Kansas.....	25	24	19	18	10.6	9.4	74	78	8.30	8.52
Kentucky.....	21	20	19	19	11.4	11.0	93	87	16.50	14.14
Tennessee.....	19	19	18	18	11.5	10.8	99	96	18.00	14.74
Alabama.....	23	21	21	20	13.6	12.2	153	135	14.40	13.42
Mississippi.....	23	22	21	20	12.3	11.9	.....	.....	12.30	11.86
Louisiana.....	28	26	23	20	13.6	13.4	.....	.....	12.60	11.04
Texas.....	23	23	18	18	10.5	9.7	97	106	9.10	11.28
Oklahoma.....	24	23	17	17	9.7	9.2	80	99	8.20	7.90
Arkansas.....	24	22	20	19	12.5	10.1	97	102	13.40	11.42
Montana.....	32	33	29	32	14.4	14.6	64	67	8.50	9.84
Wyoming.....	31	30	27	29	14.1	14.6	81	.....	7.40	9.56
Colorado.....	30	29	29	27	14.1	13.1	60	65	8.00	9.48
New Mexico.....	35	32	29	28	13.9	13.1	.....	.....	10.50	11.02
Arizona.....	34	35	35	34	18.2	16.8	.....	.....	8.50	10.54
Utah.....	33	31	27	25	13.3	13.0	65	63	8.20	8.44
Nevada.....	42	37	45	39	21.0	18.8	.....	.....	10.50	9.38
Idaho.....	30	32	26	29	11.7	12.5	.....	66	6.40	7.68
Washington.....	33	33	33	32	13.2	13.9	74	81	10.60	11.50
Oregon.....	31	32	31	29	13.8	12.2	90	87	8.20	9.28
California.....	30	32	35	34	15.5	14.8	100	81	7.50	11.20
United States.....	26.0	25.6	23.5	22.0	12.5	11.6	79.0	72.0	11.77	12.07

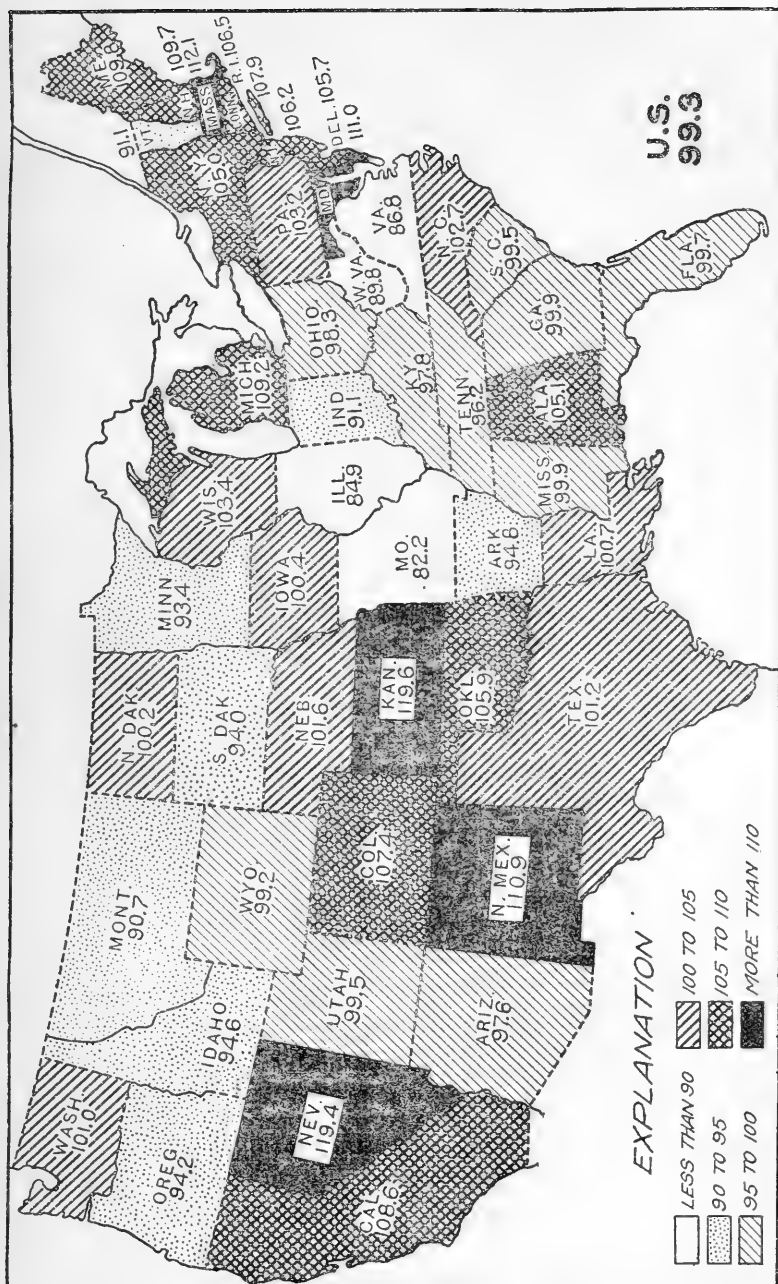
TABLE 27.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	Sept. 15—					Oct. 15—		Aug. 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 lbs..	\$8.11	\$7.68	\$7.47	\$6.53	\$8.27	\$7.60	\$7.70	\$8.11	\$7.79	\$7.11
Beef cattle.....do.	6.38	5.92	5.35	4.43	4.65	6.05	5.36	6.47	5.91	5.37
Veal calves.....do.	8.06	7.73	6.83	6.11	6.43	7.72	6.90	8.08	7.53	6.62
Sheep.....do.	4.80	4.23	4.11	3.91	4.81	4.16	4.19	4.87	4.32	4.26
Lambs.....do.	6.27	5.51	5.49	5.02	5.85	5.51	5.42	6.26	5.50	5.60
Milch cows.....per head..	59.58	55.78	46.79	42.22	42.68	56.47	47.30	60.72	54.78	46.11
Horses.....do.	132.00	141.00	141.00	139.00	145.00	138.00	140.00	135.00	141.00	142.00
Honey, comb.....per lb.	.137	.138	.135	.137	.134	.139	.136	.135	.138	.137
Wool, unwashed.....do.	.136	.158	.187	.156	.177	.155	.185	.187	.158	.188
Peanuts.....do.	.050	.049	.048	.051	.045	.048	.047	.049	.049	.050
Apples.....per bu.	.62	.76	.62	.70	.74	.86	.61	.69	.75	.68
Peaches.....do.	1.37	1.36	1.10	1.29	1.15	1.45	1.05	1.05	1.26	1.08
Pears.....do.	.93	1.19	1.00	1.04	1.01	.96	.83	.99	1.10	1.06
Beans.....do.	2.46	2.08	2.38	2.26	2.28	2.25	2.34	2.54	2.11	2.40
Sweet potatoes.....do.	.90	.90	.89	.98	.80	.78	.80	.98	.99	1.02
Tomatoes.....do.	.63	.68	.59	.....	.....	.73	.62	.92	.96	.....
Onions.....do.	1.03	1.04	.89	1.04	.99	1.10	.85	1.38	1.05	1.00
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs..	1.50	1.79	1.25	1.94	1.94	1.69	1.08	1.74	2.15	1.88
Clover seed.....per bu.	9.10	7.31	9.39	10.19	8.27	7.00	9.37	8.76	9.37	9.80
Timothy seed.....do.	2.46	2.13	2.09	6.65	3.77	2.02	1.95	2.43	2.01	3.20
Alfalfa seed.....do.	7.21	7.42	9.02	.....	.....	6.96	7.87	6.81	7.96	8.58
Broom corn.....per ton.	77.00	106.00	77.00	92.00	139.00	102.00	70.00	91.00	91.00	83.00
Cotton seed.....do.	13.85	21.07	17.61	18.09	26.23	22.01	18.04	20.16	20.24	18.02
Hops.....per lb.	.244	.209	.198	.406	.....	.295	.222	.200	.....	.188
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bu.	10.76	10.22	11.61	.....	.....	9.32	11.28	10.39	11.94	11.78
Timothy seed.....do.	3.25	2.84	3.06	.....	.....	2.85	2.84	3.17	2.76	3.89
Alfalfa seed.....do.	8.85	8.96	10.52	.....	.....	8.73	9.84	7.79	10.06	10.07
Bran.....per ton.	27.86	26.59	26.82	26.09	24.95	26.52	26.58	27.24	25.10	27.41

TABLE 28.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Product and market.	Oct. 1, 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$1.02 - \$1.04	\$1.01½ - \$1.18½	\$0.80 - \$1.14	\$0.90 - \$0.96	\$0.98 - \$1.10
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	1.05 - 1.05½	1.01 - 1.23½	.85½ - 1.16	.88½ - .95½	1.01 - 1.07
No. 2 red winter, New York.....	1.14½ - 1.14½	1.13 - 1.31½	.95 - 1.22	.96½ - .99½	1.03½ - 1.06
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.74½ - .74½	.77½ - .82½	.77½ - .87	.72 - .78	.68 - .79½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.72 - .72½	.72½ - .83½	.74 - .86	.71½ - .78½	.68½ - .79
No. 2 mixed, New York.....	.....	.....	.82 - .93½	.....	.....
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.44½ - .46	.45 - .52	.34 - .50	.41½ - .44½	.31 - .34½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.44½ - .45½	.44 - .51½	.33½ - .48½	.40½ - .43½	.31 - .34½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.92 - .93	.90 - 1.00½	.67 - 1.01	.64½ - .70	.66½ - .71
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.50 - 16.50	14.50 - 16.50	15.00 - 18.50	16.00 - 19.50	15.00 - 22.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.45 - .50	.35 - .50	.35 - .37	.39 - .43	.20 - .30
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.25 - .25	.25 - .25	.25 - .25	.20 - .21	.23 - .25
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.31 - .32	.31 - .33	.32 - .33	.29 - .29	.36 - .36
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	7.90 - 8.45	7.90 - 9.25	7.90 - 9.90	7.50 - 9.25	7.60 - 9.27½
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.29½ - .29½	.30 - .32½	.28½ - .32	.30 - .32½	.27½ - .32
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.29 - .29	.29 - .30½	.28 - .30½	.30 - .31	.25 - .30
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.31 - .42	.30 - .42	.27 - .36	.30 - .46	.27 - .42
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.20½ - .20½	.20½ - .22½	.19 - .21½	.12 - .24	.19½ - .22
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.15½ - .15½	.15 - .16	.14½ - .16½	.15½ - .16½	.15½ - .16½

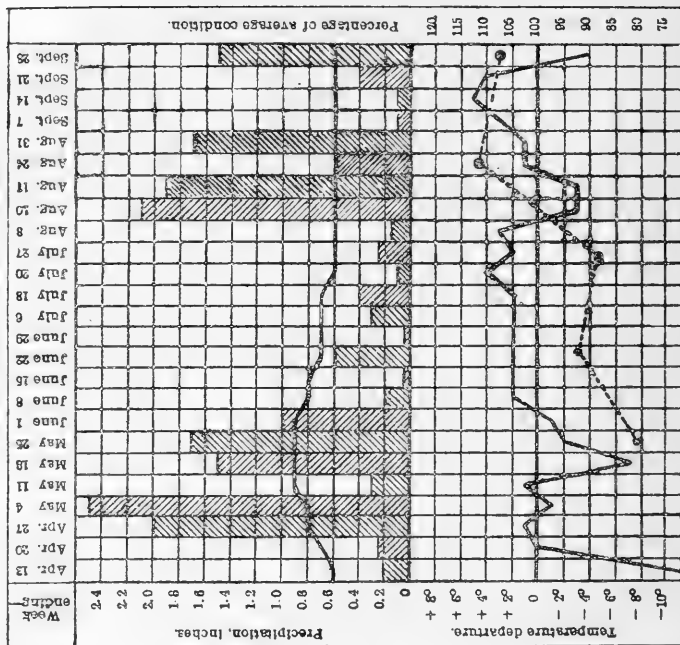
¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.



Crop conditions October 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the 10-year average (not normal) condition October 1.

COTTON REGION.

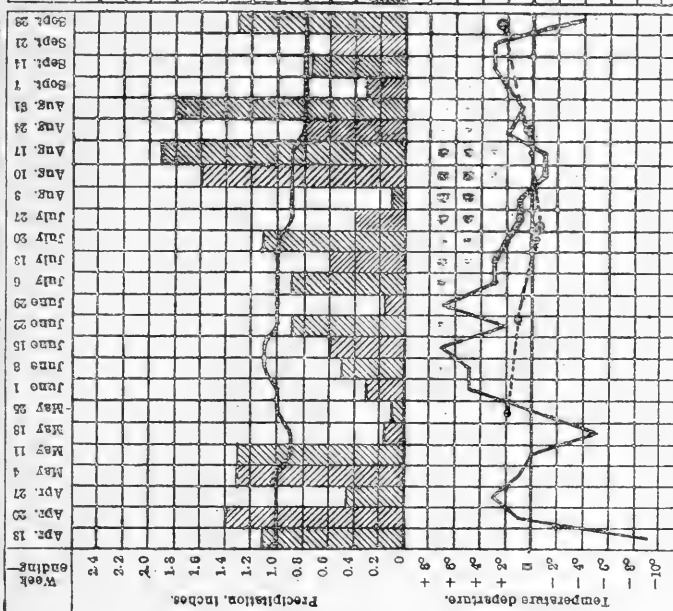
Western Section: Texas and Oklahoma.



DIAGRAMS SHOWING WEEKLY WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE PROGRESS OF CROPS IN THE PRINCIPAL COTTON, CORN, AND WHEAT REGIONS, FOR THE SEASON APRIL 6 TO DATE.

The diagrams shown on this and the following page indicate graphically by weeks the progress of the season's weather as compared with the normal in the several principal crop-growing districts, especially the cotton, and corn and wheat regions. They also show the percentage of the average condition by months, when available, of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops on the dates and for the States indicated on each chart, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

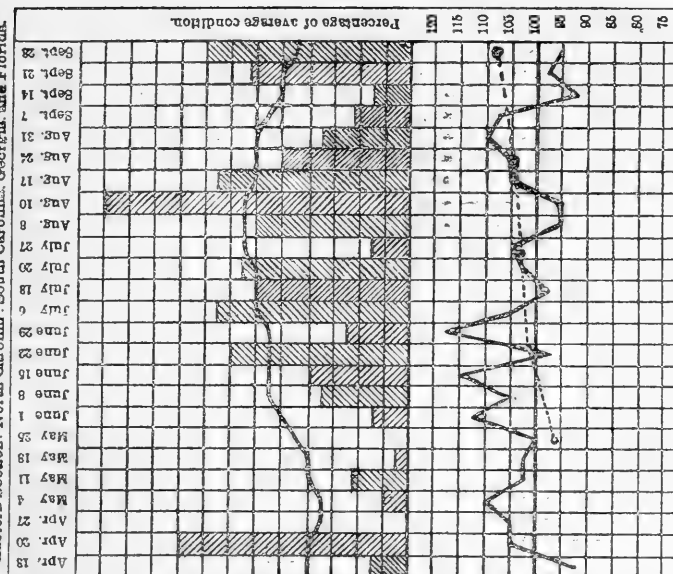
Central Section: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.



Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of cotton on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

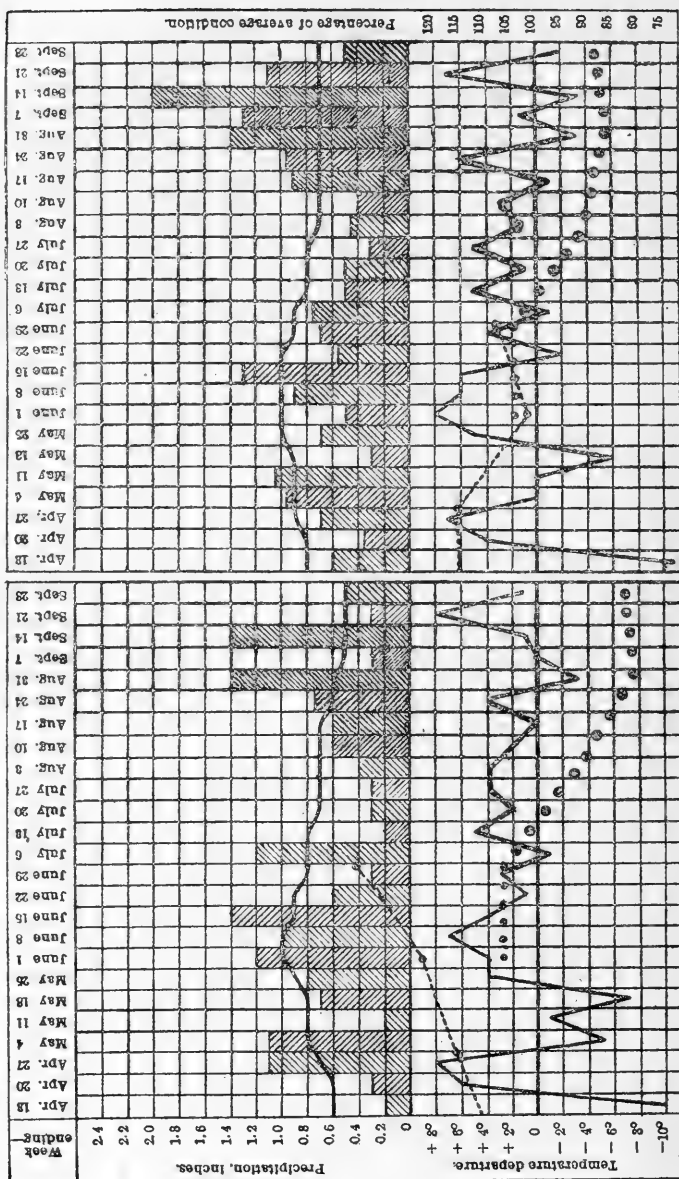
Eastern Section: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.



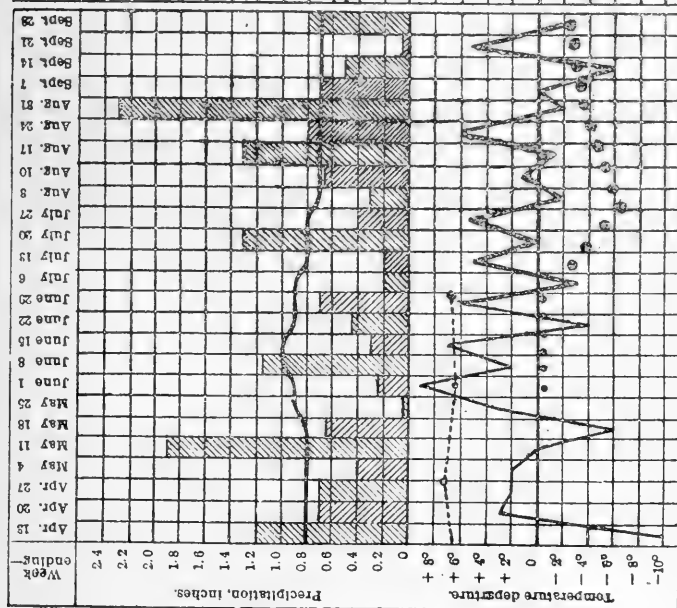
CORN AND WHEAT REGIONS.

Central Section: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.

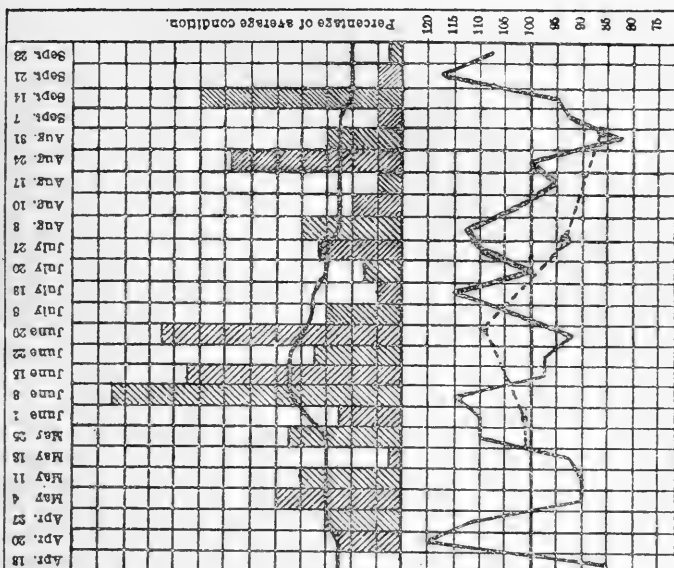
Western Section: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.



Eastern Section: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.



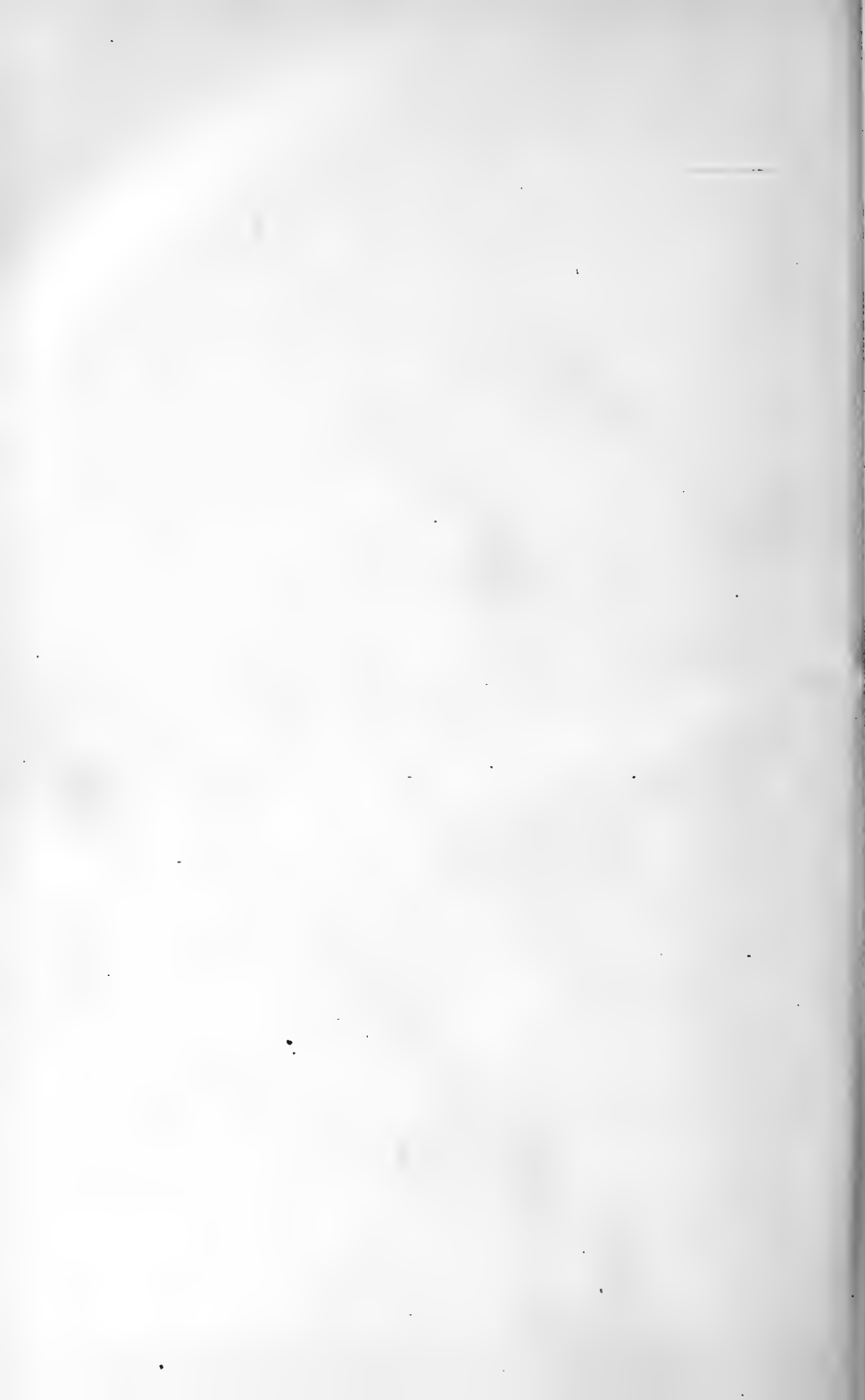
Spring wheat region: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.



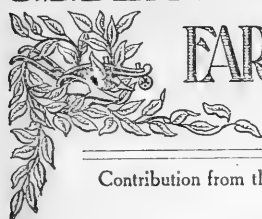
Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of wheat on its dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 percent being indicated by the figures on the right.

..... Average condition of corn to October 1.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN

641



Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.
November 23, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF DECEMBER CROP REPORTS.

On Thursday, December 10, at 2.00 p. m., the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, will issue an estimate of the total production of cotton this season.

A final estimate and review of crop production and values this year will be issued on Tuesday, December 15, at 12.30.

On Thursday, December 17, at 12.30 p. m., an estimate of winter wheat and rye acreage and condition will be issued.

CROP REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

The preliminary estimates of crop production this year indicate that the aggregate per acre yields of all crops will be about 9.4 per cent larger than last year's yields, about 2.3 per cent larger than their 10-year average, but nearly 5 per cent smaller than in 1912, which year stands as the record for large crop yields. The early part of the present season was rather unfavorable to crop growth, the early summer being severely hot and dry in many States. As the season progressed, however, prospects improved and the final outturn of crops is better than had been forecast at any time during the growing season. The improving tendency of the season may be seen from the monthly forecast of production from the condition

reports, as shown in Table 4. From July 1 to the time of harvest nearly all crops showed an enlargement in the production forecast.

Most crops have produced larger yields this year than last year, important exceptions being flaxseed and clover seed. The total production of corn this year is expected to be about 10.6 per cent larger than last year's total production, the wheat crop 16.8 per cent larger, oats 1.6 per cent larger, barley 10.3 per cent larger, buckwheat 23.1 per cent larger, potatoes 22.6 per cent larger, sweet potatoes 5.1 per cent smaller, hay 7 per cent larger, cotton between 8 and 9 per cent larger, tobacco about 3 per cent larger, apples about 78 per cent larger, sugar beets 9 per cent smaller, and flaxseed 10.5 per cent smaller than the total production of last year.

Prices which producers are receiving for grain crops are somewhat higher than received from last year's crops, notwithstanding increased production, but there has been a considerable decline in potatoes and apples, and a marked decline in the price of cotton. On the basis of prices prevailing on November 1, 1914, and November 1, 1913, the total valuation of crop production in 1914 of the 12 crops shown in Table 1 is 2.1 per cent higher this year than last year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

TABLE 1.—Yield per acre, production, quality, and farm price of principal crops: Total for the United States.

Crops.	Yield per acre.			Production (000 omitted).		Quality.		Price, Nov. 1.	
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913, final.	1914	1913	1914 ¹	1913 ¹
Corn.....bushels..	25.8	23.1	26.7	2,705,692	2,446,988	P. ct. 85.1	P. ct. 82.2	Cents. 69.7	Cents. 70.7
Wheat.....do.....	16.7	15.2	14.4	891,950	763,380	89.7	93.2	96.2	77.0
Oats.....do.....	29.7	29.2	29.9	1,139,741	1,121,768	86.5	89.1	42.5	37.9
Barley.....do.....	26.1	23.8	25.2	196,568	178,189	87.5	86.4	51.3	54.7
Rye.....do.....	16.8	16.2	16.2	42,664	41,381	94.0	94.0	80.6	63.2
Buckwheat.....do.....	21.4	17.2	19.7	17,025	13,833	61.6	86.5	78.1	75.5
Potatoes.....do.....	109.6	90.4	96.6	406,288	331,525	90.9	87.8	54.0	69.6
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	94.5	94.5	91.6	56,030	59,057	89.8	87.8	76.3	75.7
Hay.....tons.....	1.42	1.31	1.40	68,604	61,116	92.1	91.7	11.71	12.26
Cotton.....pounds..	200.6	182.0	187.2	7,341,000	6,772,000	-----	-----	6.3	13.0
Tobacco.....do.....	853.8	784.3	823.8	982,715	952,734	86.4	84.7	-----	-----
Flaxseed.....bushels..	8.3	7.8	9.0	15,973	17,853	90.4	91.2	118.7	118.7
Apples.....do.....	-----	-----	-----	² 258,862	145,410	85.3	70.2	³ 56.0	³ 85.6
Sugar beets.....tons..	10.6	9.76	9.96	5,147	5,659	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hemp.....pounds..	817	894	-----	4,017	5,647	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Hay, dollars per ton; cotton, cents per pound; other products, cents per bushel.

² Forecast from November condition.

³ Average, Oct. 15.

TABLE 2.—*Production of various products, expressed in percentages of a "full crop," 1912-1914: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	1914	1913	1912	Crop.	1914	1913	1912
Fruits:	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	Vegetables—Con.	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Apples.....	74.5	44.6	69.9	Cauliflower (Cal.).....	96.0	90.0	90.0
Apricots (Cal.).....	80.0	61.0	80.0	Celery (Cal.).....	96.0	92.0	96.0
Blackberries.....	70.8	74.6	71.5	Onions.....	84.4	77.6	90.5
Cantaloupes.....	83.7	78.1	79.8	Tomatoes.....	78.2	77.0	85.3
Cranberries.....	91.0	70.0	78.7	Miscellaneous:			
Grapefruit (Fla.).....	¹ 89.0	¹ 80.0	¹ 95.0	Alfalfa.....	93.9	83.3	94.2
Grapes.....	89.8	72.8	87.8	Alfalfa seed.....	77.3	89.4	84.2
Lemons.....	¹ 95.0	¹ 65.0	¹ 92.0	Almonds (Cal.).....	85.0	50.0	81.0
Limes (Fla.).....	¹ 85.0	¹ 90.0	¹ 85.0	Broom corn.....	79.1	50.3	82.9
Oranges.....	¹ 89.1	¹ 82.2	¹ 92.9	Clover hay.....	73.5	81.0	83.0
Peaches.....	63.0	47.6	68.4	Clover seed.....	70.2	80.5	74.5
Pears.....	71.1	58.7	73.5	Fl Hemp.....	70.0	55.0	77.0
Pineapples (Fla.).....	68.0	88.0	92.0	Kafir corn (grain).....	96.4	52.8	156.2
Prunes (Cal.).....	78.0	63.0	88.0	Kafir corn (forage).....	86.7	55.1	88.6
Raspberries.....	80.5	72.9	77.4	Millet hay.....	80.4	61.8	86.0
Strawberries.....	74.2	73.6	89.2	Millet seed.....	75.1	62.1	80.2
Watermelons.....	81.8	75.7	80.6	Olives (Cal.).....	¹ 88.0	¹ 76.0	¹ 72.0
Vegetables:				Peanuts.....	89.4	84.3	82.0
Beans (dry).....	81.7	75.7	81.7	Sugar beets.....	¹ 94.3	¹ 89.0	¹ 92.9
Beans (lima).....	82.4	76.5	83.2	Sugar cane.....	¹ 88.6	¹ 85.0	¹ 78.1
Cabbages.....	80.2	71.2	90.6	Walnuts (Cal.).....	78.0	77.0	86.0

¹ Condition Nov. 1.TABLE 3.—*Average of yields this year of all crops combined, duly weighted by States, compared, first, with last year and, second, with the average yields of recent years (mostly 10 years).*

State.	Crop yields, 1914, compared—		State.	Crop yields, 1914, compared—	
	With 1913.	With average.		With 1913.	With average.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Maine.....	116.9	118.4	North Dakota.....	110.2	99.2
New Hampshire.....	128.4	113.8	South Dakota.....	110.6	93.6
Vermont.....	105.5	102.7	Nebraska.....	129.1	102.9
Massachusetts.....	120.6	116.3	Kansas.....	192.2	124.2
Rhode Island.....	111.7	113.4	Kentucky.....	121.3	101.9
Connecticut.....	116.8	111.7	Tennessee.....	111.1	98.5
New York.....	120.7	110.7	Alabama.....	110.3	110.1
New Jersey.....	104.8	104.9	Mississippi.....	103.7	103.1
Pennsylvania.....	107.7	105.5	Louisiana.....	101.6	103.7
Delaware.....	113.6	109.3	Texas.....	100.7	103.7
Maryland.....	122.4	112.9	Oklahoma.....	163.5	105.6
Virginia.....	85.2	89.9	Arkansas.....	102.2	96.9
West Virginia.....	100.9	94.7	Montana.....	94.3	90.2
North Carolina.....	105.6	108.1	Wyoming.....	106.0	97.9
South Carolina.....	99.4	103.7	Colorado.....	118.0	106.6
Georgia.....	107.8	111.2	New Mexico.....	129.8	110.0
Florida.....	102.0	112.0	Arizona.....	85.6	97.9
Ohio.....	104.0	100.1	Utah.....	108.1	100.2
Indiana.....	97.6	92.7	Nevada.....	112.5	118.6
Illinois.....	105.2	85.3	Idaho.....	93.7	95.4
Michigan.....	118.1	111.4	Washington.....	100.9	101.4
Wisconsin.....	97.8	106.3	Oregon.....	91.9	95.0
Minnesota.....	84.2	94.7	California.....	123.0	109.9
Iowa.....	103.8	101.9			
Missouri.....	115.2	84.6	United States.....	109.4	102.3

TABLE 4.—*Forecasts from condition, for crops and months indicated, 1914, and preliminary estimates of production.*

[Thousands; 000 omitted.]

	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber. ¹
Winter wheat.....bushels.....	633,147	652,975	¹ 675,115			
Spring wheat.....do.....	262,135	274,003	236,120	221,482	¹ 216,835	
Corn.....do.....		2,916,572	2,634,214	2,598,417	2,676,270	2,705,692
Oats.....do.....	1,216,223	1,199,805	1,153,240	1,115,548	¹ 1,139,741	
Barley.....do.....	206,430	211,319	202,660	199,575	¹ 166,568	
Potatoes.....do.....		360,614	369,634	370,663	383,619	496,238
Sweet potatoes.....do.....		49,474	49,886	54,958	55,364	56,030
Buckwheat.....do.....			16,897	17,106	16,882	17,025
Tobacco.....pounds.....		756,961	791,379	882,473	954,245	982,715
Flaxseed.....bushels.....		17,665	16,820	15,426	16,825	15,573
Hay.....tons.....			69,464	¹ 68,604		
Apples.....bushels.....			210,300	220,268	230,249	258,862
Rice.....do.....		23,619	23,925	24,437	24,453	

¹ Preliminary estimate of production.**PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF SUGAR BEETS AND BEET SUGAR, 1914.**By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief, Division of Crop Records.*

Reports from sugar-beet factories, based chiefly upon results for the beginning of the campaign, indicate that the area of beets harvested for sugar making in 1914 will be 486,000 acres, and the production 5,147,000 tons. The total sugar production, according to these preliminary returns, is expected to be 664,000 short tons, which is about 69,000 tons less than in 1913, and nearly 29,000 less than in 1912.

While the beet crop is approximately 500,000 tons less in 1914 than in 1913, the average yield per acre in 1914 was exceeded only twice in the past 14 years; once in 1906, when the average yield was 11.26 tons per acre, and again in 1911, when the average was 10.68.

The average yield of sugar per ton of beets promises to be practically the same in 1914 as in 1913. Details of the estimates for 1914 with comparisons for earlier years, are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Preliminary estimate of sugar beets and beet sugar in 1914 and final estimates for 1913 and 1912.*

State, and year of beet harvest.	Beets.					Sugar production.	Average extrac- tion of sugar.	
	Area har- vested.	Production.		Value.			Percent- age of beets.	Per short ton of beets.
		Total.	Average per acre.	Total.	Average price per per ton.			
California:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1914, preliminary.	107,000	996,000	9.3	5,797,000	5.82	146,000	14.7	294
1913.....	127,610	1,138,003	8.92	6,912,000	6.10	171,208	15.05	301
1912.....	111,416	1,004,328	9.01	6,488,000	6.46	158,904	15.82	316
Colorado:								
1914, preliminary.	132,000	1,552,000	11.7	8,642,000	5.57	191,000	12.3	246
1913.....	168,410	1,840,653	10.93	10,437,000	5.67	229,274	12.46	249
1912.....	144,999	1,641,861	11.32	9,785,000	5.96	216,010	13.16	263
Idaho:								
1914, preliminary.	25,000	260,000	10.5	1,299,000	5.00	35,000	13.5	272
1913.....	22,497	222,612	9.9	1,111,000	4.99	29,620	13.31	266
1912.....	19,952	170,619	8.55	884,000	5.18	21,761	14.51	290
Michigan:								
1914, preliminary.	100,000	915,000	9.2	4,785,000	5.23	114,000	12.5	250
1913.....	107,935	955,242	8.85	5,665,000	5.93	122,424	12.82	256
1912.....	124,241	838,784	6.75	4,773,000	5.69	95,049	11.33	227
Ohio:								
1914, preliminary.	17,000	182,000	10.9	919,000	5.05	21,000	11.5	228
1913.....	30,661	240,435	7.81	1,284,000	5.34	28,687	11.93	239
1912.....	27,062	263,005	9.72	1,397,000	5.31	28,503	10.84	217
Utah:								
1914, preliminary.	32,000	571,000	13.5	2,818,000	4.91	74,000	13.0	258
1913.....	39,472	481,863	12.21	2,318,000	4.81	57,231	11.88	238
1912.....	37,000	445,130	12.03	2,181,000	4.90	69,571	13.38	168
Other States: ²								
1914, preliminary.	63,000	671,000	10.7	3,690,000	5.50	83,000	12.4	247
1913.....	83,391	780,654	9.48	4,473,000	5.73	94,957	12.16	243
1912.....	90,630	860,650	9.78	5,013,000	5.82	109,758	12.75	245
United States:								
1914, preliminary.	486,000	5,147,000	10.6	27,950,000	5.43	664,000	12.9	258
1913.....	580,006	5,659,463	9.76	32,230,000	5.69	733,401	12.96	259
1912.....	555,300	5,224,377	9.41	30,521,000	5.84	692,556	13.26	265

¹ 1 ton=2,000 pounds.² Include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE, 1914.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief, Division of Crop Records.*

Returns from sugar factories in Louisiana indicate that during the 1914 campaign about 3,600,000 short tons of cane are expected to be used for sugar. This does not include cane used for sirup nor that reserved for planting. This estimate is based upon expectations at the opening of the campaign, about November 1, and is, of course, subject to modification when final reports are available from factory records after the season is over. Final returns for 1913 showed that 4,214,000 tons of cane were crushed for sugar. The preliminary estimate for 1913, based upon expectations at the beginning of the sugar-making season, was about 5,000,000 tons, or 800,000 in excess of the final estimate.

TABLE 6.—*Preliminary estimate of the cane used and to be used for sugar in Louisiana in 1914, and final returns for cane used and sugar made in 1911-1913.*

[1 short ton=2,000 pounds.]

Year.	Cane used for sugar.	Average sugar made per ton of cane.	Sugar made. ¹
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1914, preliminary.....	3,600,000		
1913.....	4,214,000	139	292,698
1912.....	2,162,574	142	153,573
1911.....	5,887,292	120	352,874

¹ Expressed in long tons (2,240 pounds), the sugar crops of 1913, 1912, and 1911 were respectively 261,338, 137,119, and 315,066.

HOPS CONSUMPTION.

The total hop movement of the United States for the past 9 years is shown in Table 7. The figures on the quantity consumed by brewers have been compiled from the records of the Treasury Department.

TABLE 7.—*Hop consumption and movement, 1906-1914.*

Year ending June 30—	Consumed by brewers.	Exports.		Total of brewers' consumption and exports.	Imports.	Net domestic movement.
		Domestic.	Foreign.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1914.....	43,987,623	24,262,896	30,224	68,280,743	5,382,025	62,952,718
1913.....	44,237,735	17,591,195	35,859	61,864,789	8,494,144	53,370,645
1912.....	42,436,665	12,190,663	35,869	54,663,197	2,991,125	51,672,072
1911.....	45,068,811	13,104,774	17,974	58,191,559	8,557,531	49,634,028
1910.....	43,293,764	10,589,254	14,590	53,897,608	3,206,560	50,697,048
1909.....	40,813,804	10,446,884	26,197	51,286,885	7,386,574	43,900,311
1908.....	42,988,257	22,920,480	94,631	66,003,368	8,493,265	57,510,103
1907.....	41,294,839	16,869,534	8,714	61,113,087	6,211,593	54,901,494
1906.....	41,620,172	13,026,904	32,454	54,679,530	10,113,989	44,565,541

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 8.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Nov. 1—			Oct. 1, 1914.	Nov. 1—			Oct. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Oranges, condition.....	82	88	100	83	92	80	90	90
Lemons, condition.....					55	65	92	89
Limes, condition.....	85	90	85	87				
Grapefruit, condition.....	89	80	95	87				
Pears, production ¹	70	35	43		87	72	88	
Olives, condition.....					88	76	72	88
Almonds, production ¹					85	50	81	
Walnuts, production ¹					78	77	86	
Velvet beans, condition.....	87	87		88				
Grapes:								
For raisins—								
Yield per acre..... pounds.					5,300	4,000	5,000	
Production ¹					91	79	88	
Quality.....					96	88	90	
For table, condition.....					93	84	89	93

¹ Compared with a full crop.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 7.1 per cent during October; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during October 4.3 per cent. Exclusive of cotton the decline during October was 6.1 per cent, compared with the average of 4.3 per cent in October of the past six years. The greater decline this year than usual is due (1) to steady improvement in prospective yields during October, and (2) to the leveling downward resulting from a transition from a year of small production and high prices to a year of large production and lower prices, notably in case of corn and potatoes.

On November 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 5.4 per cent lower than a year ago, 7.1 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 0.2 per cent higher than the average of the past 6 years on November 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 5.8 per cent during the month from September 15 to October 15. This compares with an average decline from September 15 to October 15 in the past 4 years of 1.2 per cent.

On October 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.14 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.12 a year ago, \$6.86 2 years ago, \$5.58 3 years ago, and \$6.80 4 years ago on October 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 28-34.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY, *Statistical Scientist.*

As a result of the war in Europe, a world-wide tendency exists to increase the acreage of wheat for the 1915 harvest. If prevailing sentiment should be realized, doubtless the most extensive area in the history of the world will be seeded during the present autumn and coming spring. The tendency is universal. A prospective heavy demand for this important food grain by the importing countries of western Europe is likely, if seeding conditions favor, to give extraordinary stimulus to sowings of both winter and spring varieties in the two great exporting countries of North America, and to those sowings now being finished under auspicious circumstances in British India. In the southern hemisphere seeding was completed before the war began, and the effect of present economic conditions upon extension of areas there will be manifest only in the spring and summer of 1915. It is pertinent to note, however, that the extent of land now under wheat in Argentina for the approaching midwinter harvest is, owing to a wet seedtime, 761,000 acres less than that of last year and that the growing Australian crop has been so reduced by drought that there will be little or none for export. The promise of Argen-

tina, notwithstanding the reduced acreage, is for a total yield much in excess of that of last year.

In Europe, where ordinarily over half the world's wheat is produced, the indications are that all available labor resources, in both neutral and contending nations, will be utilized to the utmost for getting in full or increased areas. A wide extension of sowings in some countries is assured. In Italy, whose wheat acreage is ordinarily second in extent to that of no State in Europe, excepting Russia, 1,000,000 acres, it is said, will be added to the crop. In the contending countries reports indicate that, notwithstanding the dearth of customary farm labor caused by the war, extraordinary efforts are being exerted in autumn seeding. The services of women and children, men exempt from military service, refugees, prisoners of war, and soldiers temporarily relieved from the ranks are being utilized in the fields as occasions permit and require. Because of strained labor conditions and of the occupation of certain territory during seedtime by contending troops, some local contractions of area seem inevitable in some of the countries actually engaged in war. The reduction, however, is likely to be compensated by increased sowings in neutral nations; and in Europe, as a whole, no extensive diminution of the wheat acreage seems imminent. The slight decline, as officially returned, in the area sown to winter wheat in Russia this fall was due chiefly to adverse weather and is of little significance, since by far the larger proportion of the Russian wheat lands is invariably devoted to the culture of spring wheat.

In western Europe, particularly in England and France, the autumn sowings of wheat are, from various causes, now somewhat in arrears, but as a large part of these countries is favored with a mild climate, making sowing operations possible at times during the entire winter, little anxiety is expressed over the present delay. Reports from Germany and other countries of central Europe indicate that seeding operations have been carried on with activity, the chief obstacle contended with having been the disturbed state of labor brought about by war.

Additional reports received during the past month concerning the 1914 world harvest show that the shortages in some countries, as compared with the previous year, were larger than shown in earlier estimates. Though no detailed official figures have been published, the crop of France is stated on authority of the French Department of Agriculture to be between 290,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels, an estimate commonly construed as indicating a probable yield of about 295,000,000 bushels. The Italian crop, according to the final official figures, amounts to 169,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 bushels less than the preliminary estimate. Prussia reports a yield 17,000,000 bushels below that of last year, and Roumania returns less than half a crop.

A second official estimate on the Canadian crop puts the yield at 158,223,000 bushels, as compared with a previous one of 159,660,000 bushels. Deficient yields, as compared with those of 1913, are also reported from the less important producers, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland.

The aggregate shortage of wheat this year, as compared with last, in all countries from which returns have been received up to date, is over 386,000,000 bushels, that in Europe alone amounting to 323,000,000. The complete total from all countries, however, is not yet available.

Below is a statement of yields in all countries from which returns for 1914 have been received. The figures are in all cases official, but final only in a few instances. Those for Russia, however, are estimates based upon the appearance of the fields in early July and are subject to be changed when the final returns are issued in November.

TABLE 9.—*Wheat crop of undermentioned countries, 1912-1914.*

Country.	1914	1913	1912
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Great Britain.....	53,005,000	57,146,000	57,598,000
France.....	295,000,000	321,571,000	336,281,000
Italy.....	169,442,000	214,405,000	165,720,000
Spain.....	120,313,000	112,401,000	109,783,000
Switzerland.....	3,480,000	3,546,000	3,178,000
Belgium.....	13,973,000	14,769,000	15,348,000
Netherlands.....	5,413,000	5,081,000	5,604,000
Denmark.....	4,877,000	6,691,000	5,045,000
Prussia.....	91,000,000	108,123,000	100,991,000
Hungary.....	125,000,000	151,348,000	173,328,000
Bulgaria.....	46,000,000	40,000,000	44,756,000
Roumania.....	45,000,000	89,000,000	94,000,000
Russia (73 governments).....	781,003,000	962,587,000	720,042,000
Total.....	1,763,503,000	2,086,668,000	1,831,677,000
NONEUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			
United States.....	891,950,000	763,380,000	730,267,000
Canada.....	158,223,000	231,717,000	224,159,000
Argentina.....	¹ 113,904,000	198,414,000	166,190,000
British India.....	313,040,000	356,864,000	370,515,000
Japan.....	23,842,000	25,927,000	26,514,000
Australia.....	¹ 107,052,000	94,880,000	73,894,000
Total.....	1,608,011,000	1,671,182,000	1,591,539,000
Grand total.....	3,371,514,000	3,757,850,000	3,423,216,000

¹ 1913-14 crop.

THE COTTON CROP SURPLUS.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief, Division of Crop Records.*

The prices of cotton since early in August have been extremely low. A large surplus of the current crop, which in normal years would have been exported, is held in the United States awaiting sale. The average price to producers on November 1, 1914, was 6.3 cents per pound; on the same date in 1913 the average price was 13 cents; in 1912, 10.9; in 1911, 8.9; and in 1910, 14 cents per pound. On October 1, 1914, producers were paid an average of 7.8 cents; one month earlier, on

September 1, the average was 8.7 cents. These figures, as well as quotations of New Orleans prices, are shown in Table 10.

With the exception of 1911, the cotton crop of 1914 is the largest on record. The 1914 crop, from conditions on September 25, is expected to be about 15,360,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This estimate does not include linters, the production of which has averaged about 600,000 bales for the past three years. The amount of this season's crop which had been ginned prior to November 1, 1914, according to the Census report, was 9,828,695 running bales, or less than two-thirds of the total crop, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. For the past four years from 63.2 to 65.8 per cent of the total crop has been ginned from the beginning of the picking season up to November 1.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

While the quantity of cotton ginned up to November 1, 1914, was larger than for that period in any previous year for which record exists, except in 1911, the quantity marketed this year is unusually low. From commercial sources, quoted in the reports of the New York Cotton Exchange, the quantity received at seaports and shipped to mills and overland to Canada, plus the net receipts at interior towns—in other words, the total quantity entering into the commercial movement from August 1 to October 16, 1914—was 1,483,000 bales. Subtracting this marketed quantity from the total amount ginned to October 18, the excess is found to be 6,139,000 bales, or 81 per cent of the total cotton ginned to that date. For the past three years the amount ginned but not marketed up to about October 16 or 18 has been from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 running bales and has been slightly over 50 per cent of the total amount ginned. It appears, therefore, that the surplus yet to find a market at the time of mid-October was from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales above the usual amount.

Of the 1,483,000 bales which had entered into the commercial movement from August 1 to October 16, 1914, more than half consisted in receipts at seaports. The quantity shipped to mills amounted to only 262,000 bales, compared with 588,000 in 1913, 506,000 in 1912, and 550,000 in 1911. The opposite tendency is shown in the net receipts at interior towns. Those receipts are computed by subtracting the stocks on hand August 1 from the stocks October 16. The excess thus computed for this period in 1914 amounted to 403,000 bales, as compared with 250,000 bales in 1913, 275,000 in 1912, and 349,000 in 1911.

Exports from August 1 to October 31, 1914, were about 564,000 running bales; in the same three-month period for the past four years the exports were from 2,250,000 to 2,750,000 running bales. Details as to the exports, quantities ginned, and prices for the first part of each season, beginning with 1910, are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Cotton exports and prices for three months, and quantities ginned up to October 18, 1910-1914.*

Year.	Exports from the United States, August to October, inclusive.	Quantity ginned for the season up to Nov. 1.	Average price paid to producers in the United States.			Price ¹ per pound at New Orleans for middling cotton on the first business day of—		
			Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	September.	October.	November.
	<i>Running bales.</i>	<i>Running bales.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1910.....	2,251,525	7,345,953	14.4	13.3	14.0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911.....	2,673,760	9,970,905	11.8	10.2	8.9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1912.....	2,447,893	8,869,222	11.3	11.2	10.9	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$
1913.....	2,705,391	8,830,396	11.8	13.3	13.0	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1914.....	564,000	9,828,695	8.7	7.8	6.3	(²)	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$

¹ Closing cash price.² No quotations available for New Orleans or any other important market, except Augusta, Ga., where 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents was quoted for middling upland new cotton.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

The changes in the domestic consumption of cotton in the United States—that is, the quantity used in United States mills—for the past 43 years is shown in Table 11. During 1881-1885 an annual average of about 1,900,000 bales (500 pounds gross) were retained out of our crops for spinning in this country, and in 1906-1910 the amount retained averaged nearly 4,200,000 bales a year. In addition to this domestic cotton there were imported for use of mills in this country about 7,000 bales a year during 1881-1885 and 187,000 a year during 1906-1910. From the crop of 1913 over 5,500,000 bales were kept for mills in this country, and nearly 266,000 bales were imported. The imported cotton is chiefly Egyptian and other varieties, which are not as yet supplied in sufficient quantities by producers in the United States. The years mentioned above, in connection with exports and imports, refer to 12-month periods beginning September 1 of the years mentioned.

TABLE 11.—*Production, exports, and consumption of cotton for the United States, 1881-1913.*

In bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. Figures for exports and imports refer to years beginning Sept. 1.

Year.	Crop, including linters.	Exports of domestic cotton.		Domestic cotton retained for home consumption.		Net imports of foreign cotton.	Total consumption in United States.
		Amount.	Per cent of crop.	Amount.	Per cent of crop.		
Average per year:	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1881-1885.....	5,865,845	3,926,408	66.9	1,939,437	33.1	6,928	1,946,365
1886-1890.....	7,231,521	4,866,026	67.3	2,365,495	32.7	19,747	2,385,242
1891-1895.....	8,040,225	5,482,445	68.2	2,557,780	31.8	84,187	2,641,967
1896-1900.....	10,152,934	6,940,768	68.4	3,212,256	31.6	115,025	3,327,281
1901-1905.....	11,006,613	7,254,986	65.9	3,751,627	34.1	140,627	3,892,254
1906-1910.....	12,175,867	8,002,460	65.7	4,173,407	34.3	186,577	4,359,984
1911.....	16,250,276	11,081,218	68.2	5,169,078	31.8	239,820	5,408,878
1912.....	14,313,015	9,199,093	64.3	5,113,922	35.7	225,460	5,339,382
1913.....	14,795,367	9,255,924	62.6	5,539,443	37.4	265,651	5,805,094

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The principal foreign countries to which cotton is exported from the United States, under normal conditions, are the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Canada, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. The exports to the European countries which are now at war, during the 4 years from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1914, averaged nearly 8,000,000 bales per year, or 84 per cent of the total exports from the United States. Exports in detail for these years are shown in Table 12, which was compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Of the 564,000 running bales exported from August 1 to October 31, 1914, 269,000 bales were consigned to the United Kingdom, 15,000 to France, 198,000 to other countries on the Continent of Europe other than France, 70,000 to Japan, and the rest to Mexico.

TABLE 12.—*Quantity of cotton exported from the United States.*

[In bales of 500 pounds, gross weight.]

Country to which consigned.	Year ending June 30—				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average, 1911-1914.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United Kingdom.....	3,461,053	4,343,108	3,716,898	3,581,501	3,775,640
France.....	1,021,998	1,228,294	1,074,987	1,139,399	1,116,169
Germany.....	2,202,707	3,156,171	2,443,886	2,884,324	2,671,772
Austria-Hungary.....	79,530	125,564	113,182	106,511	106,197
Belgium.....	150,225	211,903	226,967	227,473	204,142
Russia (European and Asiatic).....	84,941	111,756	71,908	99,076	92,670
Total.....	7,000,454	9,176,796	7,650,828	8,038,284	7,966,590
Japan.....	156,724	480,934	396,779	353,440	346,969
Other countries.....	910,704	1,412,521	1,076,984	1,130,157	1,132,592
Grand total.....	8,067,882	11,070,251	9,124,591	9,521,881	9,446,151

COST OF PRODUCING COTTON.

By NAT C. MURRAY, *Assistant Chief of Bureau.*

The Bureau of Crop Estimates has received many inquiries recently for data concerning the cost of producing cotton, due, no doubt, to the great decline in the price, the average to producers on November 1 being 6.3 cents per pound, as compared with 12.1, the average of the past five years on November 1.

Yearly reports of the cost of producing crops are not made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. In 1899 the bureau (then the Bureau of Statistics) published a bulletin which gave the results of a thorough investigation into the cost of producing cotton in 1896.

In 1910 crop reporters estimated the cost of producing various crops on the basis of conditions prevailing in 1909 and 1910. Results were published in the 1911 issues of the Crop Reporter for corn, wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, but not for cotton.

The results of the investigation for 1896, conducted by James L. Watkins, showed that the average total cost of cultivation per acre on 3,335 upland plantations was \$15.42 and the average total return \$19.03, the average net profit being \$3.61 per acre. The average yield was 255.6 pounds of lint and 16 bushels of seed per acre, and the average price of lint 6.7 cents per pound and of seed 11.9 cents per bushel. The average cost of picking per 100 pounds (of seed cotton) was 44 cents and the average cost of producing lint cotton in all States and Territories was 5.27 cents per pound.

The average total cost of cultivation on 111 sea-island plantations reporting was \$21.95 and the average total return \$28.65. The average yield was 168.2 pounds of lint and 10.3 bushels of seed per acre, and the average price of lint 15.57 cents per pound and of seed 23.9 cents per bushel. The average cost of picking per 100 pounds was \$1.03 and the average cost of producing lint cotton (sea-island) was 11.59 cents.

The results of the investigation for 1910, based upon estimates of 862 crop reporters, indicated that the average total cost per acre was approximately \$20.35, and the production of lint 247 pounds, making an average cost of about 8.24 cents.

These two investigations, although not made in precisely the same manner, are sufficiently comparable to indicate a material increase in the money cost of producing cotton between the two periods, the increase averaging over 3 per cent a year.

The cost per acre to different growers varies widely, the average given including some reporting the cost below \$12 an acre, and others reporting the cost above \$35 per acre. However, the cost per acre to each individual varies only moderately from year to year, there being a more or less gradual increase in the past 20 years. On the other hand, the cost per pound to an individual grower varies widely from year to year, according as to whether his yield happens to turn out large or small.

In the investigation made in 1910 the cost as reported in the Eastern States averaged 8.19 cents per pound, and in the Western States 8.39 cents. The higher cost in the West was due, no doubt, to lower yield on account of boll weevil in Texas.

The schedule of inquiry contained the following instructions: "The cost of labor and teams, whether owned or hired, should be estimated upon the basis of prevailing rate of wages paid, whether the actual work is done by owner or hired labor. Under cost of preparing ground for seed, include cost of applying manure, if any. Under cost of cultivation, include all costs from the time the crop has been planted until it is ready to gather. Include in cost of preparing for market [ginning] all costs from time crop has been gathered from fields until it is ready for market. Let estimates be for your own or any typical farm in your vicinity."

The yields reported by the correspondents are somewhat higher than the averages for the whole country, which is probably because the correspondents who reported were above the average of farmers.

The distribution of the cost per acre among the items making up the total cost is shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13.—*Estimated cost per acre of producing cotton in 1909 and 1910.*

Item.	United States.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Oklahoma.
Commercial fertilizer	\$2.46	\$4.96	\$6.48	\$4.05	\$3.30	\$1.60	\$0.41	\$1.15	\$1.23	\$0.04
Preparation	2.17	2.91	2.41	2.40	2.54	2.10	1.82	2.27	2.13	1.38
Seed	.51	.59	.65	.58	.46	.65	.41	.50	.53	.43
Planting	.50	.53	.47	.52	.52	.56	.47	.52	.58	.41
Cultivation	4.19	4.56	4.57	4.41	4.58	4.69	3.68	4.93	4.59	3.09
Gathering	4.67	4.92	4.81	4.82	4.19	4.67	4.15	5.64	4.90	5.60
Ginning	1.61	1.83	1.90	1.71	1.77	2.00	1.30	1.76	1.50	1.50
Rent	3.56	4.50	3.71	3.59	2.89	3.08	3.61	3.87	3.89	2.96
Miscellaneous	.68	.67	.81	.82	.75	.87	.56	.69	.46	.62
Total	20.35	25.47	25.81	22.90	21.00	20.22	16.41	21.33	19.81	16.03
Yield of lint....lbs.	245	310	320	270	265	250	191	260	242	190
Value lint, cents per pound	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.5	12.5
Total, per acre.	\$31.86	\$40.61	\$41.92	\$35.91	\$34.71	\$32.50	\$24.26	\$32.50	\$32.67	\$23.75
Acres per cotton field	30	9	26	22	13	24	46	21	13	27
Average value land per acre.	\$29.42	\$30.60	\$30.00	\$26.70	\$20.00	\$25.50	\$35.30	\$24.50	\$30.80	\$30.00

NOTE.—The yield and value was given in terms of lint by 46 per cent of the reporters and in terms of seed by 54 per cent. The value of by-products was asked on the schedules, but figures were given by only 75 per cent of those estimating in terms of lint, and by 22 per cent of those reporting in terms of seed cotton. The average value of by-products for those reporting was about \$4.75, being \$5.50 in the Eastern States and \$3.80 in the Western States. The production of seed cotton by those so reporting was 725 pounds per acre and the value 4.2 cents per pound.

On the basis of reported yields produced and the cost per acre, as given in Table 13, the calculated cost per pound would be as given in Table 14.

TABLE 14.—*Estimated cost ¹ per pound of producing cotton in 1909 and 1910.*

Item.	United States.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Oklahoma.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Fertilizer	1.00	1.60	2.02	1.50	1.25	0.64	0.21	0.44	0.51	0.02
Preparation	.89	.94	.75	.89	.96	.84	.95	.87	.88	.73
Seed	.21	.19	.20	.21	.17	.26	.21	.19	.22	.23
Planting	.20	.17	.15	.19	.20	.22	.25	.20	.24	.22
Cultivation	1.71	1.47	1.43	1.63	1.73	1.88	1.93	1.90	1.90	1.63
Gathering	1.90	1.59	1.50	1.79	1.58	1.87	2.17	2.17	2.02	2.95
Ginning	.66	.59	.59	.63	.67	.80	.68	.68	.62	.79
Rent	1.45	1.45	1.16	1.33	1.09	1.23	1.89	1.49	1.61	1.56
Miscellaneous	.28	.22	.27	.31	.27	.25	.30	.27	.19	.31
Total	8.30	8.22	8.07	8.48	7.92	8.09	8.59	8.20	8.19	8.44

¹ No allowance made for value of by-products. See note to Table 13.

THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF COTTON.

Contributed by *Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

There are probably more bales of cotton now held in the ownership of the producers than at any other time in the history of the industry, and it is also probable that this total will be very largely increased

before there will be any material improvement in the demand. The market, though much improved, seems still to be rather indifferent to cotton at the low price that is ruling. Under present conditions the movement should continue slow. Every planter who can do so is endeavoring to hold his cotton for a better market. This situation furnishes an opportunity for producers to cooperate in the marketing of their crops with exceptional promise of success, because, in the first place, they have, perforce, plenty of time in which to get together. In the second place, they hold an unusual amount of cotton from which they can in any given locality make up even-running commercial lots, ready for direct shipment to the mills or for export, or for sale direct to buyers.

A buyer receiving an order from a mill for a particular grade of cotton can usually accumulate the shipment from his miscellaneous receipts. This season, however, because of the limited demand, buyers are not taking everything offered as in ordinary years because of their inability to pass it on promptly. Therefore, when a buyer receives a mill order for a special lot of cotton, he will be glad to find it already classed out where it can be bought and shipped straight through to the mills, thus relieving him of the necessity of purchasing any cotton which he does not want, or examining a large number of bales for the purpose of selecting those which are suitable for his order.

It follows that however low the price may be, there will be a greater proportionate advantage this season than in ordinary years in classing out the cotton before offering it for sale. Farmers can secure competent grading service more easily than for many years past, as many cotton firms have reduced their forces, and many competent cotton men are open to engagement. No doubt competent men who are regularly engaged can take the necessary time to class out the cotton of any group of farmers which may desire such service.

It is not to be expected that farmers will be able, by combining their shipments, to deal directly with mills not located in their localities. The mills will be especially careful this season to deal only with thoroughly reliable cotton firms from which they can secure immediate settlement of claims.

If the cotton of a group of farmers can be stored in a single warehouse, the problem of marketing will be greatly simplified, for the material will be already assembled for shipment when a sale is made. If warehouse space is not available, the cotton should, if possible, be put under shelter of some kind on the individual farms and kept clean so that there will be some uniformity of condition prevailing throughout the lot. If some bales have become stained or soiled while others have been kept dry and in good order, the lot

will not be satisfactory, even though all bales may be of the same grade. If samples are fairly drawn and carefully preserved, there is no reason why every prospective buyer should draw a fresh sample.

The more effective the organization the easier it will be to negotiate sales, and it is suggested that special organizations can be formed for this purpose. Membership should be open to all producers of cotton who are known to be solvent and trustworthy. Responsibility for sales should be definitely placed in the hands of a committee with power to act under any given conditions or to sell whenever a given price can be had. Arrangements should be made for the deposit of the purchase price in some local bank for distribution to the various owners of the cotton as their interests may be certified by this committee. The committee should have in its custody samples of all the cotton held by the membership, with the class or grade of each sample ascertained and records so kept that all the bales of any one grade can be identified and ordered to a common shipping point on the shortest possible notice.

The Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the department will endeavor to give further direct advice to any organization which shows evidence of having taken such definite preliminary steps as are here indicated.

The few associations which have been organized on these general lines within the past few years have achieved a measure of success, which warrants the belief that if the present emergency results in bringing the farmers together in effective local selling organizations the benefits will, in a few years, compensate the growers for the losses which this year seem unavoidable on account of the European war.

RELATIVE PRODUCTION OF APPLE VARIETIES.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief, Division of Crop Records.*

The relative importance of the principal varieties of apples in the United States is learned from replies made to a recent inquiry of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Correspondents were asked what percentage of a normal crop of apples represented the production of each principal variety. Replies were made by 2,622 correspondents and were tabulated by counties. Returns for each county were "weighted" in proportion to the number of bearing trees as given by the census for 1910 in order to compute State averages. The United States averages were computed by weighting the State averages in proportion to the estimated production of apples in each State for the five years ending with 1913.

Percentages for the United States as a whole and 12 leading apple-producing States are shown below in Table 15. It will be noted that the 4 principal apples in the United States are the Baldwin,

Ben Davis, Northern Spy, and the Winesap. A large percentage (10.4) is given for "Other varieties," but these include more than 100 different varieties, no one of which is reported to have so large a crop as any of the varieties separately listed in this table.

TABLE 15.—*Relative production of principal varieties of apples, expressed as percentages of a normal crop of all apples.*

Variety.	United States.	Maine.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Washington.	California.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).....	0.7	0.2	-----	0.3	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.3
Arkansas Black.....	.9	-----	-----	.2	.7	.8	.1	-----	.9	1.5	3.0	2.3	1.0
Baldwin.....	13.4	34.5	31.3	17.8	2.8	5.8	15.6	17.0	2.7	1.5	.4	7.8	3.2
Ben Davis.....	13.3	9.8	5.0	6.0	11.4	15.7	13.9	8.5	37.8	34.2	44.1	7.4	3.9
Early Harvest (Prince's Harvest).....	2.8	.9	.9	3.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.0	.8	.7
Fall Pippin.....	1.7	.7	1.7	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	.4	.7	.8	.6
Fameuse (Snow).....	1.3	3.5	2.4	.6	.1	.0	.6	3.0	1.5	.4	.1	.3	.0
Gano.....	1.6	.3	.2	.8	.6	1.6	1.3	.3	3.8	6.5	6.6	.8	.2
Golden Russet.....	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5	.3	1.6	.9	3.7	.7	.3	.1	.3	.1
Gravenstein.....	1.1	2.3	.9	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	-----	4.1	8.9
Grimes (Grimes' Golden).....	2.2	.2	.1	2.6	2.6	4.6	5.0	1.2	4.9	3.6	2.1	1.6	.1
Horse (Yellow Horse).....	.9	-----	-----	-----	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.5	1.5	-----	-----
Jonathan.....	3.6	.8	.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	9.3	10.4	3.7	13.8	1.7
Limbertwig (Red Limbertwig).....	1.6	.0	.0	-----	2.5	.8	.3	.0	.6	1.5	5.8	-----	.3
McIntosh (McIntosh Red).....	.9	3.7	1.6	.7	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	-----	.3	.1
Maiden Blush.....	2.0	.3	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	4.5	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.0	.3	.4
Missouri (Missouri Pippin).....	.8	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.2	3.0	1.4	.5	.9
Northern Spy.....	6.1	7.1	13.1	11.4	.8	4.2	7.7	17.9	1.4	1.1	.5	3.8	.6
Northwestern Greening.....	.9	.3	.9	.4	.0	.4	.6	1.9	.3	.3	-----	1.0	.2
Oldenburg (Dutchess of Oldenburg).....	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	.1	.5	1.0	5.0	1.7	.5	-----	1.1	.1
Red Astrachan.....	1.9	3.9	2.1	3.5	.8	2.1	2.7	2.8	.8	.8	.5	1.7	3.3
Red June (Carolina Red June).....	1.6	-----	.7	.3	1.8	1.3	.2	.0	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.4
Rhode Island Greening (Greening).....	4.7	4.1	14.8	5.5	.3	1.4	5.7	5.4	.8	.3	.6	2.2	2.7
Rome Beauty.....	3.1	.1	.3	2.1	1.2	18.7	10.8	.2	3.8	1.7	1.8	12.2	2.4
Stayman Winesap.....	1.5	.6	.1	1.8	5.3	1.9	1.3	.1	.5	1.8	1.7	2.7	.9
Tolman (Talman Sweet).....	1.0	2.6	2.1	1.1	.1	.4	.5	2.4	.3	.2	-----	.9	.0
Tompkins King (King of Tompkins Co.).....	1.4	2.4	4.1	1.5	.0	.5	.6	2.1	.1	.1	-----	2.7	1.1
Wealthy.....	2.2	5.4	1.8	1.2	.0	1.1	1.2	3.7	1.6	1.3	.1	1.5	.1
White Pearmain (White Winter Pearmain).....	.5	-----	.1	.0	.2	.2	.1	.0	.2	.3	.1	.6	7.5
Winesap.....	5.1	.5	.1	1.8	20.7	1.8	1.3	.4	5.6	6.8	8.4	7.1	1.4
Wolf River.....	.9	1.4	.3	.3	.2	.6	.5	1.5	.4	.7	-----	.8	.1
Yellow Bellflower.....	1.4	1.7	.3	2.3	.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	.5	1.0	.1	1.9	18.6
Yellow Newton (Albemarle; Newton Pippin).....	1.6	.0	.2	.6	7.0	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1	-----	2.9	28.7
Yellow Transparent.....	1.5	1.1	.3	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.1	.4	1.5	.2
York Imperial (Johnson Fine Winter).....	2.1	-----	.1	7.5	15.1	5.0	1.3	.3	.8	1.1	.1	.2	.1
Other varieties.....	10.4	7.0	8.9	12.8	10.2	13.4	10.1	11.0	7.4	8.2	8.2	12.5	8.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of reports.....	2,622	55	82	68	57	62	100	122	78	191	42	58	63

In important apple-producing States not included in Table 15, the principal varieties and their respective percentages of all apples in a normal crop are:

Kentucky.—Ben Davis 16.8, Winesap 14.0, Rome Beauty 9.6, Early Harvest 6.4, Maiden Blush 4.5, Red June 4.3, Limbertwig 4.0.

Indiana.—Ben Davis 22.8, Baldwin 7.2, Grimes' Golden 6.7, Winesap 6.7, Maiden Blush 5.8, Rome Beauty 4.4, Northern Spy 4.2.

North Carolina.—Limbertwig 14.3, Winesap 12.2, Ben Davis 7.5, Early Harvest 7.2, Horse 7.2, Red June 5.9.

Tennessee.—Winesap 14.1, Ben Davis 12.2, Limbertwig 12.1, Early Harvest 8.4, Horse 6.3, Red June 5.4.

Iowa.—Ben Davis 15.2, Wealthy 12.4, Jonathan 10.3, Oldenburg 8.9, Grimes' Golden 4.9, Northwestern Greening 4.3.

Kansas.—Ben Davis 19.4, Winesap 15.3, Jonathan 13.8, Missouri Pippin 8.6, Gano 6.0, Maiden Blush 4.3.

Oregon.—Baldwin 12.6, Newtown Pippin 11.3, Northern Spy 7.4, Gravenstein 7.3, Rome Beauty 5.6, Tompkins King 5.1, Ben Davis 4.9, Jonathan 4.4.

Colorado.—Ben Davis 26.3, Jonathan 18.3, Gano 7.8, Rome Beauty 4.8, Winesap 4.1.

Massachusetts.—Baldwin 48.4, Rhode Island Greening 9.3, Gravenstein 5.7, McIntosh Red 5.7, Northern Spy 5.1.

Nebraska.—Ben Davis 21.3, Winesap 13.6, Jonathan 9.4, Wealthy 6.2, Oldenburg 5.8, Grimes' Golden 4.8, Missouri Pippin 4.2, Gano 4.0.

Wisconsin.—Oldenburg 14.7, Wealthy 13.7, Northwestern Greening 11.1, Fameuse (Snow) 8.0, Wolf River 7.5, Ben Davis 5.1, Golden Russet 4.2.

Maryland.—Ben Davis 17.0, York Imperial 16.2, Baldwin 8.8, Winesap 7.6, Stayman Winesap 7.0, Arkansas 4.4, Early Harvest 4.2.

New Jersey.—Baldwin 25.2, Ben Davis 14.5, Rome Beauty 5.0, Early Harvest 4.7, Rhode Island Greening 4.3, Northern Spy 4.2.

Vermont.—Baldwin 15.1, Rhode Island Greening 12.8, Northern Spy 12.0, Fameuse (Snow) 8.1, McIntosh 6.1, Ben Davis 5.6, Yellow Bellflower 4.2.

Connecticut.—Baldwin 42.2, Rhode Island Greening 16.9, Golden Russet 5.2.

New Hampshire.—Baldwin 51.9, Rhode Island Greening 5.9, Northern Spy 5.2, McIntosh 4.4.

Idaho.—Jonathan 21.3, Rome Beauty 16.6, Ben Davis 13.1, Gano 7.8, Winesap 4.6.

Oklahoma.—Ben Davis 25.8, Missouri Pippin 12.1, Jonathan 8.2, Winesap 8.1, Arkansas Black 5.6, Gano 4.0.

Georgia.—Horse 14.3, Ben Davis 12.2, Red June 10.0, Limbertwig 8.8, Winesap 7.6, Early Harvest 6.1, Arkansas Black 4.6.

For 27 of the principal varieties the estimated average number of bushels is shown in Table 16. The principal States of production are also shown where the crop in any one State amounts to at least 500,000 bushels.

The nomenclature has been adopted from Bulletin No. 151 of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

TABLE 16.—*Estimated approximate average annual production of leading varieties of apples, by principal States, 1909-1913.*

Variety and State.	Thousand bushels.	Variety and State.	Thousand bushels.	Variety and State.	Thousand bushels.
Baldwin:		Rhode Island Greening—Continued.		Gano:	
New York.....	9,071	Ohio.....	509	Missouri.....	732
Pennsylvania.....	2,351	Other States.....	2,182	Other States.....	2,048
Michigan.....	1,868	Total.....	8,300	Total.....	2,780
Maine.....	1,545	Jonathan:		Lambertwig:	
Ohio.....	1,394	Missouri.....	1,170	North Carolina.....	749
Massachusetts.....	1,360	Washington.....	733	Tennessee.....	618
Connecticut.....	805	Kansas.....	545	Other States.....	1,378
New Hampshire.....	780	Illinois.....	530	Total.....	2,745
New Jersey.....	504	Colorado.....	518	Yellow Bellflower:	
Other States.....	3,905	Iowa.....	516	California.....	853
Total.....	23,583	Other States.....	2,393	Other States.....	1,683
Ben Davis:		Total.....	6,405	Total.....	2,536
Missouri.....	3,849	Rome Beauty:		Golden Russet:	
Illinois.....	2,154	West Virginia.....	1,138	New York.....	580
Arkansas.....	1,568	Ohio.....	965	Other States.....	1,909
New York.....	1,449	Kentucky.....	677	Total.....	2,489
Indiana.....	1,248	Washington.....	648	Tompkins King:	
Ohio.....	1,242	Other States.....	2,011	New York.....	1,188
Kentucky.....	1,185	Total.....	5,439	Other States.....	1,202
Virginia.....	1,040	Wealthy:		Total.....	2,390
West Virginia.....	955	Iowa.....	621	Fameuse (Snow):	
Michigan.....	934	New York.....	522	New York.....	696
Pennsylvania.....	793	Other States.....	2,824	Other States.....	1,629
Kansas.....	766	Total.....	3,967	Total.....	2,325
Iowa.....	761	York Imperial:		Tolman:	
Colorado.....	745	Virginia.....	1,377	New York.....	609
Tennessee.....	623	Pennsylvania.....	991	Other States.....	1,167
Nebraska.....	572	Other States.....	1,418	Total.....	1,776
Other States.....	3,675	Total.....	3,786	Varieties each of which amounts to less than 500,000 bushels in any one State:	
Total.....	23,499	Oldenburg:		Early Harvest.....	4,923
Northern Spy:		New York.....	638	Grimes Golden.....	3,882
New York.....	3,797	Michigan.....	549	Malden Blush.....	3,610
Michigan.....	1,966	Other States.....	2,103	Fall Pippin.....	2,963
Pennsylvania.....	1,506	Total.....	3,290	Red June.....	2,743
Ohio.....	688	Red Astrachan:		Stayman Winesap.....	2,720
Other States.....	2,754	New York.....	609	Yellow Transparent.....	2,679
Total.....	10,711	Other States.....	2,750	Gravenstein.....	1,857
Winesap:		Total.....	3,359	All other.....	29,776
Virginia.....	1,888	Yellow Newtown and Albemarle Pippin:		Total, all varieties.....	176,473
Kentucky.....	988	California.....	1,316		
Missouri.....	765	Virginia.....	638		
Tennessee.....	720	Other States.....	950		
North Carolina.....	639	Total.....	2,904		
Kansas.....	605				
Other States.....	3,431				
Total.....	9,036				
Rhode Island Greening:					
New York.....	4,289				
Pennsylvania.....	727				
Michigan.....	593				

FOOD PRODUCTION AND REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

By NAT C. MURRAY and FRANK ANDREWS.

An investigation into the production, imports, and exports of food products of various countries indicates that England produces about 53 per cent of her food requirements, and imports (net) about 47 per cent; Belgium produces 57 per cent, and imports 43 per cent; Germany produces 88 per cent, and imports 12 per cent; France produces 92 per cent, and imports 8 per cent; Austria-Hungary produces 98 per cent, and imports 2 per cent; Russia produces about 110 per cent of her requirements, and exports an equivalent of about 10 per cent; Canada produces 23 per cent more than she consumes; Argentina produces 48 per cent more than she consumes; the United States produces practically no more than she consumes (i. e., exports and imports of foodstuffs almost balance).

These estimates are based upon latest available data, mostly for the years 1912 and 1913. The importations represent the net importations; that is, exports are deducted from the gross imports. In making these estimates difficulties arose, mostly in determining the production of meat products from available data of live stock; also, in securing satisfactory valuation of the different classes of foodstuffs, as edible grains and meats, which was necessary to establish a weighted average of production for all products. But, notwithstanding these difficulties, the figures given above are probably within a small per cent of accuracy.

England.—The country most dependent upon importation from foreign countries is the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland). She produces only 27 per cent of her requirements of edible grains (including flour as wheat), but 53 per cent of her meats, 62 per cent of her dairy products, 58 per cent of her poultry, more than 90 per cent of her vegetables, and 21 per cent of her fruits. Of fish she produces more than she consumes; that is, she is an exporter of fish products.

It will be observed that her dependence upon imports is greatest of grain products. In some discussions of the food requirements of England, as well as of other countries, conclusions are based solely upon the import requirements of wheat alone, and therefore the dependence upon foreign countries is exaggerated. For instance, although the United Kingdom imports nearly 75 per cent of her needs of edible grains, she imports only about 10 per cent of her needs of vegetables, the total value of which is nearly equal to that of her edible grains.

Germany.—Germany imports about 18 per cent of her requirement of edible grains (including flour), producing about 82 per cent of her requirements; she produces about 93 per cent of her meats,

92 per cent of her dairy products, 67 per cent of her poultry, 99 per cent of her vegetables, 48 per cent of her fruits; she is a large exporter of sugar, her production being 177 per cent of her consumption; that is, she exports 77 per cent as much as she consumes.

France.—France imports about 7 per cent of her requirements of edible grains, producing about 93 per cent of her requirements; she produces 98 per cent of her meats, 80 per cent of her poultry, and 91 per cent of her sugar; she produces slightly more than she consumes of dairy products, vegetables, and fruits.

Austria-Hungary.—Austria-Hungary is almost self-sustaining in food supplies; she is a fairly large exporter of sugar, and a large importer of coffee; in most other food products her imports and exports nearly balance, or are a small proportion of the production.

Russia.—Russia is a surplus producer of foodstuffs; she exports 19 per cent of her production of edible grains; or, in other words, her exports amount to about 24 per cent as much as she retains for consumption; her exports of dairy products equal about 10 per cent of her home requirements; her exports of poultry are 19 per cent; her exports of vegetables are 4 per cent, and her exports of sugar are 33 per cent of her home requirements.

United States.—The United States in recent years has been as large an importer of foodstuffs as exporter; therefore she can not be classed as a surplus producer of foodstuffs. This is contrary to popular impression. It is true that she is an exporter of certain articles, but she is an equally large importer of other articles. In this classification tea and coffee are included with foodstuffs. In edible grains, the production is 23 per cent more than the amount retained; the production of meats is 6 per cent more—that is, exports of meats equal 6 per cent of that retained in the United States for consumption; the production of dairy products is 20 per cent more than consumed; the production of poultry is just about equal to consumption; of vegetables, 1 per cent less; of fruits and nuts, 6 per cent less; only 24 per cent of the consumptive requirements of sugar are produced at home, and, of course, none of the tea and coffee.

Argentina.—The exportations of edible grains from Argentina equal 149 per cent of the amount retained in the country, and of meat products 36 per cent. These represent practically all of the food products exported by Argentina. Her production and consumption of dairy and poultry products about balance, but she is a small importer of vegetables, sugar, and fruits and nuts. Her total exports of foodstuffs equal 48 per cent of the amount retained.

Canada.—The quantity of edible grains exported equals 129 per cent of the amount retained in the country, of meat products 8 per

cent, of dairy products 12 per cent, and of fish products 94 per cent. She imports 6 per cent of her food requirements of poultry and eggs, 3 per cent of her vegetables, and 38 per cent of her fruits and nuts. Altogether she produces 23 per cent more than she consumes of foodstuffs.

TABLE 17.—*Values of imports and exports and estimated value of production of foodstuffs in countries named.*

[Figures represent approximately conditions in 1912 or 1913. Values for the different countries are made independently of each other - i. e., on different bases - and therefore are not strictly comparable with each other.]

Product.	United Kingdom.				France.				Russia.			
	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.	
Edible grain.....	311	25	107	27	52	8	590	93	16	298	1,477	124
Meats.....	326	19	350	53	31	23	540	98	13	7	876	99
Dairy products.....	151	5	243	62	13	16	193	101	1	38	412	110
Poultry and eggs.....	53	73	58	12	2	39	80	80	49	309	119	119
Vegetables.....	29	292	91	2	11	251	104	1	21	515	104	104
Fruits and nuts.....	87	24	22	13	14	58	102	21	3	77	81	81
Sugar.....	112	0	0	26	18	77	91	34	140	132	132	132
Coffee and tea.....	83	24	0	43	0	0	0	35	1	1	1	1
Fish.....	24	44	49	166	15	6	27	73	2	154	92	92
Other.....	63	83	24	540	25	11	2	13	25	100	100	100
Total.....	1,239	200	1,162	53	232	109	1,777	93	102	452	3,986	110
Product.	Germany.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.	
Edible grain.....	211	53	730	82	19	11	658	99	183	35	47	24
Meats.....	63	833	93	6	6	223	100	11	4	30	81	81
Dairy products.....	28	333	92	6	1	203	98	8	1	22	76	76
Poultry and eggs.....	53	107	67	15	32	122	115	5	3	8	80	80
Vegetables.....	13	5	714	99	6	424	100	15	17	77	103	103
Fruits and nuts.....	54	2	48	48	15	6	49	84	5	1	15	79
Sugar.....	62	143	177	0	52	90	230	12	19	272	272	272
Coffee and tea.....	54	0	0	68	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	0
Fish.....	222	160	24	0	4	1	4	53	5	7	63	63
Other.....	222	160	24	28	5	41	88	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	698	282	2,932	88	144	115	1,814	98	247	79	225	57
Product.	Argentina.				Canada.				United States.			
	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.	Millions of dollars.			Per cent: Production to requirements.
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Pro-duction.	
Edible grain.....	3	101	163	249	6	141	240	229	19	160	766	123
Meats.....	4	66	234	136	6	15	120	168	40	148	1,986	106
Dairy products.....	2	2	26	100	2	21	172	112	16	147	800	120
Poultry and eggs.....	1	17	95	4	3	50	94	4	4	650	100	100
Vegetables.....	1	7	78	17	2	70	97	20	14	554	99	99
Fruits and nuts.....	2	22	92	18	5	20	62	48	31	250	94	94
Sugar.....	2	0	0	9	1	5	217	4	69	24	24	24
Coffee and tea.....	2	0	0	130	0	0	0	20	14	148	96	96
Fish.....	1	0	0	3	20	35	194	28	18	111	79	79
Other.....	1	0	0	4	2	2	33	48	18	111	79	79
Total.....	17	169	469	148	72	204	710	123	562	540	5,334	100

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE'S CROP REPORT.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, received October 27, gives the following report on crops of 1914:

TABLE 18.—*Report of International Institute of Agriculture concerning production of specified crops in specified countries, 1914.*

Country and crop.	Production in 1914.		Country and crop.	Production in 1914.	
	Amount.	Percentage of 1913.		Amount.	Percentage of 1913.
PRUSSIA.			SPAIN.		
Wheat.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 91,000,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 85.0	Corn (maize).....	<i>Bushels.</i> 28,000,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 114.0
Rye.....	334,000,000	90.6	Wine.....	<i>Gallons.</i> 372,000,000	98.9
Barley.....	82,000,000	81.2	Rice.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,568,000,000	87.7
Oats.....	410,000,000	90.7	JAPAN.		
ASIATIC RUSSIA (10 GOVERNMENTS).			Rice.....	17,808,000,000	113.0
Wheat.....	121,000,000	87.7	NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.		
Rye.....	30,000,000	103.1	Wheat (21 countries)...	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,697,000,000	92.3
Oats.....	122,000,000	90.6	Rye (17 countries).....	1,478,000,000	95.9
			Barley (19 countries)...	1,164,000,000	89.9
			Oats (16 countries).....	3,286,000,000	88.2

The September issue of the Institute's Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics estimates the total beet-sugar production in 13 countries for 1913-14 as 9,389,000 short tons, or 99 per cent of the preceding year (1912-13). This production is expressed in terms of raw sugar.

CANADIAN CROP REPORT.

According to estimates published by the Census and Statistics Office of the Dominion of Canada, under date of November 12, the yield of potatoes in 1914 was 85,672,000 bushels, or an average yield of 180 bushels per acre for the entire Dominion. The yield in the maritime Provinces was especially heavy, having been 213 bushels per acre in Prince Edward Island, 220 in Nova Scotia, and 240 in New Brunswick. The total for the Dominion last year was 78,544,000 bushels from 473,500 acres.

The 1914 outturn of turnips and other roots is given as 69,003,000 bushels, compared with 66,788,000 a year ago; hay and clover gave a yield of 10,259,000 tons, against 10,859,000 in 1913; alfalfa 218,400 tons, compared with 237,770; fodder corn, 3,251,000, against 2,616,200 tons; and sugar beets 146,000 tons, against 148,000. The average quality of all the above-named crops is high.

The acreage sown to fall wheat at the end of October in the 5 fall-wheat Provinces is officially estimated as 1,294,000 acres, against 1,184,800 sown last year. The bulk of the fall wheat is grown in Ontario, where this year 1,043,000 acres were seeded, compared with 898,000 acres in the autumn of 1913. In the three northwest Provinces the area sown to fall wheat has again decreased, in continuation of a decline attributed to consecutive discouraging seasons for this variety. Alberta, however, is the only western Province where fall wheat is largely grown—230,000 acres sown this year, compared with 262,000 last. In British Columbia there is an increase from 5,500 to 6,000 acres, or 10 per cent.

The early harvest and favorable conditions for thrashing in the northwestern Provinces has enabled excellent progress to be made in plowing. On the land intended for sowing in the spring 92 per cent of the fall plowing was completed in Manitoba by October 1, 77 per cent in Saskatchewan, and 56 per cent in Alberta. The progress made augurs well for next year's crops.

CONDITIONS, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, QUALITY, PRICE, WEIGHT OF GRAIN PER MEASURED BUSHEL, AND STOCKS ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED CROPS, BY STATES.

TABLE 19.—Corn: Yield per acre, production, stocks on farms, quality, and price, with comparisons.

State.	Corn.													
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Stocks on farms.			Quality.		Price, Nov. 1.			
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914		1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	5-year average.	
						Per cent of 1913 crop.	Quantity.							
Bu.	Bu.	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bush. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			
Me.....	45.5	39.4	728	608	694	1.0	6	9	89	72	90	86	80	
N. H.....	46.0	38.5	966	814	967	1.5	12	16	90	70	85	83	78	
Vt.....	46.0	38.0	2,070	1,665	1,792	1.0	17	43	90	66	80	81	76	
Mass.....	46.0	40.3	2,208	1,944	2,041	2.5	49	44	90	75	96	82	30	
R. I.....	42.0	37.0	462	402	430	5.0	20	21	89	75	106	107	108	
Conn.....	46.0	42.7	2,806	2,348	2,755	3.0	70	66	90	77	90	84	80	
N. Y.....	41.0	33.9	21,812	15,020	18,682	1.3	195	474	90	66	87	80	74	
N. J.....	39.0	36.3	10,608	10,862	10,157	4.5	489	519	93	88	80	83	73	
Pa.....	42.0	38.4	61,446	57,057	56,524	3.0	1,712	2,463	92	84	77	76	70	
Del.....	35.0	31.3	6,895	6,206	6,089	3.0	186	265	90	84	70	57	61	
Md.....	37.0	34.7	24,531	22,110	22,211	2.5	553	660	91	83	68	68	64	
Va.....	21.0	24.5	40,341	51,480	46,959	3.7	1,905	1,663	84	88	86	78	74	
W. Va.....	30.5	29.2	22,326	22,692	20,137	3.5	794	931	88	86	82	81	75	
N. C.....	20.0	17.0	56,700	55,282	47,884	3.5	1,935	1,738	90	89	91	90	85	
S. C.....	18.5	15.6	36,538	38,512	31,564	4.3	1,656	1,028	91	90	102	102	94	
Ga.....	14.5	13.4	58,957	63,023	53,482	3.3	2,080	917	91	91	93	93	88	
Fla.....	16.0	12.2	11,008	10,125	8,628	3.0	304	43	83	93	92	82	83	
Ohio.....	39.1	38.1	149,440	146,250	154,651	3.7	5,411	7,848	89	86	66	64	59	
Ind.....	33.0	37.0	163,317	176,400	186,900	3.6	6,350	10,965	82	86	66	64	55	
Ill.....	29.0	35.5	300,034	282,150	366,883	3.2	9,029	24,300	86	77	67	64	54	
Mich.....	36.0	33.0	60,912	56,112	54,829	3.0	1,683	1,934	90	86	73	70	63	
Wis.....	40.5	35.2	68,850	66,825	56,346	3.6	2,406	2,097	91	91	68	60	58	
Minn.....	35.0	32.5	89,040	96,000	76,584	3.8	3,648	2,580	92	94	55	53	50	
Iowa.....	38.0	34.4	389,424	338,300	352,236	4.2	14,209	23,761	91	88	61	60	52	
Mo.....	22.0	28.5	159,016	129,062	200,859	4.0	5,162	15,854	70	65	71	75	59	
N. Dak.....	28.0	24.6	13,132	10,800	6,938	1.0	108	88	88	89	60	47	55	
S. Dak.....	26.0	28.3	75,504	67,320	60,509	2.7	1,818	2,672	87	88	56	58	49	
Nebr.....	24.0	26.1	178,992	114,150	164,878	2.5	2,854	6,574	90	78	60	68	54	
Kans.....	18.0	20.1	115,956	23,424	129,700	1.0	234	9,234	75	47	70	79	61	
Ky.....	26.0	27.8	94,900	74,825	92,543	4.0	2,993	5,472	79	74	73	78	63	
Tenn.....	23.5	25.0	78,725	68,675	80,767	3.5	2,404	3,267	83	79	73	80	67	
Ala.....	17.0	16.0	55,488	55,360	49,107	3.0	1,661	975	85	88	91	91	83	
Miss.....	18.5	17.8	60,606	63,000	51,103	2.0	1,260	796	83	85	78	82	77	
La.....	19.5	19.3	39,273	41,800	35,131	2.0	836	1,300	82	78	78	83	70	
Tex.....	20.0	20.3	133,280	163,200	120,286	2.5	4,080	3,526	80	78	77	84	75	
Okla.....	13.2	20.8	56,430	52,250	75,412	1.0	522	1,630	67	70	65	74	60	
Ark.....	17.5	20.2	42,875	47,025	48,439	2.5	1,176	1,767	75	79	83	79	70	
Mont.....	28.0	25.2	1,008	882	533	1.0	9	18	91	89	84	84	73	
Wyo.....	25.0	24.4	525	493	268	0.5	2	2	94	90	71	65	82	
Colo.....	23.0	21.0	10,626	6,300	6,409	2.0	126	306	90	81	71	76	73	
N. Mex.....	28.0	25.3	2,492	1,572	1,838	1.0	16	31	95	80	87	69	85	
Ariz.....	32.0	31.0	576	476	457	1.0	5	13	90	88	105	120	112	
Utah.....	35.0	31.7	385	340	254	1.0	3	7	93	93	90	74	82	
Nev.....	36.0	32.2	36	34	29	1.0	0	0	86	94	125	120	80	
Idaho.....	31.0	30.1	620	448	362	.5	2	2	90	93	82	70	80	
Wash.....	28.0	26.6	1,008	952	800	1.5	14	15	92	91	75	76	79	
Oreg.....	30.0	27.9	660	598	542	1.0	6	9	84	93	80	73	80	
Cal.....	36.0	34.0	2,160	1,815	1,745	2.0	36	29	90	86	95	86	88	
U. S.....	25.8	26.7	2,705,692	2,446,988	2,708,334	3.3	80,046	137,972	85.1	82.2	69.7	70.7	61.7	

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 20.—Potatoes: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.									
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price, Nov. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914	1913	1914	1913	5-year average.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	255	201	32,640	28,160	26,077	100	97	36	50	49
New Hampshire.....	161	125	2,737	2,074	2,298	99	92	56	79	67
Vermont.....	160	118	4,000	3,175	3,414	99	95	49	67	55
Massachusetts.....	153	112	4,131	2,835	2,922	97	92	68	80	76
Rhode Island.....	165	124	825	650	600	98	93	70	90	81
Connecticut.....	140	100	3,360	2,208	2,437	99	89	67	82	80
New York.....	145	92	53,215	26,640	36,288	96	86	43	77	58
New Jersey.....	108	99	9,936	8,930	8,438	91	86	66	76	76
Pennsylvania.....	106	87	28,408	23,320	22,653	92	90	62	80	67
Delaware.....	80	90	880	957	946	97	88	92	70	78
Maryland.....	78	88	3,354	3,741	3,383	84	84	67	69	67
Virginia.....	65	83	6,890	9,870	8,137	75	88	72	68	72
West Virginia.....	54	88	2,592	3,984	3,889	75	80	90	95	80
North Carolina.....	52	77	1,560	2,400	2,349	72	88	88	77	81
South Carolina.....	70	82	700	800	816	85	89	132	126	119
Georgia.....	65	77	780	972	928	81	89	116	116	109
Florida.....	85	87	1,105	912	918	86	90	120	122	134
Ohio.....	95	86	15,010	10,240	16,193	87	81	58	88	67
Indiana.....	85	81	6,375	3,975	7,222	85	73	57	85	63
Illinois.....	60	80	7,440	5,750	9,921	78	67	67	84	70
Michigan.....	121	95	44,044	33,600	35,273	94	90	32	55	43
Wisconsin.....	124	100	37,696	32,155	31,625	90	93	32	56	42
Minnesota.....	114	99	31,692	30,250	25,885	91	93	33	49	45
Iowa.....	86	87	12,642	7,200	13,227	87	74	57	82	60
Missouri.....	45	74	3,915	3,230	6,034	66	60	80	94	79
North Dakota.....	108	96	6,588	5,100	4,797	100	92	40	52	53
South Dakota.....	90	84	5,580	4,680	4,217	92	89	46	62	62
Nebraska.....	80	77	9,360	5,664	7,231	89	77	57	74	71
Kansas.....	62	66	4,464	2,920	4,118	80	69	78	90	83
Kentucky.....	48	76	2,448	2,450	4,000	66	70	80	94	79
Tennessee.....	46	74	1,748	2,432	2,691	71	77	96	98	81
Alabama.....	79	80	1,422	1,512	1,245	85	85	110	107	102
Mississippi.....	80	88	960	960	801	86	86	95	104	101
Louisiana.....	75	69	1,500	1,750	1,457	85	82	110	110	96
Texas.....	61	63	2,684	2,340	2,691	81	76	108	112	117
Oklahoma.....	70	65	2,240	1,920	1,604	85	80	94	104	107
Arkansas.....	60	72	1,440	1,800	1,919	81	80	107	98	97
Montana.....	140	146	5,180	5,040	4,215	90	92	67	56	61
Wyoming.....	108	139	1,404	1,680	1,094	87	96	80	79	86
Colorado.....	120	122	9,360	9,200	8,161	90	86	75	61	61
New Mexico.....	103	84	1,133	612	644	90	78	100	110	103
Arizona.....	125	116	125	75	97	95	86	110	160	140
Utah.....	140	152	2,940	3,600	2,722	79	95	62	57	55
Nevada.....	130	157	1,560	1,760	1,369	90	97	85	75	77
Idaho.....	155	161	5,270	5,780	5,232	89	94	47	49	53
Washington.....	128	141	7,552	7,380	8,636	93	90	62	58	57
Oregon.....	97	121	4,753	6,750	6,408	83	94	64	52	57
California.....	138	132	10,350	8,092	9,375	90	84	60	68	74
United States.....	109.6	96.6	406,288	331,525	356,627	90.9	87.8	54.0	69.6	61.0

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 21.—*Sweet potatoes: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, with comparisons.*

State.	Sweet potatoes.									
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price, Oct. 15.		
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	4-year average.
	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
New Jersey.....	100	124	2,200	3,174	3,066	85	94	70	63	70
Pennsylvania.....	100	105	100	110	117	93	91	125	102	92
Delaware.....	120	121	600	675	657	91	91	50	44	54
Maryland.....	125	118	1,000	1,128	999	90	90	.....	50	64
Virginia.....	92	95	2,852	3,564	3,771	86	90	77	70	70
West Virginia.....	95	95	190	182	210	92	88	100	95	93
North Carolina.....	90	94	6,840	8,000	7,737	89	89	75	63	64
South Carolina.....	85	87	4,080	4,600	4,508	89	88	80	75	76
Georgia.....	87	84	6,873	7,221	7,111	90	88	78	76	78
Florida.....	125	169	2,375	2,310	2,278	90	90	92	80	86
Ohio.....	110	101	110	90	110	93	88	100	110	104
Indiana.....	100	96	100	78	118	93	89	96	100	94
Illinois.....	84	98	672	560	841	89	89	100	105	100
Iowa.....	100	92	200	160	196	94	92	125	103	123
Missouri.....	84	91	504	336	639	91	86	105	115	104
Nebraska.....	105	91	.....	.....	.....	95	86	.....	200	169
Kansas.....	110	96	550	250	437	90	86	110	150	123
Kentucky.....	105	86	915	675	941	94	88	85	95	81
Tennessee.....	100	86	1,900	1,600	1,997	92	87	80	94	83
Alabama.....	93	86	5,859	6,650	6,014	90	89	80	76	77
Mississippi.....	90	92	4,410	5,390	4,979	89	88	71	72	76
Louisiana.....	90	87	5,130	5,100	5,007	90	88	70	70	71
Texas.....	101	77	5,252	4,000	2,924	91	82	95	110	113
Oklahoma.....	102	90	612	384	352	93	84	95	110	114
Arkansas.....	95	84	1,710	1,800	1,813	90	85	82	94	92
New Mexico.....	143	141	.....	.....	.....	96	92	.....	.....	130
Arizona.....	200	154	.....	.....	.....	100	95	.....	165	170
California.....	161	138	966	1,020	806	98	95	110	125	117
United States.....	94.5	91.6	56,030	59,057	57,628	89.8	88.2	79.3	78.0	79.8

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 22.—*Buckwheat: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, with comparisons.*

State.	Buckwheat.									
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price, Nov. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	5-year average.
	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	23.0	30.0	348	416	423	87	94	55	77	72
New Hampshire.....	27.0	25.6	27	31	29	94	93	75	.....	76
Vermont.....	28.0	23.6	224	200	200	95	90	80	87	85
Massachusetts.....	18.5	19.6	37	34	39	90	90	75	100	90
Connecticut.....	18.5	17.9	56	51	56	86	90	100	100	99
New York.....	23.0	20.2	6,302	4,004	5,766	94	90	79	80	71
New Jersey.....	21.0	20.4	210	220	247	90	90	82	71	74
Pennsylvania.....	23.8	19.9	5,824	5,180	5,894	89	90	78	71	67
Delaware.....	19.0	19.2	57	51	65	90	89	75	.....	69
Maryland.....	19.0	18.2	209	182	198	83	90	74	75	73
Virginia.....	19.4	18.8	446	531	443	89	90	81	81	79
West Virginia.....	21.5	20.7	774	798	792	91	90	80	78	74
North Carolina.....	19.0	17.0	171	174	178	90	91	75	82	83
Ohio.....	24.0	18.9	480	324	406	91	88	75	77	72
Indiana.....	17.0	17.2	85	92	94	91	90	86	85	80
Illinois.....	17.7	18.3	71	68	79	80	89	125	92	96
Michigan.....	18.0	15.3	1,062	900	1,051	96	89	74	68	68
Wisconsin.....	17.5	15.6	298	297	297	90	83	76	71	74
Minnesota.....	17.0	16.3	102	99	125	92	88	70	61	66
Iowa.....	18.3	15.1	110	84	116	92	90	89	83	83
Missouri.....	15.5	15.7	31	22	25	85	89	.....	92	95
Nebraska.....	18.5	16.6	18	20	17	94	88	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	16.0	14.0	16	10	12	85	84	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	22.3	15.7	67	45	45	85	90	75	75	77
United States.....	21.4	19.7	17,025	13,833	16,597	91.6	90.2	78.1	75.5	70.3

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.TABLE 23.—*Flaxseed: Yield per acre, production, quality, and price, with comparisons.*

State.	Flaxseed.									
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price, Nov. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	5-year average.
	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>Bu.¹</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Wisconsin.....	13.5	13.2	108	126	118	93	91	121	118	169
Minnesota.....	9.5	9.9	2,592	3,150	3,315	89	90	119	123	170
Iowa.....	9.5	10.7	247	263	221	91	90	122	117	165
Missouri.....	8.0	6.9	64	50	96	82	84	125	102	.....
North Dakota.....	8.3	8.6	7,055	7,200	8,535	92	90	118	120	168
South Dakota.....	7.5	8.8	2,550	3,060	3,842	88	90	120	118	165
Nebraska.....	9.0	8.5	63	54	24	90	90	125	110	137
Kansas.....	.....	9.0	270	300	316	83	86	112	112	157
Montana.....	8.0	10.2	2,560	3,600	2,988	91	93	.....	114	166
Colorado.....	8.0	6.8	64	50	40	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	8.3	9.0	15,973	17,853	19,501	90.4	90.3	118.7	118.7	166.4

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 24.—*Tobacco, and weights of grain: Yield per acre, production, and quality of tobacco; weight per measured bushel of grain; with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.							Grain, weight per measured bushel.					
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
	1914	10-year average.	1914, preliminary.	1913	5-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	4-year average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Maine.....								60.0	59.6	34.8	33.0	49.0	48.8
New Hampshire.....	1,770	1,702	177	165	163	99	97			34.0	32.0	48.4	47.4
Vermont.....	1,700	1,662	170	155	164	97	93		57.4	33.0	31.5	48.0	46.4
Massachusetts.....	1,750	1,670	11,550	9,455	9,524	95	94			33.2	31.6		
Rhode Island.....										30.0	30.6		
Connecticut.....	1,770	1,659	35,754	28,520	28,337	96	96			30.5	30.6		
New York.....	1,300	1,194	5,980	4,386	4,997	90	90	59.7	59.4	31.6	31.9	47.5	47.5
New Jersey.....								59.0	59.3	30.5	29.7		
Pennsylvania.....	1,450	1,317	47,995	46,680	57,351	96	91	59.7	59.6	31.5	31.6	47.0	47.5
Delaware.....								60.0	59.0	30.5	29.6		
Maryland.....	800	677	16,000	18,500	18,663	94	85	60.0	59.2	30.4	30.6	48.0	45.5
Virginia.....	650	738	104,000	154,000	135,388	78	84	59.1	59.4	30.9	31.3	48.0	47.8
West Virginia.....	820	746	8,856	10,200	12,763	89	88	59.9	59.2	31.0	31.4		
North Carolina.....	650	637	146,250	167,500	127,339	76	80	59.5	59.0	31.5	31.2		
South Carolina.....	730	757	33,580	33,288	22,027	78	81	59.5	59.0	31.8	31.6		
Georgia.....	1,000	780	1,900	1,800	1,323	94	91	58.7	57.9	31.5	31.4		
Florida.....	1,000	838	4,300	4,000	2,987	96	91			29.0	29.6		
Ohio.....	900	866	78,120	61,425	79,968	91	88	59.3	58.3	31.2	31.2	47.5	48.0
Indiana.....	900	836	12,150	11,925	18,939	91	88	59.3	58.0	31.0	30.4	47.0	47.9
Illinois.....	780	770	468	500	812	95	89	58.7	58.1	30.6	30.4	44.5	46.8
Michigan.....								59.5	58.1	32.5	31.6	48.0	47.8
Wisconsin.....	1,180	1,211	53,808	50,740	47,807	90	89	56.9	57.4	29.0	31.7	46.5	46.5
Minnesota.....								53.1	55.4	29.0	31.6	45.5	45.8
Iowa.....								57.9	57.0	31.3	31.3	46.0	46.6
Missouri.....	900	822	3,690	3,315	5,578	90	86	59.0	58.0	30.1	30.0	46.0	46.0
North Dakota.....								54.5	56.3	33.0	34.2	43.0	45.0
South Dakota.....								52.9	56.1	31.0	32.2	44.2	45.0
Nebraska.....								59.2	58.9	32.3	30.9	46.0	45.0
Kansas.....								58.0	58.1	32.0	30.8	45.5	43.5
Kentucky.....	910	830	353,535	281,200	350,502	88	88	59.4	58.1	30.8	30.7	48.1	47.9
Tennessee.....	820	756	63,468	64,800	70,426	92	89	59.0	58.2	31.4	31.0	46.0	47.8
Alabama.....	700	549	140	210	153	88	86	59.0	57.8	31.8	31.2		
Mississippi.....								59.2	58.1	31.8	31.2		
Louisiana.....	400	491	280	270	218	100	87			32.5	31.3		
Texas.....	580	635	116	120	159	80	86	56.0	57.2	29.5	29.9	44.0	45.9
Oklahoma.....								59.7	57.7	30.7	30.4	47.0	46.0
Arkansas.....	611	629	428	520	471	91	85	58.0	58.0	31.1	30.9		
Montana.....								59.7	59.6	37.0	37.8	48.0	51.2
Wyoming.....								59.9	60.1	37.0	37.9	50.0	50.2
Colorado.....								59.1	59.0	37.2	36.9	49.0	49.5
New Mexico.....								59.5	60.0	34.5	34.6	49.5	51.2
Arizona.....								60.2	60.0	35.0	35.8	49.5	49.5
Utah.....								60.6	60.6	36.8	37.0	49.5	49.5
Nevada.....								59.8	60.1	36.5	36.9	47.9	47.9
Idaho.....								59.7	60.0	36.5	36.9	49.5	49.0
Washington.....								59.7	58.8	34.8	35.6	48.4	47.2
Oregon.....								59.4	59.7	34.5	36.1	47.2	48.5
California.....								59.2	58.4	33.0	34.4	48.0	47.2
United States.....	853.8	823.8	982,715	953,734	996,087	85.4	86.9	58.0	57.9	31.5	31.7	46.2	46.6

¹ Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 25.—Apples, pears, grapes: Production and quality; price of apples; with comparisons.

State.	Apples.										Pears.				Grapes.	
	Production.				Quality.			Price, Oct. 15.			Production. ¹		Quality.		Production. ¹	
	1914		1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Per cent of full crop.	Quantity.														
Me.....	95	Bu. ² 7,400	Bu. ² 3,000	Bu. ² 5,400	P. c. 99	P. c. 85	P. c. 87	Cts. 45	Cts. 96	Cts. 60	P. c. 80	P. c. 70	P. c. 95	P. c. 88	P. c. 75	P. c. 75
N. H.....	91	2,000	800	2,000	97	75	91	44	105	65	75	79	84	86	83	80
Vt.....	90	3,200	700	2,600	96	72	88	50	100	65	65	76	94	83	80	80
Mass.....	100	4,400	2,300	3,300	95	83	88	60	125	75	75	73	91	95	94	80
R. I.....	92	400	300	300	87	84	84	65	100	99	80	74	93	95	97	90
Conn.....	85	2,500	2,100	1,700	87	85	85	55	79	73	75	72	85	95	86	82
N. Y.....	84	49,600	19,500	44,000	88	73	85	40	89	50	53	68	86	88	89	58
N. J.....	92	3,400	2,100	1,700	87	80	76	50	78	63	85	67	84	84	95	73
Pa.....	88	23,100	10,200	12,700	89	76	80	46	80	60	80	65	90	85	90	55
Del.....	88	500	200	400	90	78	88	40	90	68	60	64	90	80	98	68
Md.....	89	3,500	1,300	2,600	90	82	88	41	75	60	80	66	90	83	95	55
Va.....	86	15,300	5,200	15,000	88	70	87	35	73	50	73	54	89	70	91	60
W. Va.....	100	12,400	1,000	10,300	90	67	90	42	110	50	72	50	89	75	91	41
N. C.....	90	9,000	3,000	7,600	87	65	80	52	86	73	78	54	90	72	93	73
S. C.....	83	800	300	600	88	60	76	80	125	100	84	60	90	70	86	78
Ga.....	80	2,000	900	1,400	85	70	77	80	102	95	77	58	92	76	86	80
Fla.....	80	2,000	900	1,400	85	70	77	80	102	95	77	58	92	76	86	80
Ohio.....	65	13,300	4,800	10,600	83	67	85	60	100	60	68	61	88	82	91	50
Ind.....	38	4,300	6,600	4,200	70	72	71	70	65	65	65	64	84	85	86	77
Ill.....	28	3,700	8,200	5,800	66	68	74	75	65	68	63	52	85	82	80	82
Mich.....	82	17,200	8,900	17,200	84	74	85	40	60	43	80	68	90	86	96	63
Wis.....	48	2,200	4,000	2,000	76	87	81	75	68	80	80	64	85	91	91	92
Minn.....	40	700	1,800	700	75	95	85	95	70	100	100	100	100	100	73	88
Iowa.....	15	1,600	7,100	1,500	68	76	73	102	80	92	65	53	88	86	84	88
Mo.....	54	12,500	7,900	19,200	72	56	76	61	73	45	69	45	85	71	80	69
S. Dak.....	50	200	300	200	75	87	80	125	115	100	100	100	100	100	65	76
Nebr.....	25	1,200	2,300	2,800	70	67	80	95	90	78	60	52	88	81	70	73
Kans.....	35	3,100	2,700	6,700	71	56	77	90	100	57	64	53	85	62	65	46
Ky.....	106	14,700	6,900	9,600	75	65	79	60	75	60	77	52	90	71	87	80
Tenn.....	80	8,600	3,900	8,900	84	64	84	59	99	63	66	47	86	70	82	78
Ala.....	68	1,600	900	1,200	78	63	75	80	100	75	66	55	89	75	86	74
Miss.....	64	500	400	400	79	63	78	90	100	86	71	57	87	78	80	75
La.....	64	500	400	400	70	70	75	95	100	75	62	89	85	75	85	85
Tex.....	72	500	300	500	78	72	79	100	124	105	65	62	90	78	75	73
Okl.....	55	1,500	1,100	1,700	73	66	79	86	110	88	40	57	74	67	67	62
Ark.....	72	5,000	4,000	5,100	80	65	70	70	85	80	65	51	80	77	75	84
Mont.....	78	900	500	900	88	90	95	90	120	75	80	82	95	83	80	80
Wyo.....	88	4,500	3,300	3,100	86	85	82	60	100	97	96	65	98	91	102	72
Colo.....	91	900	600	800	90	85	87	110	115	105	85	67	90	85	88	80
N. Mex.....	91	900	600	800	90	85	87	110	115	105	85	67	90	85	88	80
Ariz.....	85	100	100	100	85	85	100	145	190	196	90	78	90	92	95	90
Utah.....	100	800	600	700	95	88	91	52	71	91	94	72	96	90	98	95
Nev.....	75	200	200	300	85	90	97	100	165	115	85	65	95	90	95	90
Idaho.....	87	1,700	1,400	1,700	90	87	96	77	105	85	75	76	91	90	90	87
Wash.....	89	8,300	6,900	7,700	92	87	94	64	90	65	85	82	92	92	94	91
Oreg.....	80	3,600	3,500	4,100	89	88	96	70	80	59	75	78	92	90	90	90
Cal.....	91	6,000	3,000	5,700	91	80	91	70	100	75	87	76	92	87	91	79
U. S.....	74.5	258,900	145,400	235,200	85.3	70.2	83.0	56.0	85.6	61.3	71.1	64.5	88.0	82.0	89.8	72.8

¹ Production compared with a full crop.² Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 26.—*Cranberries, sorghum, sugar cane, clover seed: Production, quality, condition, and price, with comparisons.*

State.	Cranberries.				Sorghum.		Sugar cane.		Clover seed.					
	Production. ¹		Quality.		Yield per acre.		Condition.		Yield per acre.		Production. ¹		Price, Oct. 15.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Gals.	Gals.	P. c.	P. c.	Bu.	Bu.	P. c.	P. c.	Dols.	Dols.
Me.....	80	70	92	94										
N. li.....	87	90	97	160										
Mass.....	61	76	96	84										
R. I.....	100	88	90	64										
Conn.....	95	75	92	160										
N. Y.....									2.8	2.3	70	85	10.50	9.93
N. J.....	93	59	91	86					1.0	1.3	70	82	9.00	7.23
Pa.....									1.5	1.3	65	62		
Del.....									3.5	2.0	78	58		
Md.....									2.5	1.3	86	61		
Va.....					90	94			2.0	2.5	60	77	9.80	9.00
W. Va.....					95	87			1.8	2.5	80	67	10.50	10.00
N. C.....					90	93			2.4	2.4	80	85		8.90
S. C.....					76	92	85	82						
Ga.....					108	106	86	84	2.5	2.8	95	80		
Fla.....					160	160	86	88						
Ohio.....					113	78			1.5	1.5	71	84	8.10	6.47
Ind.....	166	90	98	160	85	89			1.6	1.6	65	80	8.30	6.49
Ill.....					69	75			1.4	1.5	60	70	8.80	7.20
Mich.....	93	80	90	94					1.9	1.8	73	92	8.05	6.90
Wis.....	80	78	95	64	75	80			2.1	2.6	88	92	7.50	6.90
Minn.....	95		100		75	95			2.2	2.5	89	84	8.00	8.00
Iowa.....					85	90			1.7	1.8	79	89	8.30	6.50
Mo.....					89	63			1.5	1.6	55	66	9.20	8.30
N. Dak.....									2.3	2.5	80	91		
S. Dak.....						60			1.5	2.5	90	90		9.50
Nebr.....					90	35			1.8	2.2	70	84	9.30	8.70
Kans.....					75	50			2.0	2.4	68	72	8.00	8.00
Ky.....					94	86			1.5	2.0	52	75	9.40	8.00
Tenn.....					98	82			1.6	2.4	68	78	10.00	9.00
Ala.....					101	90	88	81	6.0	3.0	75	81		
Miss.....					110	92	83	83			62	89		
La.....					80	100	83	86			70	80		
Tex.....					75	85	83	78						
Okla.....					78	56	77		3.5	3.7	59	72		
Ark.....					82	84	85	80		3.0	72	88		9.00
Mont.....									2.0	3.0	70	75		9.00
Wyo.....														
Colo.....						98			4.7	5.7	67	90		
N. Mex.....					69	73								
Ariz.....					160	96	60							
Utah.....					120	119			5.0	3.0	100	90		
Nev.....											120			
Idaho.....									4.6	5.6	140	101	7.35	7.00
Wash.....									4.0	4.5	90	95	9.00	
Oreg.....									2.6	5.1	70	96	7.20	5.20
Cal.....									4.0	5.5	60	90		
U. S.....	61.0	70.0	93.4	88.3	88.6	76.8	83.6	85.0	1.9	2.0	70.2	80.5	8.24	7.00

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 27.—*Peanuts, kafir corn, cowpeas: Production, quality, price, with comparisons.*

State.	Peanuts.								Kafir corn.				Cowpeas.	
	Yield per acre.		Production. ¹		Quality.		Price, Oct. 15.		Yield of grain per acre.		Production of grain. ¹		Production of forage. ¹	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Bu.	Bu.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.	Bu.	Bu.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
N. Y.													81	74
N. J.													85	87
Pa.													81	80
Del.													84	84
Md.													81	82
Va.	33	40	89	84	86	90	3.7	4.2					75	83
W. Va.													88	85
N. C.	37	45	84	83	87	87	4.1	4.0					74	80
S. C.	57	35	82	85	89	84	4.7	5.0					78	83
Ga.	40	50	93	86	90	90	5.4	5.6					90	84
Fla.	40	30	92	91	90	89	4.6	5.2					87	86
Ohio.													80	85
Ind.													80	73
Ill.													73	69
Mich.													83	70
Wis.												85	85	95
Minn.											90		78	78
Iowa.											83		95	75
Mo.	45		75		81				30.0	14.5	90	44	68	50
N. Dak.											90		90	100
S. Dak.													95	
Nebr.									26.0	13.5	90	45	80	50
Kans.									22.0	5.0	81	22	85	44
Ky.													85	73
Tenn.	59	40	83	74	92	83	3.6	4.4					84	69
Ala.	45	38	91	84	93	88	4.8	5.1					86	74
Miss.	38	37	88	82	90	87	4.0	4.9					82	74
La.	28	31	84	82	92	83	3.7	4.7			77		75	54
Tex.	30	32	95	78	92	80	5.0	5.1	31.0	27.0	125	81	81	72
Okla.	37	31	80	63	87	64	5.2	4.5	20.0	13.0	76	40	75	53
Ark.	35	41	87	75	91	80	4.8	5.8	25.0	29.0	85	76	84	62
Colo.									20.0	16.0	105	75	95	98
N. Mex.	60	50	78	80	99	94		8.0	27.5	22.0	104	70	86	80
Ariz.									33.0	37.0	95	125	100	100
Utah.									35.0		110		100	95
Nev.									50.0		95			
Idaho.														94
Wash.													87	90
Oreg.													91	90
Cal.		76	104	98	90	96			32.0	32.0	95	83	95	92
United States.	38.0	40.4	89.4	84.3	89.3	90.7	4.5	4.8	25.1	17.0	96.4	52.8		

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 28.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

[Grains, per bushel; hay, per ton; cotton, butter, and chickens, per pound; eggs, per dozen.]

November 1.																			
States.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Hay.		Cotton.		Butter.		Eggs.				Chick- ens.
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	117	.....	51	54	80	77	.....	.....	13.00	13.80	.....	.....	32	34	36	40	14.0	15.1	
New Hampshire.....	.....	162	61	56	80	80	80	115	15.90	16.50	.....	.....	34	35	40	42	14.7	15.3	
Vermont.....	103	97	54	52	90	75	82	75	14.20	13.60	.....	.....	34	34	34	36	14.6	14.1	
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	58	55	97	.....	95	110	20.50	21.50	.....	.....	37	36	47	49	17.0	17.4	
Rhode Island.....	120	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	110	125	21.20	22.30	.....	.....	36	37	45	44	16.0	17.0	
Connecticut.....	100	.....	55	51	.....	.....	100	98	20.70	18.50	.....	.....	36	36	48	45	18.0	18.0	
New York.....	104	93	50	45	71	71	88	72	14.60	14.60	.....	.....	33	34	37	38	15.3	15.6	
New Jersey.....	110	95	54	47	85	.....	89	72	19.60	19.50	.....	.....	35	36	39	40	17.9	17.9	
Pennsylvania.....	104	91	52	45	67	62	82	73	14.40	14.20	.....	.....	32	34	32	34	14.6	14.3	
Delaware.....	108	85	45	45	.....	.....	88	80	16.50	16.50	.....	.....	34	34	33	34	13.7	13.5	
Maryland.....	103	89	47	47	60	65	81	72	14.70	15.50	.....	.....	29	29	29	29	14.6	15.3	
Virginia.....	109	95	58	49	76	77	86	80	16.70	14.89	7.0	13.1	25	26	25	23	15.5	14.3	
West Virginia.....	108	99	54	53	85	.....	94	88	17.30	14.50	.....	.....	26	27	25	27	14.0	13.5	
North Carolina.....	118	106	64	64	.....	.....	96	98	17.89	16.09	6.5	13.5	25	25	23	24	12.4	12.0	
South Carolina.....	149	137	68	68	118	132	130	.....	16.00	16.70	6.6	13.4	25	26	24	25	13.4	14.5	
Georgia.....	126	131	71	67	135	139	120	131	17.60	18.06	6.2	13.5	24	26	24	26	14.1	13.1	
Florida.....	.....	.....	76	72	.....	.....	188	.....	16.00	18.00	12.5	15.3	34	34	31	30	16.1	17.0	
Ohio.....	104	88	44	39	56	56	81	66	13.30	12.50	.....	.....	27	28	26	29	11.8	12.1	
Indiana.....	102	87	44	38	61	52	77	62	14.10	13.80	.....	.....	21	25	24	27	10.9	11.4	
Illinois.....	101	84	44	37	58	54	81	62	14.20	13.70	.....	.....	27	27	23	26	11.1	11.5	
Michigan.....	103	87	44	39	63	58	82	62	12.29	13.26	.....	.....	28	28	25	27	12.0	11.8	
Wisconsin.....	100	81	41	36	59	61	79	57	9.70	10.50	.....	.....	30	30	24	24	11.4	11.4	
Minnesota.....	100	76	39	31	50	51	78	49	6.10	6.50	.....	.....	28	29	23	25	10.1	10.6	
Iowa.....	96	75	39	34	53	57	74	65	10.00	9.60	.....	.....	27	28	21	23	10.2	10.8	
Missouri.....	99	85	45	42	80	58	87	75	14.00	13.90	6.2	11.5	23	24	20	24	10.5	10.7	
North Dakota.....	97	72	36	29	42	42	75	48	5.00	5.80	.....	.....	25	28	22	25	9.6	10.4	
South Dakota.....	99	71	38	33	49	49	69	52	6.00	6.30	.....	.....	26	28	22	24	9.9	10.0	
Nebraska.....	92	71	39	37	42	47	69	56	6.70	8.00	.....	.....	25	26	21	22	9.9	10.3	
Kansas.....	94	89	43	43	44	56	76	77	8.20	12.00	.....	.....	25	27	20	25	10.0	9.8	
Kentucky.....	102	95	52	51	77	78	95	83	16.80	16.29	.....	.....	21	22	21	23	10.8	11.3	
Tennessee.....	108	109	52	55	97	65	103	101	17.00	16.90	6.1	13.5	21	21	20	22	10.7	11.3	
Alabama.....	127	115	68	67	97	80	134	138	14.00	14.80	6.2	13.4	21	23	22	23	13.4	12.7	
Mississippi.....	100	135	63	63	.....	.....	88	.....	12.20	13.40	6.1	13.5	23	23	22	23	13.2	12.8	
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	65	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.20	12.90	6.2	13.2	27	29	23	24	14.0	15.0	
Texas.....	97	92	47	47	50	76	100	102	9.30	11.80	6.2	12.5	22	25	19	23	10.7	10.6	
Oklahoma.....	94	81	42	43	48	76	86	97	8.20	10.10	6.0	12.5	25	25	19	22	9.5	9.6	
Arkansas.....	105	87	55	53	.....	.....	107	108	12.80	13.70	6.1	12.9	24	25	21	23	10.3	11.0	
Montana.....	92	63	39	33	60	50	67	64	8.10	8.50	.....	.....	34	35	35	38	15.0	14.0	
Wyoming.....	89	72	48	41	62	55	68	50	8.30	7.00	.....	.....	30	32	30	35	12.6	11.0	
Colorado.....	81	74	47	46	66	53	60	57	8.50	9.30	.....	.....	31	31	31	30	14.6	13.0	
New Mexico.....	103	82	52	55	60	114	82	.....	10.70	12.50	.....	.....	32	34	31	31	14.7	14.4	
Arizona.....	100	110	65	52	60	70	.....	.....	8.50	10.50	.....	.....	39	37	42	34	17.8	17.9	
Utah.....	81	65	40	38	45	50	66	55	8.20	8.30	.....	.....	31	30	27	30	12.1	11.5	
Nevada.....	100	90	45	53	75	72	.....	.....	9.00	8.70	.....	.....	34	40	45	46	21.0	21.0	
Idaho.....	74	62	33	37	49	54	70	60	6.90	7.40	.....	.....	33	34	30	31	11.0	12.1	
Washington.....	96	71	38	41	52	50	70	57	10.00	10.10	.....	.....	35	34	37	37	12.0	13.2	
Oregon.....	95	70	40	39	56	54	89	74	8.50	9.00	.....	.....	34	35	34	35	13.3	12.9	
California.....	100	91	50	55	63	67	95	75	7.70	13.50	.....	.....	34	35	41	40	16.0	15.7	
United States.....	96.2	77.0	42.5	37.9	51.3	54.7	80.6	63.2	11.71	12.20	6.3	13.0	27.2	28.2	25.2	27.4	11.9	12.1	

TABLE 29.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

[Milk cows and horses, per head; turkeys, per pound; others, per 100 pound.]

States.	October 15.															
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Lambs.		Milk cows.		Horses.		Turkeys.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	1913
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cts.
Me.	8.20	7.45	7.40	6.75	8.70	7.70	4.20	3.80	6.40	5.65	55.00	49.48	185	194	21.0	16.5
N. H.	8.80	7.85	7.30	6.35	8.40	7.48	5.40	4.65	7.00	6.48	60.70	56.82	170	168	24.0	25.0
Vt.	7.90	7.50	5.60	5.02	8.00	6.88	4.00	3.35	6.10	5.20	56.00	47.25	165	170	14.0	15.0
Mass.	9.10	9.15	6.90	7.12	9.20	9.12	5.00	.....	7.50	.....	70.00	51.05	215	182	18.0	.....
R. I.	9.70	9.10	8.20	6.88	10.00	9.75	5.00	.....	6.90	.....	77.50	64.25	.....	.....	22.0	20.0
Conn.	11.00	8.93	9.80	8.33	11.00	9.20	.....	6.57	.....	.....	74.90	57.50	200	201	26.0	28.0
N. Y.	8.10	7.88	6.60	5.50	10.00	8.58	4.80	3.87	7.00	5.75	66.40	53.32	175	176	19.0	14.4
N. J.	9.50	9.45	7.60	7.18	10.00	8.75	5.00	.....	7.25	.....	77.00	61.15	175	174	20.0	22.5
Pa.	8.70	8.40	7.30	6.02	9.50	8.10	5.10	4.58	6.80	4.92	62.50	52.15	168	169	18.7	17.8
Del.	8.80	8.70	5.90	6.10	9.80	9.08	5.30	4.60	6.90	7.03	58.70	47.00	134	137	20.0	25.0
Md.	9.00	7.75	7.00	5.42	9.70	8.85	4.00	4.05	6.90	6.58	53.80	39.68	125	136	.....	19.0
Va.	8.00	7.30	6.10	4.92	8.40	6.95	4.20	3.98	6.20	5.70	47.50	39.08	133	142	15.5	15.9
W. Va.	8.00	7.55	6.70	5.28	8.10	6.98	4.20	3.90	6.00	5.12	51.40	41.65	138	142	16.0	15.2
N. C.	8.50	7.80	5.30	4.00	6.00	4.98	4.80	4.20	5.70	4.90	44.00	33.05	150	149	14.7	14.2
S. C.	8.40	7.50	4.80	4.02	5.20	4.80	5.00	4.85	5.50	6.22	39.70	37.25	156	177	15.5	16.1
Ga.	8.00	7.25	4.70	3.80	6.00	4.65	5.00	4.35	6.00	5.28	38.80	33.95	145	157	16.5	16.2
Fla.	7.00	6.18	5.20	4.58	6.10	5.72	5.10	4.18	6.00	.....	47.10	41.02	140	151	17.0	17.4
Ohio	7.80	7.80	7.00	5.78	9.00	7.98	4.40	3.58	6.50	5.50	60.10	51.28	147	162	14.9	15.5
Ind.	7.80	7.72	6.80	5.40	8.40	7.15	4.00	3.50	6.30	5.45	54.00	47.10	137	150	13.8	14.6
Ill.	7.40	7.62	7.20	5.78	8.50	7.28	4.50	3.85	6.30	5.48	64.80	49.42	138	152	14.4	15.1
Mich.	7.50	7.55	6.40	4.98	8.50	7.58	4.50	3.82	6.40	5.68	59.00	47.02	161	170	14.8	16.2
Wis.	7.30	7.50	5.90	4.78	8.60	7.42	4.80	3.80	6.50	5.50	69.50	52.35	172	167	13.8	14.5
Minn.	7.20	7.18	5.60	4.42	7.60	6.28	4.30	3.88	6.00	5.25	60.70	45.62	149	159	13.4	13.5
Iowa	7.20	7.40	7.40	6.00	8.10	6.82	4.70	4.02	6.30	5.42	62.50	51.08	149	163	13.1	13.5
Mo.	7.20	7.35	6.90	5.62	7.20	6.28	4.30	3.80	6.10	5.05	56.90	46.25	109	124	13.1	13.2
N. Dak.	6.80	6.85	5.80	4.58	7.40	5.98	4.80	4.38	5.70	5.52	65.80	48.00	134	143	13.4	14.2
S. Dak.	6.80	7.20	6.30	5.32	7.60	6.12	4.60	4.18	6.10	5.22	63.90	48.10	115	132	14.2	13.2
Nebr.	7.60	7.28	7.10	5.50	8.20	6.55	4.80	4.55	6.10	5.85	68.20	50.70	122	128	14.1	13.8
Kans.	7.20	7.35	6.90	5.45	8.00	6.30	4.90	4.70	6.50	5.72	64.00	49.42	110	126	12.0	12.3
Ky.	7.60	7.35	6.30	4.88	7.60	6.25	3.90	3.48	5.90	4.98	50.00	38.45	119	126	13.0	13.7
Tenn.	7.40	7.10	5.90	4.18	7.00	5.08	4.00	3.32	5.80	4.50	45.80	36.70	132	146	11.9	12.6
Ala.	7.60	6.88	4.20	3.20	5.50	4.30	4.80	3.68	5.70	4.68	38.30	31.18	127	134	14.0	14.9
Miss.	6.60	6.68	4.50	3.52	5.80	4.48	3.50	3.58	4.60	4.40	40.70	30.98	108	120	14.6	13.2
La.	6.80	6.38	6.00	4.15	6.20	5.35	5.00	4.10	7.00	5.12	39.20	32.68	101	89	14.5	14.4
Tex.	7.10	7.02	5.50	4.32	6.60	5.28	4.60	3.98	5.60	5.10	52.80	43.28	87	94	10.8	11.7
Okla.	6.90	7.25	5.50	4.50	6.70	5.60	4.40	3.92	5.50	5.12	55.10	44.12	97	106	10.5	10.5
Ark.	6.40	6.25	4.80	3.70	6.00	4.88	4.00	3.42	5.00	4.40	42.40	32.25	98	110	12.3	12.9
Mont.	7.20	7.80	6.90	5.92	7.50	7.65	5.50	4.85	7.70	5.52	72.00	58.82	122	136	15.8	18.0
Wyo.	7.66	7.75	7.00	5.60	7.98	7.98	5.50	4.20	6.60	5.48	83.20	61.28	92	108	16.0	18.6
Colo.	7.70	7.42	6.00	5.25	7.50	7.08	4.40	4.08	6.00	5.48	77.00	54.42	105	113	15.5	16.0
N. Mex.	7.80	7.72	6.00	5.42	7.10	8.08	4.70	4.20	5.70	4.98	67.50	51.65	80	83	16.0	16.8
Ariz.	8.00	8.00	6.00	5.32	6.80	5.83	3.60	4.20	5.20	5.50	90.00	72.40	105	113	21.0	21.0
Utah	7.50	7.28	5.80	5.10	8.80	8.15	5.20	4.72	5.90	5.48	69.30	50.30	111	114	15.0	14.7
Nev.	9.20	8.15	7.00	5.65	9.00	6.40	5.20	4.22	5.60	5.22	85.00	65.60	150	132	23.0	20.0
Idaho	6.60	7.42	5.70	3.88	8.00	6.58	4.70	4.08	5.60	5.02	77.50	58.00	115	130	15.0	15.9
Wash.	7.20	8.15	6.00	5.45	8.60	7.88	4.90	4.32	5.70	5.30	75.60	62.35	135	146	19.0	19.6
Oreg.	7.00	8.08	6.20	5.45	7.50	6.90	6.00	4.60	6.50	5.00	66.30	54.70	100	114	16.8	15.2
Cal.	7.90	7.38	6.50	5.72	7.90	6.58	5.10	4.60	6.00	5.35	75.00	55.82	120	140	19.0	24.0
U. S.	7.43	7.37	6.23	5.09	7.97	6.80	4.81	4.18	6.09	5.35	59.53	47.42	130.56	139.90	14.1	14.6

TABLE 30.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

[Beans, onions, tomatoes, peaches, and pears, per bushel; cabbages, per 100 pounds; grapes and honey, per pound.]

States.	October 15.																	
	Beans (dry).		Cab-bages.		Onions.		Toma-toes.		Peaches.		Pears.		Grapes.		Honey (comb).		Honey (ex-tract).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	3.15	2.76	100	125	99	105	90	80	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	20	19	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	2.90	2.75	130	161	80	108	85	124	.....	150	110	200	3.0	4.0	20	19	21	22
Vermont.....	3.40	2.50	.....	312	66	100	100	150	.....	.....	150	280	.....	3.0	19	19	20	20
Massachusetts.....	2.90	3.30	90	150	60	117	100	105	.....	200	95	100	4.5	4.0	20	20	21	17
Rhode Island.....	2.75	.....	75	120	66	114	80	120	100	150	100	138	7.0	2.0	.....	25	.....	25
Connecticut.....	2.70	2.60	150	75	60	100	65	100	150	140	88	88	2.2	2.5	20	18	18	16
New York.....	2.55	2.41	45	120	60	103	51	75	135	134	78	82	3.5	2.7	15	14	13	12
New Jersey.....	2.70	2.43	75	110	65	97	40	49	110	200	50	86	2.3	4.0	18	17	16	16
Pennsylvania.....	2.70	2.58	140	165	85	95	67	77	130	200	82	104	2.7	4.1	15	15	16	10
Delaware.....	2.40	2.50	150	150	110	105	29	38	.....	.....	28	50	.....	4.0	15	13	15	.....
Maryland.....	3.25	2.40	125	230	150	92	47	75	.....	100	70	125	.....	.....	18	16	20	.....
Virginia.....	2.60	2.34	190	185	100	90	60	52	100	200	70	98	3.7	.....	14	14	14	15
West Virginia.....	2.90	2.59	160	199	110	112	65	90	125	244	87	120	2.5	4.5	20	17	18	13
North Carolina.....	2.25	2.14	170	201	94	84	90	96	100	115	83	104	3.7	3.2	14	14	13	12
South Carolina.....	2.80	3.25	200	235	140	110	110	115	110	375	97	120	7.5	6.0	13	12	15	16
Georgia.....	2.25	2.34	200	220	135	120	125	115	135	187	100	99	11.0	3.5	12	12	14	12
Florida.....	3.00	3.00	310	250	210	150	118	.....	100	100	103	9.0	.....	13	13	10	13	
Ohio.....	2.45	2.47	140	190	85	108	50	69	140	186	80	116	2.5	3.5	16	16	11	13
Indiana.....	2.60	2.40	140	240	80	100	50	60	120	125	73	79	2.8	3.0	17	16	14	15
Illinois.....	2.50	2.56	160	240	100	115	68	85	100	117	85	88	3.0	2.8	16	15	12	11
Michigan.....	1.84	1.78	120	110	64	88	50	65	110	150	85	102	1.8	2.9	14	14	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2.35	2.09	125	90	85	86	80	80	125	170	95	162	5.0	3.0	14	15	10	11
Minnesota.....	2.40	2.09	195	150	85	90	100	122	.....	130	.....	95	.....	14	15	12	10	
Iowa.....	2.75	2.45	195	285	110	115	75	74	135	101	125	165	4.0	2.6	15	15	13	10
Missouri.....	2.85	2.88	180	280	125	130	75	90	90	89	94	112	3.7	3.2	15	15	14	13
North Dakota.....	3.00	2.90	275	310	155	150	150	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	12	20	
South Dakota.....	2.85	2.50	235	330	125	135	105	110	.....	100	.....	230	5.0	4.0	16	17	15	14
Nebraska.....	2.90	2.80	189	220	115	140	95	115	150	127	125	170	4.0	4.5	15	16	12	12
Kansas.....	2.55	2.73	150	255	110	160	110	240	130	122	100	131	3.6	4.1	14	16	11	13
Kentucky.....	2.50	2.36	200	230	105	110	55	80	90	125	80	98	4.5	5.0	15	15	14	16
Tennessee.....	2.05	2.43	200	221	90	96	50	72	97	169	85	140	5.5	7.8	13	14	14	15
Alabama.....	2.50	2.23	230	290	120	125	80	100	90	112	85	115	4.0	.....	12	10	13	11
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	270	260	100	125	100	90	95	100	85	105	.....	.....	10	12	12	12
Louisiana.....	3.30	2.70	250	300	85	150	.....	93	88	89	75	92	.....	7.5	13	11	10	13
Texas.....	2.90	2.91	260	300	140	135	140	175	110	132	92	123	9.0	9.2	11	12	10	10
Oklahoma.....	2.80	2.69	225	270	125	120	130	140	107	125	125	128	3.8	3.5	15	15	10	13
Arkansas.....	2.70	2.80	300	310	115	120	70	70	91	88	96	125	4.0	4.6	12	12	13	13
Montana.....	3.00	3.30	155	150	130	115	103	180	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	13	13	12	12	
Wyoming.....	3.40	2.78	225	212	165	160	150	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0	13	12	11	10	
Colorado.....	2.30	2.45	60	150	40	115	95	135	100	200	105	150	3.5	6.0	11	12	8	10
New Mexico.....	2.40	2.30	190	210	140	150	130	150	124	195	140	200	6.0	6.0	11	12	12	10
Arizona.....	2.50	2.80	250	250	130	120	205	165	210	280	150	190	3.5	.....	13	12	11	9
Utah.....	3.00	2.90	220	210	110	150	89	90	95	150	85	117	2.5	3.7	8	12	7	7
Nevada.....	3.00	3.40	250	195	150	150	163	197	210	200	.....	260	5.0	4.0	.....	12	.....	9
Idaho.....	2.80	2.80	180	175	80	114	180	110	105	115	125	150	3.0	4.5	12	12	9	8
Washington.....	3.00	3.00	150	150	80	95	100	140	.....	100	80	100	3.0	4.0	14	15	10	10
Oregon.....	3.10	3.00	200	160	115	114	100	80	100	97	90	95	4.5	.....	12	12	10	12
California.....	2.40	3.20	140	.....	70	83	60	.....	92	144	85	72	2.1	1.1	12	12	7	6
United States.....	2.17	2.25	130.7	168.8	88.3	110.2	60.3	73.0	105.3	145.0	80.4	95.6	2.3	1.5	13.5	13.9	11.2	11.6

TABLE 31.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

[Hay, per ton; seeds and soy beans, per bushel.]

State.	October 15.											
	Timothy hay, 1914.	Clover hay, 1914.	Alfalfa hay, 1914.	Prairie hay, 1914.	Timothy seed.		Alfalfa seed.		Cotton seed.		Soy beans.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	13.10	11.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	16.40	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	14.00	14.00	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25
Massachusetts.....	20.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	20.00	12.00	22.00	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	16.50	13.50	14.70	.....	3.20	2.71	10.30	10.67	.....	.....	.....	3.00
New Jersey.....	17.80	16.50	19.00	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	14.50	12.50	14.00	.....	2.90	2.45	9.20	6.80	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Delaware.....	16.50	15.00	16.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Maryland.....	15.00	12.00	.....	.....	3.00	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	18.70	16.30	19.40	16.00	2.90	2.90	9.10	7.62	28.30	28.33	2.55	1.15
West Virginia.....	18.30	15.40	20.30	.....	3.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	20.70	18.60	22.00	13.50	3.25	.....	.....	.....	18.60	24.00	1.53	2.15
South Carolina.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	25.10	2.00	3.00
Georgia.....	22.20	19.10	21.40	15.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.60	22.30	2.40	2.35
Florida.....	22.00	25.00	24.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	20.70	.....	2.12
Ohio.....	14.50	11.20	15.20	.....	2.60	2.29	9.00	8.10	.....	.....	2.25	2.25
Indiana.....	15.70	13.40	15.90	10.00	2.80	2.50	9.00	7.44	.....	.....	2.10	1.53
Illinois.....	14.90	13.40	16.20	11.70	2.60	2.35	9.80	8.50	.....	.....	.....	1.62
Michigan.....	12.00	10.30	12.60	.....	2.50	2.50	8.70	8.00	.....	.....	1.05	2.10
Wisconsin.....	10.50	9.10	13.60	7.00	2.30	2.10	8.30	7.80	.....	.....	.....	2.68
Minnesota.....	8.40	8.20	9.20	6.60	2.50	1.97	10.00	.....	.....	.....	1.55	3.53
Iowa.....	11.10	9.70	11.00	8.90	2.20	1.95	9.50	6.75	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Missouri.....	14.50	13.20	15.00	11.00	2.95	2.50	8.00	10.00	18.00	17.60	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	8.50	8.00	13.50	5.80	2.40	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	8.50	8.80	9.00	6.10	1.75	1.78	8.70	9.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	9.70	10.10	9.00	7.90	2.70	3.04	8.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	10.40	9.50	9.50	8.00	2.90	2.60	6.60	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	18.40	16.20	18.10	.....	3.10	2.65	9.60	8.70	.....	.....	2.00	1.82
Tennessee.....	18.70	17.80	20.00	.....	3.10	3.00	10.50	9.00	15.70	24.20	1.60	1.98
Alabama.....	20.00	19.00	20.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.80	22.00	2.50	2.25
Mississippi.....	.....	13.50	20.60	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.80	21.50	1.80	1.30
Louisiana.....	.....	13.00	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.10	19.00	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	14.30	14.30	9.50	.....	.....	7.20	8.50	14.00	21.00	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	11.30	12.00	11.60	8.30	.....	.....	7.10	6.25	12.90	21.40	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	17.70	16.70	16.80	11.20	.....	.....	.....	10.00	15.20	20.80	.....	.....
Montana.....	12.20	10.50	9.90	9.90	2.05	2.30	9.60	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	10.60	8.20	7.30	10.90	2.70	.....	7.60	7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	11.50	.....	6.60	10.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	9.20	10.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	12.30	10.50	.....	.....	8.80	7.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	10.30	.....	8.50	7.70	.....	.....	6.00	7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	23.80	17.50	16.70	17.00	3.60	.....	8.00	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	10.50	8.10	6.70	7.60	1.65	.....	7.30	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	12.30	10.50	10.70	10.00	2.70	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	10.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	.....	.....	6.60	7.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	8.60	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	13.66	12.47	8.96	7.59	2.34	2.02	7.29	6.96	15.28	22.01	2.08	1.96

TABLE 32.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Concluded.

[Nuts and seeds, per bushel; bran and meal, per ton.]

State.	Prices paid to producers, Oct. 15.						Prices paid by producers, Oct. 15.									
	Walnuts (black).		Hickory nuts.		Pecans.	Chest- nuts.	Bran.		Cotton- seed meal.		Clover seed.		Timothy seed.		Alfalfa seed.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1914	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls
Me.							29.70	29.30	34.00	36.70	13.00	12.50	3.40	3.30		
N. H.							28.30	27.80	32.20	35.70	10.80	12.06	3.40	3.46		
Vt.					150		27.60	27.20	32.40	34.40	10.20	10.50	3.50	3.45		
Mass.			200	200		3.50	28.80	29.00	33.80	36.00	13.00		3.60			
R. I.							28.10	28.50	33.20	36.30	12.00	14.40	3.20	3.60		
Conn.	200		200	220		3.00	28.30	30.00	31.80	34.00	13.00	14.20	3.50	3.62	14.00	10.00
N. Y.	50	113	200	200		3.80	28.00	27.10	34.50	34.00	11.40	10.20	3.50	3.24	10.40	10.00
N. J.	162	79	250	150		2.50	28.00	28.60	33.90	35.80	11.60	12.60	3.40	3.00	10.80	
Pa.	70	78	180	175		3.20	28.10	27.30	33.70	33.30	10.60	9.30	3.40	2.92	10.20	10.10
Del.	75	62		65		3.25	33.50	30.00	34.00	30.00		8.83	3.70	2.13	11.50	9.25
Md.		100	150			1.80	29.00	27.10	32.00	33.50	10.25		3.20	2.95		
Va.	50	55	75	75	3.00	2.10	28.40	28.00	31.10	32.20	10.70	9.70	3.30	3.15	10.10	8.94
W. Va.	75	65	110	150		2.50	29.70	30.00	34.00	33.80	11.00	10.50	3.50	3.20	11.16	10.30
N. C.	80	73	94	76	4.10	1.70	30.70	31.10	29.29	32.30	11.20	9.80	3.50	3.10		8.50
S. C.	90	97	100	86	3.30	2.20	32.20	31.50	25.00	28.90		13.50				11.67
Ga.	87	71	100	82	5.90	2.50	31.80	31.40	26.20	28.80					11.20	9.00
Fla.	50		100	50	4.50		32.29	32.39	29.60	32.40						
Ohio.	60	63	115	125		3.20	28.40	27.20	33.00	33.80	9.25	7.35	3.10	2.84	9.90	8.92
Ind.	68	60	120	125	4.00	2.50	27.00	26.20	32.70	33.10	9.90	7.70	3.40	2.85	10.10	8.40
Ill.	69	68	145	130	4.40		25.60	25.30	30.00	31.20	9.90	8.10	3.25	2.80	10.20	8.50
Mich.	50	55	100	110			28.40	26.70	33.70	33.70	10.50	8.50	3.30	3.00	10.30	9.50
Wis.		85	150	125			24.00	24.30	32.60	34.50	8.60	8.39	2.90	2.70	9.60	9.50
Minn.	100	82		95			24.00	22.40	31.70	33.00	10.50	15.00	3.00	2.05	12.20	9.00
Iowa.	90	69	150	145			25.10	24.70	30.30	32.30	9.60	8.20	2.60	2.25	10.00	9.00
Mo.	51	61	75	103			24.40	25.20	28.00	31.70	10.50	9.30	3.20	2.95	10.00	10.50
N. Dak.							24.70	22.40	28.00	25.00		12.00	2.40	3.75		12.50
S. Dak.	125	110	200	150	6.50		24.10	22.80	32.00	31.30	9.00	10.50	2.10	2.50	9.50	10.50
Nebr.	80	92		135			23.50	23.80	31.40	33.40	12.00	10.20	4.00	3.50	8.80	8.50
Kans.	75	95	100	130	3.75		21.60	24.00	27.80	33.10	10.20	9.20	3.50	2.65	7.60	6.10
Ky.	55	47	95	100	3.75	2.20	27.60	28.40	30.10	30.40	10.60	9.60	3.20	3.00	9.70	9.10
Tenn.	60	60	85	89	5.00	1.55	27.30	28.90	29.50	30.90	11.00	9.80	3.40	3.25	10.60	9.00
Ala.	65	80	85	100	5.20	2.60	31.90	29.50	27.00	29.80	12.15	11.00	4.00	3.50	12.50	12.00
Miss.	70	92	75	92	5.40	2.00	32.20	30.50	28.20	30.20	10.00				11.40	
La.		88		88	3.60		25.50	27.30	26.60	31.10					12.00	
Tex.	65	75	75	79	3.96		28.00	30.10	26.20	32.90					10.10	9.60
Okla.	85	106	70	150	3.05		23.50	27.00	25.70	30.30				6.00	8.30	8.50
Ark.	60	65	80	75	3.00		27.30	27.20	26.70	29.60	13.20	11.20	4.00	3.20	9.10	10.50
Mont.							26.00	23.40			7.80	11.00	2.20	2.30	12.00	11.50
Wyo.							25.50	25.80		32.50			3.00		8.50	12.00
Colo.		150					25.00	25.50	29.80	35.30						8.00
N. Mex.							32.60	32.70	34.00	35.50					7.00	6.70
Ariz.							37.70	42.40	39.50	46.50					9.00	12.00
Utah.							24.20	20.70					3.50		8.10	8.00
Nev.							37.50	33.40	35.00				3.75		8.70	10.20
Idaho.		100					24.60	23.00		52.00	9.00	9.00	2.60	2.40	8.70	9.60
Wash.							26.70	24.60	39.00	39.30	12.30	15.00	4.20	4.00	11.90	14.60
Oreg.					7.00		25.80	24.30		37.00	12.00	7.10	3.60	4.50	10.80	10.20
Cal.	75						29.80	28.80	36.00		16.00		4.40		10.20	10.10
U. S.	68.0	68.8	111.7	117.6	4.08	2.40	26.71	26.52	29.44	31.94	10.32	9.32	3.19	2.85	8.97	8.73

TABLE 33.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

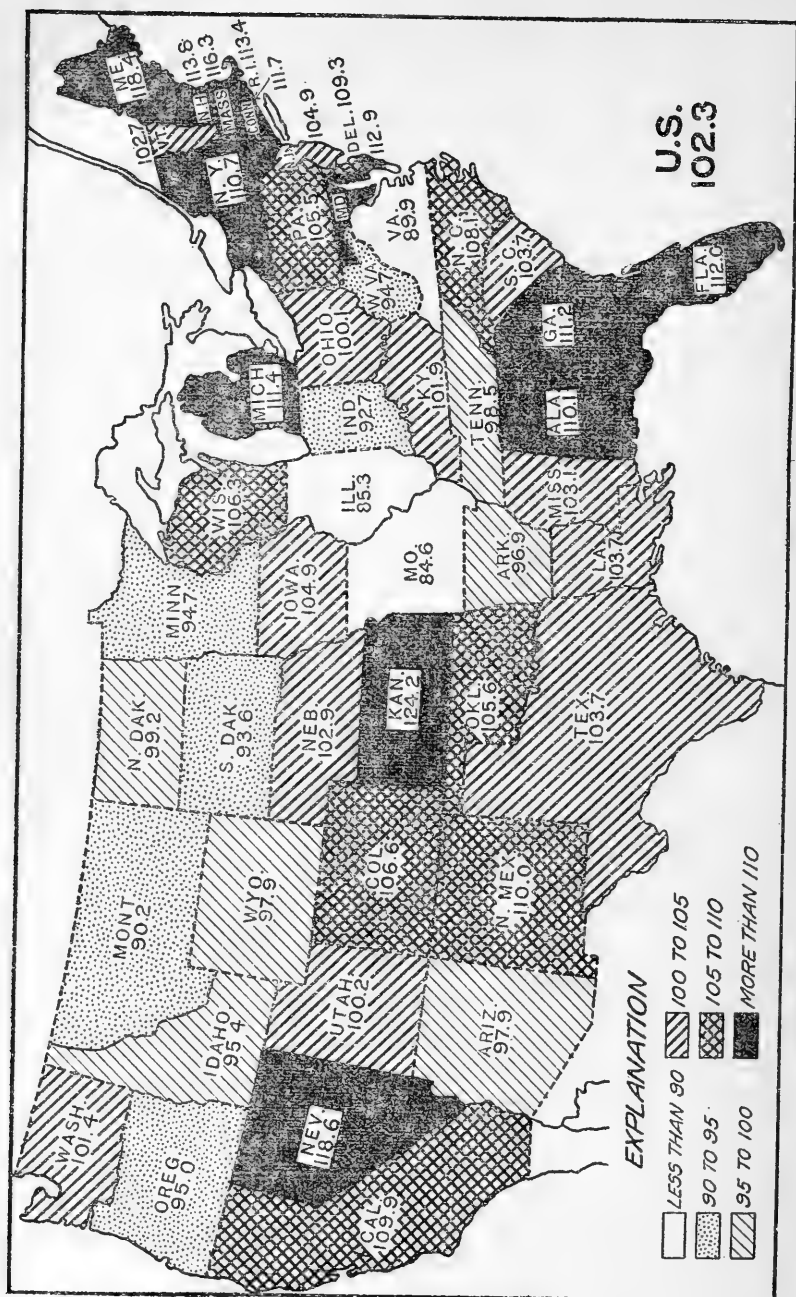
Product.	Oct. 15—					Nov. 15—		Sept. 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 lbs.	\$7.43	\$7.60	\$7.70	\$6.09	\$8.08	\$7.33	\$7.05	\$8.11	\$7.68	\$7.47
Beef cattle.....do.	6.23	6.05	5.36	4.32	4.64	5.99	5.22	6.38	5.92	5.35
Veal calves.....do.	7.97	7.72	6.90	6.15	6.41	7.70	6.77	8.06	7.73	6.83
Sheep.....do.	4.81	4.16	4.19	3.68	4.68	4.27	4.05	4.80	4.23	4.11
Lambs.....do.	6.09	5.51	5.42	4.68	5.78	5.64	5.37	6.27	5.51	5.49
Turkeys.....per lb.	.146	.146	.136	.....	.....	.152	.144	.....	.....	.....
Milch cows.....per head.	59.53	56.47	47.30	42.69	43.20	57.71	47.38	59.58	55.78	46.79
Horses.....do.	131.00	138.00	140.00	137.00	144.00	136.00	139.00	132.00	141.00	141.00
Honey comb.....per lb.	.135	.139	.136	.137	.133	.141	.138	.137	.138	.135
Honey, extract.....do.	.112	.116	.123	.122	.119	.118	.120	.112	.119	.116
Wool, unwashed.....do.	.180	.155	.185	.155	.181	.156	.186	.136	.158	.187
Wool, washed.....do.	.237	.226	.232	.228	.258	.225	.244	.227	.214	.238
Walnuts, black.....per bu.	.68	.69	.66	.....	.....	.70	.65	.....	.....	.....
Hickory nuts.....do.	1.12	1.18	1.06	.....	.....	1.27	1.12	.....	.....	.....
Chestnuts.....do.	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecans.....do.	4.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanuts.....per lb.	.045	.048	.047	.046	.046	.044	0.47	.050	.049	.048
Apples.....per bu.	.56	.86	.61	.66	.77	.94	.64	.62	.76	.62
Peaches.....do.	1.05	1.45	1.05	1.31	1.23	.....	.....	1.37	1.36	1.10
Pears.....do.	.80	.96	.83	.97	.99	.93	.79	.93	1.19	1.00
Beans.....do.	2.17	2.25	2.34	2.27	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.46	2.08	2.38
Beans, soy.....do.	2.08	1.96	.....	.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes.....do.	.79	.78	.80	.86	.76	.73	.74	.90	.90	.89
Tomatoes.....do.	.60	.73	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63	.68	.59
Onions.....do.	.88	1.10	.85	1.02	.93	1.15	.84	1.03	1.04	.89
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs.	1.31	1.69	1.08	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.04	1.50	1.79	1.25
Timothy hay.....per ton.	13.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.54	.....	.....
Clover hay.....do.	12.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.44	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay.....do.	8.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.72	.....	.....
Prairie hay.....do.	7.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.33	.....	.....
Clover seed.....per bu.	8.24	7.00	9.37	10.33	8.13	7.33	9.06	9.10	7.31	9.39
Timothy seed.....do.	2.34	2.02	1.95	6.91	4.03	2.08	1.82	2.46	2.13	2.09
Alfalfa seed.....do.	7.29	6.96	7.87	.....	.....	6.36	8.23	7.21	7.42	9.02
Broom corn.....per ton.	67.00	102.00	70.00	121.00	108.00	100.00	69.00	77.00	106.00	77.00
Cottonseed.....do.	15.28	22.01	18.04	16.73	26.86	22.46	18.57	13.88	21.07	17.61
Hops.....per lb.	.191	.295	.222	.378	.133	.260	.197	.244	.209	.198
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bu.	10.32	9.32	11.28	.....	.....	9.13	11.23	10.76	10.22	11.61
Timothy seed.....do.	3.19	2.85	2.84	.....	.....	2.87	2.67	3.25	2.84	3.06
Alfalfa seed.....do.	8.97	8.73	9.84	.....	.....	7.65	9.73	8.85	8.96	10.52
Bran.....per ton.	26.71	26.52	26.58	26.52	24.56	26.47	25.66	27.86	26.59	26.82
Cottonseed meal.....do.	29.44	31.94	30.28	30.73	31.84	31.97	29.37	30.73	32.32	30.60

	Nov. 1.					Dec. 1.		Oct. 1.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Wheat.....cts. per bu.	96.2	77.0	83.8	91.5	90.5	79.9	76.0	93.5	77.9	83.4
Corn.....do.	69.7	70.7	58.4	64.7	52.6	69.1	48.7	78.2	75.3	70.2
Oats.....do.	42.5	37.9	33.6	43.8	34.9	39.2	31.9	43.3	39.6	33.6
Barley.....do.	51.3	54.7	53.8	84.9	55.3	53.7	50.4	51.8	56.8	54.8
Rye.....do.	80.6	63.2	68.8	83.1	71.6	63.4	66.3	79.0	64.8	70.1
Buckwheat.....do.	78.1	75.5	65.5	73.0	65.9	75.5	66.1	78.7	74.1	69.7
Potatoes.....do.	54.0	69.6	45.5	76.3	55.7	68.7	50.5	64.7	73.9	51.1
Flaxseed.....do.	118.7	118.7	133.4	210.6	229.4	119.9	114.7	127.4	122.6	147.7
Hay.....dols. per ton.	11.71	12.26	11.80	14.62	11.96	12.43	11.79	11.77	12.22	11.76
Butter.....cts. per lb.	27.2	28.2	26.9	25.2	27.1	29.2	28.8	26.0	27.5	25.6
Eggs.....cts. per doz.	25.2	27.4	25.9	23.5	25.3	33.0	29.7	23.5	23.4	22.0
Chickens.....cts. per lb.	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.3	11.3	11.4	10.8	12.5	12.5	11.5
Cotton.....do.	6.3	13.0	10.9	8.9	14.0	12.2	11.9	7.8	13.3	11.2

TABLE 34.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Product and market.	Nov. 2, 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$1.10 - \$1.12½	\$1.01 - \$1.14	\$1.01½ - \$1.18½	\$0.87½ - \$0.97	\$1.03 - \$1.13
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	1.13½ - 1.14½	1.02 - 1.16½	1.01 - 1.23½	.87½ - .96½	1.02 - 1.11
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹	1.22½ - 1.22½	1.13½ - 1.23	1.13 - 1.31½	.96 - .99	1.03 - 1.08
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.75 - .75	.70 - .76½	.77½ - .82½	.69 - .74½	.62 - .70
No. 2, Chicago.....	.75 - .75½	.71½ - .76	.72½ - .83½	.67½ - .70	.58½ - .69
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....				.76 - .81½	
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.46 - .47½	.42 - .48½	.45 - .52	.39 - .43½	.32 - .34½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.47½ - .48	.44½ - .48½	.44 - .51½	.36½ - .41	.31 - .33½
Rye per bushel: No. 2 Chicago.....	.96 - .96	.88 - .96	.90 - 1.00½	.62 - .67	.67 - .71
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	14.00 - 16.50	14.50 - 16.50	16.50 - 19.50	16.00 - 20.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.33 - .36	.33 - .50	.35 - .50	.40 - .45	.30 - .33
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.23 - .24	.23 - .25	.25 - .25	.20 - .21	.23 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.31 - .32	.31 - .32	.31 - .33	.28 - .29	.36 - .36
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	7.25 - 7.45	6.95 - 8.60	7.90 - 9.25	7.60 - 8.80	7.50 - 9.00
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.33½ - .33½	.29½ - .33½	.30 - .32½	.30½ - .33	.30½ - .32
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.31½ - .31½	.29 - .31½	.29 - .30½	.29½ - .31	.29 - .30
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.36 - .55	.31 - .55	.30 - .42	.32 - .55	.34 - .55
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.24½ - .24½	.20 - .24½	.20½ - .22½	.23 - .29½	.22 - .23½
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.14½ - .15	.14½ - .15½	.15 - .16	.15½ - .16½	.16½ - .17½

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.



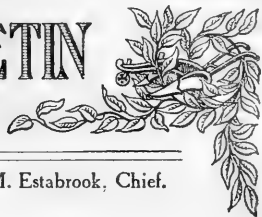
Index figures of crop yields per acre, 100 representing the average (10-year average for most crops).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FARMERS' BULLETIN

645



Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.
December 31, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE OF LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

On Monday, January 18, 1915, at 2 p. m. (eastern time), the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, will issue an estimate of the number and value on January 1, 1915, of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine on farms and ranges of the United States. Detailed estimates, by States, will be published in the February issue of the Agricultural Outlook.

YEARLY CROP SUMMARY, 1914.

FOURTEEN CROPS AND 92 PER CENT OF AREA.

In this issue of the Agricultural Outlook may be found detailed estimates of this season's production of the principal crops of the United States.

The 14 crops whose production is estimated yearly cover about 92 per cent of the entire cultivated area of the United States.

The total area harvested in 1914 (300,782,000 acres in 14 crops) is about the same as in 1913 (0.1 per cent larger), and about 2.4 per cent larger than the area harvested in 1912. In the three years the wheat area has steadily increased, and corn and flaxseed decreased materially. The cotton acreage fell moderately short of the large acreage of 1913, but was considerably larger than any other year. Acreages of other crops have not altered materially.

YIELD PER ACRE.

The production per acre of crops in the aggregate in 1914 was nearly 10 per cent larger than in 1913, over 2 per cent larger than the 10-year average, but about 8 per cent smaller than in 1912. This indicates the favorable nature of the season. Early in the growing period short crops were apprehended, but as the season advanced conditions improved steadily. The most striking characteristic of the year is the wonderful outturn of the winter wheat crop, which made 19 bushels per acre; the largest average for any previous year was 16.7 bushels, in 1906. The corn yield of 25.8 bushels has been exceeded 10 times in the past 20 years, the highest yield in the 20 years being 30.3 bushels, in 1906; the oats yield of 29.7 bushels has been exceeded 13 times in 20 years, the highest yield being 37.4 bushels, in 1912; the barley yield of 25.8 bushels has been exceeded 7 times in 20 years, the highest yield being 29.7 bushels, in 1912; the potato yield of 109.5 bushels has been exceeded twice, the record being 110.4 bushels, in 1904. The hay yield of 1.43 tons has been exceeded 8 times in the 20 years; the record yield is 1.55, in 1898. The yield of tobacco, 845.7 pounds, has been exceeded 3 times in the past 14 years, the record being 893.7 pounds, in 1911. The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of cotton, 207.9 pounds, has been exceeded but once in the past 20 years, in 1898, when the yield was 219 pounds.

COMPARISONS OF TOTAL PRODUCTION, 14 CROPS.

In total production of the 14 crops this year's aggregate is about 10 per cent larger than in 1913 and 6 per cent smaller than in 1912, which year stands as the one of greatest aggregate production in the United States. This year two important crops have exceeded previous records—wheat, with 891,000,000 bushels, following the 1913 record of 763,000,000; and cotton, with 15,966,000 bales (preliminary estimate), the previous record being 15,693,000 bales in 1911.

VALUE PER ACRE.

The value per acre of all enumerated crops averaged about \$16.44 this year, compared with \$16.52 in 1913 and \$16.15 in 1912. In Table 16 and chart on page 23 is shown the yearly value per acre of the 10 leading products combined since 1866. This is the most satisfactory method available to show the relative income of farmers during a long series of years. An examination of the chart and figures shows clearly that from 1870 to 1896 there was a more or less steady tendency toward reduction in the value per acre of crops. In the year 1896 values were at their lowest; farming at that time was decidedly unprofitable. From 1896 to 1909 the value

per acre of farm crops increased steadily, each year being higher than the preceding. During the past five years, that is, since 1909, the average value per acre of crops has not changed much. (See Tables 1, 16, and 17-31.)

PRICES AND TOTAL VALUE.

The prosperity of farmers depends not so much upon the amount of production as upon the total amount of money received for what they produce. Thus, this year's cotton crop is the largest ever produced, but its value to the farmers is much less than the value of any crop of recent years. On the other hand, the corn crop, in total production, is only a moderate one, having been exceeded four times in the past 10 years; but the high prices prevailing make it the most valuable corn crop ever produced. In fact, this year's corn crop is the most valuable of any one crop ever produced in this country, and, undoubtedly, in any country.

The producers of wheat have benefited by a combination of very large production and high prices, caused by the war and moderate production in foreign countries.

The total value, based upon farm prices December 1, of the 14 products included in the yearly estimates of crop production (excluding animal products) amounted to \$4,946,000,000 this year, to \$4,966,000,000 last year, and to \$4,759,000,000 in 1912. It will be observed that in the year of smallest production, 1913, the total value is highest, and in the year of largest production, 1912, the total value is smallest. If prices had remained the same in the three years the totals would have been \$4,926,000,000 for this year, \$4,487,000,000 in 1913, and \$5,256,000,000 in 1912. (See Table 1, page 4.)

TABLE 1.—Crop areas, yields, and values, 1914, 1913, and 1912.

Crop and year.	Acreage.	Production. ¹		Farm value, Dec. 1.	
		Per acre.	Total (000 omitted).	Per bushel.	Total (000 omitted).
Corn:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1914.....	103,435,000	25.8	2,672,804	63.7	1,702,599
1913.....	105,820,000	23.1	2,446,988	69.1	1,692,092
1912.....	107,083,000	29.2	3,124,746	48.7	1,520,454
Winter wheat:					
1914.....	36,008,000	19.0	684,990	98.6	675,623
1913.....	31,699,000	16.5	523,561	82.9	433,995
1912.....	26,571,000	15.1	399,919	80.9	323,572
Spring wheat:					
1914.....	17,533,000	11.8	206,027	98.6	203,057
1913.....	18,485,000	13.0	239,819	73.4	176,127
1912.....	19,243,000	17.2	330,348	70.1	231,708
All wheat:					
1914.....	53,541,000	16.6	891,017	98.6	878,680
1913.....	50,184,000	15.2	763,380	79.9	610,122
1912.....	45,814,000	15.9	730,267	76.0	555,280
Oats:					
1914.....	38,442,000	29.7	1,141,060	43.8	499,431
1913.....	38,399,000	29.2	1,121,768	39.2	439,596
1912.....	37,917,000	37.4	1,418,337	31.9	452,469
Barley:					
1914.....	7,565,000	25.8	194,953	54.3	105,903
1913.....	7,499,000	23.8	178,189	53.7	95,731
1912.....	7,530,000	29.7	223,824	50.5	112,957
Rye:					
1914.....	2,541,000	16.8	42,779	86.5	37,018
1913.....	2,557,000	16.2	41,381	63.4	26,220
1912.....	2,117,000	16.8	35,664	66.3	23,636
Buckwheat:					
1914.....	792,000	21.3	16,881	76.4	12,892
1913.....	805,000	17.2	13,833	75.5	10,445
1912.....	841,000	22.9	19,249	66.1	12,720
Flaxseed:					
1914.....	1,885,000	8.3	15,559	\$1.26	19,540
1913.....	2,291,000	7.8	17,853	\$1.20	21,399
1912.....	2,851,000	9.8	28,073	\$1.15	32,202
Rice:					
1914.....	693,530	34.1	23,649	92.4	21,849
1913.....	827,100	31.1	25,744	85.8	22,090
1912.....	722,800	34.7	25,054	93.5	23,423
Potatoes:					
1914.....	3,708,000	109.5	405,921	48.9	198,609
1913.....	3,668,000	90.4	331,525	68.7	227,903
1912.....	3,711,000	113.4	420,647	50.5	212,550
Sweet potatoes:					
1914.....	603,000	93.8	56,574	73.0	41,294
1913.....	625,000	91.5	59,057	72.6	42,884
1912.....	583,000	95.2	55,479	72.6	40,264
Hay:					
1914.....	49,145,000	2 1.43	2 70,071	3 \$11.12	779,068
1913.....	48,954,000	2 1.31	2 64,116	3 \$12.43	797,077
1912.....	49,530,000	2 1.47	2 72,691	3 \$11.79	856,695
Tobacco:					
1914.....	1,223,500	4 845.7	4 1,034,679	5 9.8	101,411
1913.....	1,216,100	4 784.3	4 953,734	5 12.8	122,481
1912.....	1,225,800	4 785.5	4 962,855	5 10.8	104,063
Cotton:					
1914.....	36,722,000	4 207.9	6 15,966	5 6.8	519,616
1913.....	37,089,000	4 182.0	6 14,156	5 12.2	825,395
1912.....	34,283,000	4 190.9	6 13,703	5 11.9	781,829
Sugar beets:					
1914.....	486,000	2 10.6	2 5,147	3 \$5.43	27,950
1913.....	580,000	2 9.76	2 5,659	3 \$5.69	32,230
1912.....	555,000	2 9.41	2 5,224	3 \$5.84	30,521
Total, above crops:					
1914.....	300,782,000				4,945,856
1913.....	300,514,000				4,965,665
1912.....	294,764,000				4,759,063

¹ Bushels of weight.³ Per ton.⁵ Per pound.² Tons (2,000 lbs.).⁴ Pounds.⁶ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight, excluding linters.

TABLE 2.—*Production of important crops in the leading five States, 1914.*

Corn.			Winter wheat.			Spring wheat.			All wheat.		
State.	Production. (000 omit- ted.)	P. ct. of U. S.	State.	Production. (000 omit- ted.)	P. ct. of U. S.	State.	Production. (000 omit- ted.)	P. ct. of U. S.	State.	Production. (000 omit- ted.)	P. ct. of U. S.
U. S.	<i>Bushels.</i> 2, 672, 804	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Bush.</i> 684, 990	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Bush.</i> 206, 027	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Bush.</i> 891, 017	100. 0
Iowa.....	389, 424	14. 6	Kansas...	176, 300	25. 7	N. Dak.	81, 592	39. 6	Kansas...	177, 200	19. 9
Illinois...	300, 034	11. 2	Nebraska...	64, 172	9. 4	Minn....	42, 000	20. 4	N. Dak...	81, 592	9. 2
Nebraska...	173, 950	6. 5	Oklahoma...	47, 975	7. 0	S. Dak...	30, 600	14. 9	Nebraska...	68, 116	7. 6
Indiana...	163, 317	6. 1	Illinois...	46, 250	6. 8	Wash....	16, 400	8. 0	Oklahoma...	47, 975	5. 4
Missouri...	158, 400	5. 9	Missouri...	43, 333	6. 3	Mont....	7, 293	3. 5	Illinois...	46, 250	5. 2
5 States.....	.....	44. 3	5 States.....	.....	55. 2	5 States.....	.....	86. 4	5 States.....	.....	47. 3
Oats.			Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
U. S.	1, 141, 060	100. 0	U. S.	194, 953	100. 0	U. S.	42, 779	100. 0	U. S.	16, 881	100. 0
Iowa.....	165, 000	14. 5	California	42, 060	21. 6	Wis.....	6, 798	15. 9	N. Y.....	6, 302	37. 3
Illinois...	125, 990	11. 0	Minn....	31, 694	16. 3	Mich....	5, 936	13. 9	Pa.....	5, 740	34. 0
Minn....	85, 120	7. 5	N. Dak...	28, 275	14. 5	Minn....	5, 245	12. 3	Mich....	1, 054	6. 2
Nebraska...	69, 600	6. 1	S. Dak...	19, 550	10. 0	Pa.....	5, 040	11. 8	W. Va....	774	4. 6
N. Dak...	64, 904	5. 7	Wis.....	18, 428	9. 5	N. Y.....	2, 283	5. 3	Va.....	446	2. 6
5 States.....	.....	44. 8	5 States.....	.....	71. 9	5 States.....	.....	59. 2	5 States.....	.....	84. 7
Flaxseed.			Potatoes.			Sweet potatoes.			Hay.		
U. S.	15, 559	100. 0	U. S.	405, 921	100. 0	U. S.	56, 574	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Tons.</i> 70, 071	100. 0
N. Dak...	6, 972	44. 8	N. Y.....	53, 215	13. 1	N. C.....	6, 840	12. 1	N. Y.....	5, 584	8. 0
Minn....	2, 930	18. 8	Mich....	44, 044	10. 9	Ga.....	6, 715	11. 9	Cal.....	5, 265	7. 5
Mont....	2, 560	16. 5	Wis.....	37, 696	9. 3	Ala.....	5, 859	10. 4	Wis.....	4, 462	6. 4
S. Dak...	2, 400	15. 4	Maine....	33, 800	8. 3	Texas...	5, 252	9. 3	Iowa....	4, 071	5. 8
Kansas...	270	1. 7	Minn....	30, 780	7. 6	La.....	5, 133	9. 1	Pa.....	4, 020	5. 7
5 States.....	.....	97. 2	5 States.....	.....	49. 2	5 States.....	.....	52. 8	5 States.....	.....	33. 4
Tobacco.			Rice.			Cotton (bales, 500 lbs. gross).			Sugar beets.		
U. S.	<i>Pounds.</i> 1, 034, 679	100. 0	U. S.	23, 649	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Bales.</i> 15, 966	100. 0	U. S.	<i>Tons.</i> 5, 147	100. 0
Ky.....	364, 000	35. 2	Texas...	10, 802	45. 7	Texas...	4, 560	28. 6	Colo....	1, 552	30. 2
N. C.....	172, 250	16. 6	Texas...	8, 102	34. 3	Georgia...	2, 650	16. 6	Cal.....	996	19. 4
Va.....	113, 750	11. 0	Ark.....	3, 685	15. 6	Ala.....	1, 690	10. 6	Mich....	915	17. 8
Ohio....	78, 120	7. 6	Cal.....	800	3. 4	S. C.....	1, 500	9. 4	Utah....	571	11. 1
Tenn....	63, 468	6. 1	S. C.....	179	. 8	Miss....	1, 275	8. 0	Idaho...	260	5. 1
5 States.....	.....	76. 5	5 States.....	.....	99. 8	5 States.....	.....	73. 2	5 States.....	.....	83. 6

(See map on page 45.)

ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The total value of all crop production this year is slightly less than in 1913, on account of the reduced value of the cotton crop, in spite of the high values of the corn and wheat crops, which gain less than the cotton crop loses. The estimated value at the farm of all crops for which the census of 1910 reported values reaches the great total of \$6,044,480,000, which is an amount that is \$88,279,000 below the total for 1913. Except for 1913, the total crop value of 1914 is \$200,000,000 above the highest total heretofore reached, which was in the great production year of 1912.

On the other hand, the estimated value of the animal products of the farm in 1914 is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products. This is due to general but slight increases in production, except for sheep and swine, and in prices, more especially to a small increase in the average farm price of eggs, and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered.

The total estimated value of the animal products of the farm and of the farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914 is placed at \$3,828,456,000. This amount is 38.8 per cent of the total value of all farm products, a fraction of the total that has not been equaled as far back as estimates go, to 1897, except for the year 1910, when the percentage was 39.3.

The grand total value of all crops, farm animal products, and farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914, according to the detailed estimates that have been made, is \$9,872,936,000. This amount is \$83,000,000 above the grand total for 1913, which was itself greatly above the highest total previously reached.

It must be borne in mind that the amounts of these estimates do not stand for net wealth produced, nor for cash received, nor for profit, nor for income in any sense. Each product is valued, as in the census, when it reaches commercial form, and the grand aggregate of all items is to be regarded as an index number, or from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view. If the farm value of all farm products in 1899, as ascertained by the census, is regarded as equivalent to 100, the combined value of all farm products in 1914 stands at 209.3, or more than twice the value of all farm products 15 years ago, or a relative number a little greater than that of 1913 and very perceptibly greater than the highest relative number attained before that year. (See Table 3.) Last year (1913) the sales of crops were estimated at \$2,928,000,000; sales of live stock, \$2,919,000,000; a total of \$5,847,000,000. The estimated value of total sales per farm was \$892, and sales per capita of rural population (excluding towns), \$139.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated value of farm products.*

[Based on prices at the farm; 000 omitted from values.]

Year.	Total, gross.	Index numbers.	Crops.		Animals and animal products.	
		1899=100.0.	Value.	Percent- age of total.	Value.	Percent- age of total.
1879 (census).....	\$2,212,541					
1889 (census).....	2,460,107					
1897 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	3,960,822	84.0	\$2,519,083	63.6	\$1,441,739	36.4
1898 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	4,338,946	92.0	2,759,570	63.6	1,579,376	36.4
1899 (census) ¹	4,717,070	100.0	2,998,704	63.6	1,718,366	36.4
1900 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	5,009,595	106.2	3,191,942	63.7	1,817,653	36.3
1901 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	5,302,120	112.4	3,385,179	63.8	1,916,941	36.2
1902 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	5,594,645	118.6	3,578,416	64.0	2,016,229	36.0
1903 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	5,887,170	124.8	3,771,654	64.1	2,115,516	35.9
1904 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	6,121,778	129.8	3,981,676	65.0	2,140,102	35.0
1905 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	6,273,997	133.0	4,012,653	64.0	2,261,344	36.0
1906 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	6,764,210	143.4	4,263,134	63.0	2,501,076	37.0
1907 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	7,487,989	158.7	4,761,112	63.6	2,726,877	36.4
1908 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	7,890,626	167.3	5,098,293	64.6	2,792,333	35.4
1909 (census).....	8,498,311	180.2	5,487,161	64.6	3,011,150	35.4
1910 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	9,037,391	191.6	5,486,374	60.7	3,551,017	39.3
1911 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	8,819,175	187.0	5,562,058	63.1	3,257,117	36.9
1912 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	9,342,790	198.1	5,842,220	62.5	3,500,570	37.5
1913 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	9,789,625	207.5	6,132,759	62.6	3,656,866	37.4
1914 (Dept. of Agriculture).....	9,872,936	209.3	6,044,480	61.2	3,828,456	38.8

¹ In the census for 1899 \$974,940,616 of crops were fed to live stock, and the value of animal products and crops not fed was \$3,742,129,357.

The ocean freight rates quoted on wheat from New York to Liverpool had reached 14.7 cents per bushel in December, 1914; about the last of July, 1914, the quoted rate was 8.9 cents, which itself was abnormally high. The highest average of December quotations since 1904, on wheat from New York to Liverpool, was 9.8 cents per bushel in 1912 and the lowest was 2.6 cents in 1906.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE SOWINGS AND CONDITION.

The area sown to winter wheat this fall is 11.1 per cent more than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1913, equivalent to an increase of 4,135,000 acres, the indicated total area being 41,263,000 acres.

The condition of the winter-wheat crop on December 1 is estimated at 88.3 per cent of a normal, which compares with 97.2 per cent a year ago. In the past 10 years the condition on December 1 has averaged 90.3 per cent and the outturn of the crops has averaged about 14.4 bushels per acre on the planted area. In the same proportion, the condition of 88.3 would forecast a yield of about 14.08 bushels, which, on the estimated acreage planted, amounts to 580,000,000 bushels. Unusually dry fall and scattering evidences

of the presence of Hessian fly in the wheat are the main causes for below-average conditions on December 1.

The production in 1914 was estimated as 684,990,000 bushels (by far the largest amount ever produced in one year), and in the preceding five years the average annual production was 441,000,000 bushels.

In forecasting this quantity of 580,000,000 bushels, it should be considered as the amount, of which the probability is equal that the outturn will be either above or below it. The crop will be larger or smaller than this amount according as the changes in conditions from now to harvest are better or worse than average changes.

The area sown to rye this fall is 2.8 per cent more than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1913, equivalent to an increase of 78,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,851,000 acres. The condition on December 1 was 93.6, against 95.3 and 93.5 on December 1, 1913 and 1912, respectively, and a 10-year average of 93.

Detailed estimates by States for winter wheat and rye are given in Table 32, page 37.

The average yields per acre of the principal grains in the northern hemisphere were generally lower in 1914 than in 1913. Considering 19 countries as one region, their wheat yielded 13.8 bushels per acre in 1914 and 15.3 in 1913; while oats yielded 29.3 and 33.2 bushels per acre, respectively. Barley, for 18 countries, averaged 20.1 bushels in 1914 and 22.3 the year before; while the averages for rye in 15 countries were 15.8 and 16.3, respectively. These averages were taken from the October (1914) Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture.

THE APPLE CROP.

The apple crop of 1914 is probably the largest ever produced in the United States, being estimated at 259,000,000 bushels, as compared with 145,000,000 bushels in 1913; about 235,000,000 bushels in 1912; 214,000,000 in 1911; 142,000,000 in 1910; and 146,000,000 in 1909, as reported by the census. These figures represent the total "agricultural" crop and should not be confused with figures representing estimates of the "commercial" crop, which comprises only the marketed portion of the total production. In 1913 the commercial crop was estimated at 40 per cent of the total agricultural production. The census report of 146,000,000 bushels in 1909 is the basis of yearly estimates of total production, being used in connection with crop reporters' estimates of percentage of a full crop produced each year.

Detailed estimates by States are given below:

TABLE 4.—*Apples: Estimated production, and price Nov. 15, 1909-1914.*

[Thousands; 000 omitted.]

State.	1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909
	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Maine.....	7,400	50	3,000	100	5,400	51	6,800	60	3,550	80	3,636
New Hampshire.....	2,000	52	800	115	2,200	55	1,600	75	1,800	75	1,108
Vermont.....	3,200	50	700	120	2,600	73	2,250	75	2,700	92	1,460
Massachusetts.....	4,400	60	2,300	125	3,300	72	3,000	90	2,900	.....	2,550
Rhode Island.....	400	60	300	102	300	75	400	50	300	78	213
Connecticut.....	2,500	70	2,100	90	1,700	77	2,400	66	1,800	80	1,541
New York.....	49,600	38	19,500	92	44,000	45	39,000	55	17,000	95	25,409
New Jersey.....	3,400	50	2,100	70	1,700	74	3,100	50	1,700	78	1,407
Pennsylvania.....	23,100	47	10,200	85	12,700	68	20,500	50	11,600	70	11,048
Delaware.....	500	52	180	110	420	73	300	75	350	.....	183
Maryland.....	3,500	35	1,300	100	2,650	60	2,600	48	2,700	55	1,823
Virginia.....	15,300	42	5,200	80	15,000	50	7,200	75	12,100	70	6,104
West Virginia.....	12,400	43	1,000	125	10,300	50	7,800	70	7,100	70	4,225
North Carolina.....	9,000	48	3,000	90	7,600	70	3,600	80	7,200	85	4,776
South Carolina.....	800	80	260	140	600	97	470	130	740	105	363
Georgia.....	2,000	80	900	110	1,400	100	800	110	1,400	100	896
Ohio.....	13,300	60	4,800	105	10,600	63	18,700	50	5,900	90	4,664
Indiana.....	4,300	66	6,600	80	4,200	76	8,900	60	4,900	80	2,759
Illinois.....	3,700	78	8,200	83	5,800	71	10,600	55	800	110	3,093
Michigan.....	17,200	43	8,900	79	17,200	49	12,300	62	4,200	100	12,332
Wisconsin.....	2,200	87	4,000	90	2,000	88	3,000	85	400	110	2,232
Minnesota.....	700	95	1,800	90	700	90	1,300	100	150	151	1,044
Iowa.....	1,600	85	7,100	105	1,500	97	9,500	75	200	121	6,747
Missouri.....	12,500	65	7,900	85	19,200	45	11,600	58	7,600	80	9,969
South Dakota.....	200	110	320	140	200	96	240	105	30	130	192
Nebraska.....	1,200	92	2,300	105	2,800	80	3,600	77	1,400	95	3,321
Kansas.....	3,100	90	2,700	105	6,700	63	2,400	95	6,600	70	1,356
Kentucky.....	14,700	70	6,900	88	9,600	75	6,100	85	5,300	90	7,368
Tennessee.....	8,600	70	3,900	105	8,900	75	2,900	100	5,200	85	4,640
Alabama.....	1,600	100	900	115	1,200	96	700	110	1,000	90	888
Mississippi.....	500	90	370	100	450	100	240	110	330	100	266
Texas.....	500	100	300	125	500	110	200	115	400	130	168
Oklahoma.....	1,500	80	1,100	115	1,760	85	1,050	115	1,200	104	742
Arkansas.....	5,000	75	4,000	95	5,100	88	3,000	105	2,700	100	2,296
Montana.....	900	72	840	125	900	105	900	114	420	120	567
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	30	150	30	.....	20	.....	10	.....	18
Colorado.....	4,500	75	3,300	105	3,100	83	2,700	117	1,500	110	3,559
New Mexico.....	900	100	650	130	750	105	680	100	340	140	417
Arizona.....	100	192	90	225	130	.....	110	.....	100	190	73
Utah.....	800	60	610	97	680	80	460	100	410	150	350
Nevada.....	200	120	160	140	260	120	100	160	160	.....	74
Idaho.....	1,700	75	1,400	96	1,650	80	1,200	102	1,250	93	660
Washington.....	8,300	62	6,900	95	7,700	70	3,500	108	5,800	80	2,672
Oregon.....	3,600	77	3,500	80	4,100	70	1,500	100	3,800	100	1,931
California.....	6,000	72	3,000	105	5,700	80	4,700	90	4,600	90	4,931
United States.....	258,900	57.3	145,410	94.4	235,220	63.5	214,020	73.1	141,640	89.3	146,071

TABLE 5.—Apples: Comparative prices, cents per bushel, paid to producers of United States, 15th of each month, 1910-1914.

Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1910.....							106	111	114	114	127	112
1910-11.....	77	74	74	77	89	100	116	119	125	139	140	135
1911-12.....	95	73	70	66	73	86	93	99	104	115	129	108
1912-13.....	82	68	62	61	64	73	74	78	82	85	94	101
1913-14.....	86	75	76	88	94	104	111	123	129	137	146	136
1914.....	91	69	62	56	57							

FORECASTS OF AVERAGE SUGAR AND CANE YIELDS IN LOUISIANA, 1914.

Reports from several leading factories in different parts of the sugar region of Louisiana indicate average yields of sugar per ton of cane considerably higher in 1914 than in any recent year. Individual reports for the first two weeks of the current season (1914) showed increases over the first two weeks of 1913 ranging from 6 to 16 per cent, the average for the reporting factories being about 8 per cent. While this is not to be accepted as an average for the entire State, it indicates a general increase in 1914 over 1913 and 1912. In 1913 the average yield of sugar per ton of cane was 139 pounds, in 1912 it was 142, and in 1911 only 120 pounds.

This gain in sugar content of cane is largely offset by a decline in average yield of cane per acre. A preliminary estimate for 1914 indicates an average yield of about 15 tons per acre; in 1913 the average was 17 tons; in 1912, 11 tons; and in 1911, it was 19 tons per acre.

The estimates for 1914 are preliminary; the final figures, which are determined after the end of the sugar-making season, may be higher or lower than the ones now given.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 6.—Crops in Florida and California.

Crop.	Florida.			California.		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Oranges, production ¹	83	100	125	96	80	92
Oranges, quality.....	94	91	95	97	94	93
Lemons, production ¹			100	94	57	95
Lemons, quality.....				99	92	95
Limes, production ¹	88	92	75			
Grapefruit, production ¹	90	74	105			
Grapefruit, quality.....	96	94	97			
Olives, production ¹				90	80	64
Velvet beans, production ¹	85					
Grapes:						
For table—						
Yield per acre.....pounds.....				7,000	5,800	4,800
Production ¹				91	83	89
Quality.....				93	92	91

¹ Compared with a full crop.

ONION AND CABBAGE ESTIMATES.

The production of onions this year in the eleven important onion-growing States is estimated at 15,572,744 bushels, as compared with 13,328,750 last year, an increase of nearly 17 per cent. The States included in this estimate are Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, and California. These States produced 60.2 per cent of the total onion crop in the census year 1909.

The total area in onions on farms reporting 1 acre or more in the census year 1909 was 47,620 acres, and the 25 counties of largest production included 22,940 acres, or 48.2 per cent, which approximately represents the commercial area under onions in the United States.

The production of cabbage this year in six important cabbage-producing States is estimated at 680,160 tons, as compared with 526,413 last year, an increase of about 29 per cent. These six States, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, produced 48.8 per cent of the total crop of the United States in the census year 1909.

The total area in cabbage on farms reporting 1 acre or more in the census year 1909 was 125,896 acres, and the 80 counties of largest production included 65,105 acres, or 51.7 per cent, which approximately represents the commercial area in the United States, but it must be understood that a very considerable percentage of the product of this area is taken for manufacture into kraut, and is not, therefore, offered for sale as cabbage.

Detailed estimates, by States, are given below.

TABLE 7.—Onions: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in States of surplus production.

State.	Acres.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
			<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Massachusetts.....	4,350	3,849	460	336	2,001,000	1,391,554
New York.....	7,574	6,885	458	414	3,468,892	2,852,199
Ohio.....	7,165	7,165	400	357	2,866,000	2,558,928
Indiana.....	6,665	6,665	325	325	2,166,125	1,989,499
Michigan.....	1,233	1,028	369	418	454,977	429,416
Wisconsin.....	1,700	1,771	313	280	532,100	495,603
Minnesota.....	1,069	1,057	324	341	356,076	360,134
Iowa.....	849	849	360	290	305,610	246,003
Colorado.....	762	762	350	295	266,700	224,589
Oregon.....	721	650	354	435	255,234	282,910
California.....	7,250	7,327	400	355	2,900,000	2,597,915
Total.....	39,368	33,003	.....	.....	15,572,744	13,328,750
Average.....	.....	.....	396	351	.....	.....

TABLE 8.—*Cabbage: Acreage, yield, and production in States of surplus production.*

State.	Acres.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
New York.....	46,209	46,209	<i>Tons.</i> 8.0	<i>Tons.</i> 5.6	<i>Tons.</i> 369,672	<i>Tons.</i> 260,945
Ohio.....	8,155	7,767	10.0	8.9	81,550	69,318
Michigan.....	6,833	4,988	7.5	9.0	51,248	44,914
Wisconsin.....	14,849	12,912	9.6	9.3	142,550	119,742
Minnesota.....	2,840	2,705	9.0	9.1	25,560	24,668
Iowa.....	2,129	2,129	4.5	3.2	9,580	6,826
Total.....	81,015	76,710				
Average.....			8.4	6.9	680,160	526,413

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.6 per cent during November; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during November 2.5 per cent.

On December 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 7.9 per cent lower than a year ago, 10.8 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 0.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 6 years on December 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 4.9 per cent during the month from October 15 to November 15. This compares with an average decline from October 15 to November 15 in the past 4 years of 4 per cent.

On November 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.80 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$6.94 a year ago, \$6.45 2 years ago, \$5.44 3 years ago, and \$6.47 4 years ago on November 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 33–39.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED INTO COTTON STATES.

By NAT O. MURRAY, *Assistant Chief of Bureau.*

The curtailed demand for the cotton crop, caused by the war, and the consequent reduction in values, should force a greater diversification of crop growth than is usually practiced in the cotton belt. In recent years the cotton States have produced about 46 per cent of their wheat requirement and shipped in 54 per cent. Of corn they have produced about 86 per cent and shipped in 14 per cent of their needs, notwithstanding corn is a southern grain. Of oats they have produced 75 per cent and shipped in 25 per cent of their requirements. Of hay, the local production has been about 79 per cent and the importation from other States about 21 per cent

of their total hay consumption. These form the bulk of field crops shipped into the cotton States. The total value of these four products brought into these States amounts to nearly \$200,000,000 yearly, representing about 22 per cent of the total yearly consumption of these products in the cotton States.

The approximate quantity and value of wheat (including flour), corn, oats, and hay brought into the cotton States yearly, by States, are shown in Table 9.

If the States themselves produced this quantity it would probably require 15,000,000 acres; the area in cotton this year is about 37,000,000 acres.

Not only are the cotton States large importers of grains and hay, but also of meats, amounting in value roughly to about \$100,000,000 in the cotton States exclusive of Texas and Oklahoma.

TABLE 9.—*Estimated quantity and value of wheat (including flour), corn, oats, and hay, shipped into cotton States yearly.*

State.	Quantity (000 omitted).				Value (000 omitted).				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.	Total.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Virginia.....	1,662	3,893	1,074	200	1,679	2,803	558	2,960	8,000
North Carolina.....	5,234	5,276	1,814	100	5,810	4,379	1,125	1,520	12,834
South Carolina.....	6,006	13,244	3,007	90	7,748	11,787	2,075	1,413	23,023
Georgia.....	9,503	10,760	4,170	130	11,974	9,146	2,836	2,119	26,075
Florida.....	3,575	7,232	1,813	80	4,504	5,930	1,287	1,344	13,065
Alabama.....	8,500	8,986	2,955	90	10,030	7,189	1,921	1,206	20,346
Mississippi.....	7,280	11,212	1,230	70	7,717	8,185	763	826	17,491
Louisiana.....	7,659	7,068	1,280	70	8,042	4,806	730	840	14,418
Texas.....	15,084	40,620	9,438	250	15,235	29,653	4,813	2,550	52,251
Arkansas.....	5,676	4,897	2,037	100	5,449	3,379	1,059	1,110	10,997
Tennessee.....	2,394	12,124	1,535	125	2,418	11,381	763	1,738	3,543
Oklahoma.....	14,666	15,415	12,049	1225	14,060	13,141	1861	11,552	19,614
Total, above.....	67,907	105,649	28,304	1,080	76,546	82,735	17,074	16,074	192,429

¹ Shipped out.

CALIFORNIA BARLEY SHIPPED TO NEW YORK.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of barley were shipped by water from California to eastern United States ports, from the beginning of the current season (August, 1914) to December 11. Shipments to New York were about 842,000 bushels, to Philadelphia 169,000, and to Boston 21,000 bushels. The million bushels were carried in 16 steamships, one of which made two voyages with barley cargoes. Some voyages were made in less than 25 days, while a few vessels had not reached New York at the end of 50 days. This exceptionally large movement over these routes was due, presumably, to the opening of the Panama Canal.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF APPLES.

Contributed by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

Believing that a knowledge of cold-storage holdings of apples and their movement from storage would be of considerable value to growers, shippers, dealers, and others interested in apple distribution, the Office of Markets, on October 15, circularized the cold-storage warehouses in the country inquiring as to their willingness to cooperate in such work to the extent of submitting semimonthly reports of apple holdings, on forms prepared by the office. In answer to this request, 255 storages, with a capacity of 5,465,310 barrels, replied, stating that their receipts of, and reservations for, apples at that time totaled 3,030,937 barrels.

The mailing list of storages was increased during November, and at the end of the month another inquiry was sent out returnable December 1, asking for apple holdings on that date. Inasmuch as the 1912 apple crop was very similar in size to that of the current year, the storages were also asked to state their apple holdings on December 1, 1912, for comparison. In response to this inquiry, 289 storages replied. Compilation of the answers received shows the following results:

Apple holdings of 289 cold storages reporting on December 1, 1914, 3,530,987 barrels. (This figure includes box apples, figured in terms of barrels.)

The total apple holdings of these storages on December 1, 1912, were 3,124,070 barrels.

Judging from the figures given by these storages, there were approximately 13 per cent more apples in cold storage on December 1, 1914, than on December 1, 1912. With so large a number of storages reporting, it seems that this percentage ought to be a fair indication of storage conditions at the beginning of the present month as compared with the same date in 1912.

It is well known that the list of storages which reported their holdings is in no wise complete. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the total holdings reported are approximately only 60 to 70 per cent of the amount in cold storage on December 1 of this year. This report is not published as showing the total cold-storage holdings on December 1. It is desired only to express the comparison between the cold-storage holdings this year and those on December 1, 1912, in these 289 representative establishments, so that those interested may draw their own conclusions.

It is interesting to note the large percentage of the storage holdings subject to growers' orders. Averaging the replies from the 289 storages reporting, it is estimated that approximately 39 per cent of

the apples in storage on December 1, 1914, had been placed there by growers and were subject to removal under their direction.

Considering the value which semimonthly reports on the apple holdings in cold storage would have to all parties interested in the movement, including the storages themselves, the Office of Markets feels somewhat disappointed that so many storages failed to report. While most of the cold-storage companies readily agreed to the suggestion, the results to date indicate that a large number are unwilling to make the reports requested. Forty-five storages reporting on October 15, 1914, with receipts and reservations of approximately one million barrels, failed to answer the second inquiry, which was returnable December 1.

The Office of Markets hopes to increase steadily the list of cooperating cold storages, thus making its reports of apple holdings of increasing value.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY, *Statistical Scientist.*

In view of the probably urgent wheat requirement of Europe next spring, interest in the outcome of the crop now being harvested in the southern hemisphere is unprecedentedly tense. As the Australian crop, which last year attained for the first time the 100,000,000-bushel mark, is this year, in so far as exports are concerned, authoritatively pronounced a failure, world-wide attention is now concentrated upon the harvest now in progress in Argentina. Excepting these two, the other wheat-producing countries of the southern hemisphere yield quantities chiefly for native use and not of noteworthy commercial importance.

As the great wheat harvest of the northern hemisphere begins near the equator in March, so the lesser one of the southern hemisphere commences near the same latitude in the first month of the transequatorial spring, September. Late that month and early in October, just when harvest in the northern hemisphere is nearing its close, is garnered the small crop of Ecuador, practically the only wheat-producing country on the globe bordering on the equator. Thence during October and November the harvest moves southward through Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. In none of these countries, however, is wheat growing extensive; Peru, the most important as a producer, has an annual output of only from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, and Brazil of less than 3,000,000 bushels. What is popularly known as the "wheat crop of the southern hemisphere" is grown in the vast producing regions of Argentina and Australia, and on the less extensive areas of New Zealand, Chile, Uruguay, and the Union of South

Africa. In these countries, as a whole, cutting in its southward movement extends over the period from late November to mid-February. The duration of the southern hemisphere harvest, therefore, in its passage from the equator on the north to the extreme limits of wheat culture on the south, is about 5 months, whereas in the northern hemisphere the movement from the equator to the most northerly latitudes of its cultivation occupies a period of almost 8 months.

Although the total quantity harvested south of the equator ordinarily constitutes less than 8 per cent of the world crop, this wheat occupies on the markets of Europe a position peculiarly its own. Grown, for the greater part, in sparsely populated countries, whose demands for home consumption are limited, a heavy proportion of the output, particularly of the two chief producers, Argentina and Australia, is annually available for export, and, as the harvest takes place during the winter months, a large part of the export surplus is enabled to be advantageously placed on the European markets in spring and early summer, when supplies from other sources are being reduced to low ebb.

In Argentina, whose exports of this cereal are annually almost double those of all other States and colonies of the southern hemisphere combined, the wheat-growing industry has been making remarkable progress for many years. Between 1890 and 1913 the area sown increased from 3,000,000 to 17,000,000 acres, production, though with wide annual vacillation, from 30,000,000 to 187,000,000 bushels, and exports from 15,000,000 bushels to 103,000,000. The only strikingly exceptional year during the period was 1907-8, when from an area of 14,230,000 acres were harvested 192,000,000 bushels, resulting in an export surplus of 134,000,000 bushels.

Owing to meteorological and other causes the Argentine wheat acreage has, since 1913, undergone contraction. The surface sown for the crop now being harvested amounts to only 15,480,000 acres—671,000 acres less than that of last year and 1,615,000 less than that of 1912. Over most of the territory, according to late reports, the fields present an aspect of exceptional promise, and the tendency is to liken the probable yield to that made in the banner year 1907-8. The first official forecast of production puts the yield at 203,000,000 bushels. Whatever the final outcome, it seems practically certain that the losses in Australia will reduce the net surplus for export from the southern hemisphere in 1915 to much below average, with Argentina almost the sole source of surplus supply.

The statistical history of the wheat-growing industry and of the export trade in this cereal in Argentina during the past dozen years is shown in the following figures:

TABLE 10.—*Area, production, and exports of wheat in Argentina.*

Crop year.	Area sown.	Production.	Exports.		
			Calendar year.	Wheat.	Flour.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1902-3.....	9,131,193	103,757,772	1903	67,777,558	809,628
1903-4.....	10,674,720	129,670,898	1904	84,683,242	1,206,884
1904-5.....	12,115,619	150,743,199	1905	105,390,205	1,628,255
1905-6.....	14,023,649	134,930,008	1906	82,598,592	1,450,964
1906-7.....	14,065,594	155,991,397	1907	98,501,601	1,434,104
1907-8.....	14,232,928	192,487,484	1908	133,609,563	1,276,643
1908-9.....	14,981,920	156,162,327	1909	92,377,517	1,310,241
1909-10.....	14,422,115	131,010,413	1910	69,209,449	1,298,104
1910-11.....	15,451,608	145,981,263	1911	83,993,460	1,332,726
1911-12.....	17,042,487	166,190,097	1912	96,600,281	1,480,006
1912-13.....	17,095,490	187,391,000	1913	103,327,728	1,402,047
1913-14.....	16,241,883	113,904,333	1914	² 33,039,458	² 608,920
1914-15.....	15,480,815	¹ 203,000,000	1915		

¹ Official preharvest forecast.² Exports Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1914.

The Argentine method of estimating yields invariably results in subsequent modifications of the preharvest forecasts. In August, the last month of the Argentine winter, the Department of Agriculture collects from a corps of about 3,000 crop reporters statistics of the area sown to wheat in their respective districts. The estimate for the entire country is published in September. Later in the growing season, just before the grain reaches maturity, inquiries are made of the same corps of reporters as to the probable yield per acre. From these two factors the department compiles its preharvest estimate of production. This estimate, based upon the area actually sown, obviously takes no account of acreage abandoned and always differs materially from the final estimates of yield, which are based upon returns from thrashing-machine operators and therefore reflect the effects of losses from all causes. Although the mildness of the Argentine winters obviates damage from winter-kill, a considerable proportion of the surface sown is annually left unharvested because of destruction by locusts, frosts at the critical blooming period, drought, and excessive moisture. The extent of loss from these and minor causes during recent years is shown below:

Area of wheat sown and harvested in Argentina, 1908-9 to 1912-13.

Year.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Acres abandoned.
1909-10.....	14,422,115	13,229,900	1,192,215
1910-11.....	15,451,608	14,514,439	937,169
1911-12.....	17,042,487	15,736,633	1,305,854
1912-13.....	17,095,883	16,560,552	532,728

PURCHASING POWER OF FARMERS.

By NAT C. MURRAY, *Assistant Chief of Bureau.*

The purchasing power of the farmer depends not only upon the money value of what he produces, but also upon the money value of what he buys. From 1899 to 1909 (census years) the money value of 1 acre of the farmer's crops increased 72.7 per cent, but in the same period the money value of the articles usually purchased by farmers had increased 12.1 per cent; consequently, as a result of the greater increase in the price of what a farmer sold than in the price of what he bought, the net increase in the purchasing power of the produce of 1 acre was 54 per cent; that is, 1 acre of the farmer's crop in 1909 could buy 54 per cent more of the articles usually bought by farmers than in 1899.

In 1913 the value of 1 acre of the farmer's crops averaged about 1.2 per cent higher than in 1909, whereas the value of articles bought by farmers had advanced in the same time about 5.7 per cent; consequently, as a result of the greater increase in the price of what the farmer buys than what he sells, the actual purchasing power of 1 acre of the farmer's produce in 1913 was about 4.3 per cent less than in 1909.

Similar data for 1914 have not yet been secured, but it may be safely presumed that the purchasing power of 1 acre of the farmer's produce in 1914 is at least 5 per cent less than five years ago. In short, there was a material increase in the purchasing power of farmers from 1896 to 1909, but since 1909 there has been a check to this rapid increase, with some reaction downward.

The above estimates are based upon the value per acre of all the important crops combined. Considering corn, wheat, and cotton separately, it is found that the purchasing power of 1 acre of corn in 1913 was about 12 per cent greater than in 1912, 1 per cent greater than in 1909, and 58 per cent greater than in 1899. The purchasing power of 1 acre of the 1914 corn crop is probably about 2 per cent greater than that of the 1913 crop.

The purchasing power of 1 acre of wheat in 1913 was the same as in 1912, 24 per cent less than in 1909, and 40 per cent more than in 1899. The purchasing power of 1 acre of the 1914 wheat crop is probably about 34 per cent greater than that of the 1913 crop.

The purchasing power of 1 acre of cotton (excluding the value of seed) in 1913 was 3 per cent less than in 1912, 5 per cent less than in 1909, and 40 per cent more than in 1899. The purchasing power of 1 acre of the 1914 cotton crop is probably about 35 per cent less than that of the 1913 crop.

Upon the basis of the purchasing power of the value of 1 acre of produce, the year 1909 stands as the most prosperous for farmers of the past 50 years for which there are records.

Tables 11 and 12 show the comparative value of many articles frequently bought by farmers for 1913, 1912, 1909, and 1899, and the quantities purchasable with 1 acre of produce.

TABLE 11.—Comparative prices of articles purchased by farmers of United States, 1913, 1912, 1909, and 1899.

[Prices represent approximately the same grade or quality of articles, in all years.]

Articles.	1913	1912	1909	1899	Percentage, 1913, compared—		
					With 1912.	With 1909.	With 1899.
Coal oil, gallon.....	cents.. 13.3	13.1	14.2	15.1	101.5	93.7	88.1
Gasoline, gallon.....	do. 21.8	20.2			107.9		
Coffee, pound.....	do. 27.0	29.0	18.9	17.2	93.1	142.9	157.0
Flour, barrel.....	dollars. 5.75	5.90	6.30	4.76	97.5	91.3	120.8
Lard, pound.....	cents.. 15.0	14.9	15.5	10.1	100.7	96.8	148.5
Salt, barrel.....	dollars.. 1.75	1.67	1.54	1.33	104.8	113.6	131.6
Starch, pound.....	cents.. 6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	100.0	100.0	103.0
Sugar, pound.....	do. 5.90	6.40	5.80	5.33	92.2	101.7	110.7
Tobacco, plug, pound.....	do. 44.8	4.48	43.6	40.3	100.0	102.8	111.2
Brooms, each.....	do. 45.0	44.0	36.7	23.8	102.3	122.6	189.1
Dish pans, each.....	do. 41.4	41.3	40.3	37.1	100.2	102.7	111.6
Dinner plates, set.....	do. 53.0	52.6	52.4	49.6	100.8	101.1	106.9
Fruit jars, dozen.....	do. 78.8	79.0	78.4	72.8	99.7	100.5	108.2
Kitchen chairs, each.....	do. 76.1	75.0	70.3	62.3	101.5	108.3	122.2
Lamps, each.....	do. 62.0	62.0	60.7	58.0	100.0	102.1	106.9
Stoves, each.....	dollars.. 30.50	29.69	27.40	24.75	102.7	111.3	123.2
Tin pails, each.....	cents.. 25.1	25.4	24.4	23.0	98.8	102.9	109.1
Wooden buckets, each.....	do. 35.6	35.3	32.0	26.6	100.8	111.2	133.8
Wooden washtubs, each.....	do. 93.1	93.0	82.6	70.4	100.1	112.7	132.2
Gloves, pair.....	do. 88.6	88.6	84.4	71.6	100.0	105.0	123.7
Hats, each.....	dollars.. 1.91	1.92	1.83	1.67	99.5	101.6	114.1
Jumpers, each.....	cents.. 84.0	81.5	74.0	6.14	103.1	113.5	136.8
Overalls, each.....	do. 92.0	89.8	80.6	65.6	102.4	114.1	140.2
Men's suits, each.....	dollars.. 13.95	14.25			97.9		
Raincoats, each.....	do. 5.10	5.25	5.00	4.18	97.1	102.0	122.0
Rubber boots, pair.....	dollars.. 4.10	4.28	3.89	3.01	95.8	105.4	136.2
Shirts, flannel, each.....	do. 1.48	1.48	1.44	1.21	100.0	102.8	122.3
Shoes, brogan, pair.....	do. 2.30	2.17	1.94	1.48	106.0	118.6	155.4
Calico, yard.....	cents.. 6.80	6.71	6.27	5.02	101.3	108.5	135.5
Muslin, yard.....	do. 9.72	9.53	9.00	7.29	102.0	108.0	135.0
Sheeting, yard.....	do. 20.2	19.7	18.2	14.3	102.5	111.0	141.3
Axes, each.....	do. 102.6	102.0	100.4	91.4	100.6	102.2	112.3
Barb wire, 100 pounds.....	dollars.. 3.03	3.10	3.16	2.96	97.7	95.9	102.4
Dung forks, each.....	cents.. 79.7	79.4	72.7	65.3	100.4	109.6	122.1
Hatchets, each.....	do. 61.0	63.5	61.6	56.2	100.8	103.9	113.9
Lanterns, each.....	do. 75.6	77.7	86.9	81.7	97.3	87.0	92.5
Nails, 100 pounds.....	dollars.. 3.06	3.10	3.15	2.98	98.7	97.1	102.7
Padlocks, each.....	cents.. 27.5	27.2			101.1		
Pitchforks, each.....	do. 62.0	61.0	56.8	50.8	101.6	108.2	122.0
Pincers, each.....	do. 51.0	51.5	51.0	48.0	99.0	100.0	106.2
Saws, buck, each.....	do. 86.0	86.0	84.6	78.2	100.0	101.7	110.0
Screw hooks, box.....	do. 34.3	34.4	33.2	31.6	99.7	103.3	108.5
Screw eyes, box.....	do. 32.7	32.7	32.4	31.0	100.0	100.9	105.5
Shot guns, each.....	dollars.. 13.20	13.30	13.34	14.52	99.2	99.0	90.9
Steel traps, each.....	do. 2.75	2.75	2.76	2.46	100.0	99.6	111.8
Shovels, each.....	do. 80.3	79.1	76.8	70.0	101.5	104.6	114.7
Staples, 100 pounds.....	do. 4.12	4.13	4.20	3.87	99.8	98.1	106.5
Steel wire, 100 pounds.....	do. 3.71	3.70	3.76	3.57	100.3	98.7	103.9
Wire fence, rod.....	cents.. 33.4	34.0	33.9	32.0	98.2	98.5	101.4
Axle grease, box.....	do. 10.2	10.3	10.0	9.6	99.0	102.0	106.2
Buggies, each.....	dollars.. 77.50	76.00	72.00	65.99	102.0	107.5	117.4
Buggy whips, each.....	cents.. 43.3	43.2	42.1	39.8	100.2	102.9	108.8
Corn cutters, each.....	do. 27.8	27.8	27.3	25.0	100.0	101.8	111.2
Cream separator, each.....	dollars.. 68.25	68.60	71.53	78.52	99.5	95.4	86.9
Churns, each.....	do. 2.77	2.75	2.69	2.39	100.7	103.0	115.9

TABLE 11.—Comparative prices of articles purchased by farmers of United States, 1913, 1912, 1909, and 1899—Continued.

Articles.	1913	1912	1909	1899	Percentage, 1913, compared—		
					With 1912.	With 1909.	With 1899.
Grindstones, each.....dollars..	3.57	3.51	3.41	3.10	101.7	104.7	115.2
Halters, each.....cents..	100.0	99.0	88.5	78.9	101.0	113.0	126.7
Harness, single, set.....dollars..	15.50	15.10	13.53	11.30	102.6	114.6	137.2
Horse blankets, each.....do..	2.17	2.11	1.98	1.77	102.8	109.6	122.6
Hoes, each.....cents..	48.5	48.0	44.8	38.8	101.0	108.3	125.0
Harrows, ordinary, each.....dollars..	12.18	12.16	11.87	10.49	100.2	102.6	116.1
Manure spreaders, each.....do..	102.75	103.00	103.33	100.50	99.8	99.4	102.2
Mowers, each.....do..	48.60	48.40	47.23	46.01	100.4	102.9	105.6
Picks, each.....cents..	72.9	72.7	70.7	66.0	100.3	103.1	110.5
Plows, turning, each.....dollars..	12.06	12.04	11.45	10.76	100.2	105.3	112.1
Hand sprayers, each.....do..	1.37	1.40			97.9		
Scythes, each.....cents..	105.7	105.5	100.0	86.1	100.2	105.7	122.8
Saddles, each.....dollars..	18.50	17.50	16.56	14.52	105.7	111.7	127.4
Tedders, each.....do..	41.00	40.90	38.42	35.91	100.2	106.7	114.2
Wagons, single, each.....do..	53.00	51.60	47.45	44.47	102.7	111.7	119.2
Wagons, double, each.....do..	77.45	75.20	68.83	60.72	103.0	112.5	127.6
Wheelbarrows, each.....do..	2.90	2.85			101.8		
Carbolic acid, crude, pound.....cents..	22.5	22.6	21.3	18.2	99.6	105.6	123.6
Copperas, pound.....do..	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	100.0	102.9	102.9
Lime, barrel.....dollars..	1.37	1.34	1.29	1.12	102.2	106.2	122.3
Paris green, pound.....cents..	28.0	29.0	30.5	27.0	96.6	91.8	103.7
Sulphur, pound.....do..	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	100.0	101.2	101.2
Baskets, 3-bushel, each.....do..	44.0	43.0	40.7	31.1	102.3	108.1	141.5
Milk cans, 10-gallon, each.....do..	2.77	2.76	2.68	2.56	100.4	103.4	108.2
Milk pails, each.....do..	50.6	50.7	49.7	45.3	99.8	101.8	111.7
Paints, gallon.....dollars..	1.93	1.99	1.56	1.25	97.0	123.7	154.4
Paint brushes, each.....cents..	72.5	72.1	68.4	60.8	100.6	106.0	119.2
Rope hemp, pounds.....do..	15.5	14.2	13.6	12.4	109.2	114.0	125.0
Sacks, grain, each.....do..	19.0	18.0	16.1	12.5	105.6	118.0	152.0
Twine, binder, pound.....do..	11.2	10.7	8.8	8.2	104.7	127.3	136.6
Coal, ton.....dollars..	6.90	6.78			101.8		
Fertilizer, ton.....do..	23.40	23.30			100.4		
Shingles, 1,000.....do..	3.87	3.75			103.2		

TABLE 12.—Purchasing power of 1 acre.

Article.	Quantities purchasable with 1 acre of—												
	Corn.			Wheat.			Cotton.			All crops.			
	1913	1909	1899	1913	1909	1899	1913	1909	1899	1913	1909	1899	
Coal oil.....	galls.	120.0	105.8	56.4	91.3	107.2	48.3	166.9	155.4	88.3	122.6	112.8	60.5
Gasoline.....	galls.	73.2			55.7			101.8			74.8		
Coffee.....	lbs.	59.1	79.5	49.5	45.0	80.5	42.4	82.2	116.7	77.6	60.4	84.8	53.1
Flour.....	bbls.	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.5	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.9
Lard.....	lbs.	106.4	96.9	84.3	80.9	98.2	72.3	118.0	112.3	132.1	108.7	103.4	90.4
Salt.....	bbls.	9.1	9.8	6.4	6.9	9.9	5.5	12.7	14.3	10.0	9.3	10.4	6.9
Starch.....	lbs.	234.7	220.9	128.9	178.5	223.8	110.6	325.5	324.4	202.1	239.9	235.6	138.3
Sugar.....	lbs.	270.5	259.0	159.7	205.8	262.4	137.0	376.3	380.3	250.3	276.4	276.2	171.3
Tobacco.....	lbs.	35.6	34.4	21.1	27.1	34.9	18.1	49.6	50.6	33.1	36.4	36.7	22.7
Brooms.....	no.	35.5	40.9	35.8	27.0	41.5	30.7	49.3	60.1	56.1	36.2	43.7	38.4
Dish pans.....	no.	38.6	37.3	22.9	29.3	37.8	19.7	53.6	51.7	36.0	39.4	39.8	24.6
Dinner plates.....	sets.	30.1	28.7	17.2	22.9	29.0	14.7	41.9	42.1	26.9	30.8	30.6	18.4
Fruit jars.....	doz.	20.3	19.2	11.7	15.4	19.4	10.0	28.2	28.1	18.3	20.7	20.4	12.5
Kitchen chairs.....	no.	21.0	21.4	13.7	16.0	21.7	11.7	29.2	31.4	21.4	21.4	22.8	14.7
Lamps.....	no.	25.7	24.7	14.7	19.6	25.1	12.6	35.8	36.3	23.0	26.3	26.4	15.7
Tin pails.....	no.	63.6	61.6	37.0	48.4	62.4	31.7	88.4	90.4	58.0	65.0	65.7	39.7
Wooden buckets.....	no.	44.8	46.9	32.0	31.1	47.6	27.4	62.4	68.9	50.2	45.8	50.1	34.3
Wooden washtubs.....	no.	17.1	18.2	12.1	13.0	18.4	10.4	23.8	26.7	18.9	17.5	19.4	13.0
Gloves.....	pairs.	18.0	17.8	11.9	13.7	18.0	10.2	25.1	26.1	18.6	18.4	19.0	12.8
Hats, felt.....	no.	8.4	8.0	5.1	6.4	8.1	4.4	11.6	11.7	8.0	8.5	8.5	5.5
Jumpers.....	no.	19.0	20.3	13.9	14.5	20.6	11.9	26.4	29.8	21.7	19.4	21.6	14.9
Overalls.....	no.	17.3	18.6	13.0	13.2	18.9	11.1	24.1	27.4	20.3	17.7	19.9	13.9
Men's suits.....	no.	1.1			.9			1.6			1.2		
Ramcoals.....	no.	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.7	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.2
Rubber boots.....	pairs.	3.9	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.4	5.4	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.0
Shirts.....	no.	10.8	10.4	7.0	8.2	10.6	6.0	15.0	15.3	11.0	11.0	11.1	7.5
Shoes, brogan.....	pairs.	6.9	7.7	5.8	5.3	7.8	4.9	9.7	11.4	9.0	7.1	8.3	6.2
Calico.....	yds.	234.7	239.6	169.5	178.5	212.7	115.4	326.5	351.8	265.7	239.9	255.5	181.9
Muslin.....	yds.	104.2	166.9	118.2	124.9	169.1	101.4	228.4	245.1	185.3	167.8	178.0	126.8
Sheeting.....	yds.	79.0	82.5	59.5	60.1	83.6	51.0	109.9	121.2	93.3	80.7	88.0	63.8
Axes.....	no.	15.6	15.0	9.3	11.8	15.2	8.0	21.6	22.0	14.6	15.9	16.0	10.0
Barb wire.....	lbs.	530.0	580.0	290.0	400.0	480.0	250.0	730.0	600.0	450.0	540.0	510.0	310.0
Dung forks.....	no.	20.0	20.7	13.0	15.2	20.9	11.2	27.9	30.3	20.4	20.5	22.0	14.0
Hatchets.....	no.	24.9	24.4	15.1	19.0	24.7	13.0	34.7	35.8	23.7	25.5	26.0	16.2
Lanterns.....	no.	21.1	17.3	10.4	16.1	17.5	8.9	29.4	25.4	16.3	21.6	18.4	11.2
Nails.....	lbs.	520.0	580.0	290.0	400.0	480.0	210.0	730.0	600.0	450.0	530.0	510.0	310.0
Pitchforks.....	no.	25.7	26.4	16.8	19.6	26.8	14.4	35.8	38.8	26.3	26.3	28.2	18.0
Pincers.....	no.	31.3	29.5	17.7	23.8	29.8	15.2	43.5	43.3	27.8	32.0	31.4	19.0
Saws.....	no.	18.6	17.8	10.9	14.1	18.0	9.3	25.8	26.1	17.1	19.0	18.9	11.7
Screw hooks.....	no.	46.5	45.2	26.9	35.4	45.8	23.1	64.7	66.4	42.2	47.6	48.3	28.9
Screw eyes.....	no.	48.8	46.4	27.5	37.1	47.0	23.5	67.9	68.1	43.0	49.9	49.4	29.5
Shotguns.....	no.	1.2	1.1	.6	.9	1.1	.5	1.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.2	.6
Steel traps.....	no.	58.0	54.4	34.6	44.1	55.1	29.7	80.7	79.9	54.2	59.3	58.0	37.1
Shovels.....	no.	19.9	19.6	12.2	15.1	19.8	10.4	27.6	28.7	19.1	20.3	20.9	13.0
Staples.....	lbs.	390.0	360.0	220.0	290.0	360.0	190.0	540.0	530.0	340.0	400.0	380.0	290.0
Steel wire.....	lbs.	430.0	400.0	240.0	330.0	400.0	200.0	600.0	590.0	370.0	440.0	430.0	260.0
Wire fence.....	rods	47.8	44.3	26.6	36.3	44.9	22.8	66.5	65.1	41.7	48.8	47.3	28.5
Axle grease.....	boxes	156.5	150.2	88.6	119.0	152.2	76.0	217.6	220.6	139.0	159.9	160.2	95.1
Buggy whips.....	no.	36.9	35.7	21.4	28.1	36.2	18.3	51.3	52.4	33.5	37.7	38.1	22.9
Corn cutters.....	no.	57.4	55.0	34.0	43.7	55.8	29.2	79.9	80.8	53.4	58.7	58.7	36.5
Churns.....	no.	5.8	5.6	3.6	4.4	5.7	3.1	8.0	8.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	3.8
Grindstones.....	no.	4.5	4.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.2	6.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	2.9
Halters.....	no.	16.0	17.0	10.8	12.1	17.2	9.3	22.2	24.9	16.9	16.3	18.1	11.6
Harness (single).....	no.	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.1	.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	.8
Horse blankets.....	no.	7.4	7.6	4.8	5.6	7.7	4.1	10.2	11.1	7.5	7.5	8.1	5.2
Hoes.....	no.	32.9	33.5	21.9	25.0	34.0	18.8	45.8	49.2	34.4	33.6	35.8	23.5
Picks.....	no.	21.9	21.2	12.9	16.7	21.5	11.1	30.5	31.2	20.2	22.4	22.7	13.8
Scythes.....	no.	15.1	15.0	9.9	11.5	15.2	8.5	21.0	22.1	15.5	15.4	16.0	10.6
Carbolic acid.....	lbs.	70.9	70.5	46.8	53.9	71.5	40.1	98.7	103.6	73.3	72.5	75.2	50.2
Copperas.....	lbs.	228.0	220.9	125.1	173.4	223.8	107.4	317.1	324.4	196.2	233.0	235.6	134.3
Lime.....	bbls.	11.7	11.6	7.6	8.9	11.8	6.5	16.2	17.1	11.9	11.9	12.4	8.2
Paris green.....	lbs.	57.0	49.2	31.5	43.4	49.9	27.0	79.3	72.3	49.4	58.2	52.5	33.8
Sulphur.....	lbs.	185.6	176.7	100.1	141.2	179.1	85.9	258.1	250.5	156.9	189.7	188.5	107.4
Baskets (half-bushel).....	no.	36.3	36.9	27.4	27.6	37.4	23.5	50.5	54.2	42.9	37.1	39.4	29.4
Milk cans (10-gallon).....	no.	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.4	5.7	2.9	8.0	8.2	5.2	5.9	6.0	3.6
Milk pails.....	no.	31.5	30.2	18.8	24.0	30.6	16.1	43.9	44.4	29.4	32.2	32.2	20.2
Linseed oil.....	galls.	20.3			15.5			28.3			20.8		
Paints (ready mixed).....	galls.	8.3	9.6	6.8	6.3	9.8	5.8	11.5	14.1	10.7	8.5	10.3	7.3
Paint brushes.....	no.	22.0	22.0	14.0	16.7	22.3	12.0	30.6	32.3	21.9	22.5	23.4	15.0
Rope (hemp).....	lbs.	103.0	110.4	68.6	78.3	111.9	58.9	143.2	162.2	107.6	105.2	117.8	73.6
Sacks (grain).....	no.	84.0	93.3	68.1	63.9	94.5	58.4	116.8	137.0	106.7	85.8	99.5	73.0
Twine, binder.....	lbs.	142.5	170.7	103.8	108.4	173.0	89.0	198.2	250.7	162.7	145.6	182.0	111.3
Coal.....	tons	2.3			1.8			3.2			2.4		
Shingles.....	M	4.1			3.1			5.7			4.2		

TABLE 13.—*Acreage and yield per acre of specified crops in 1914, 1913, 1909, and 1899.*

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).				Yield per acre. ¹			
	1914	1913	1909 (census).	1899 (census).	1914	1913	1909 (census).	1899 (census).
Corn.....	103,435	105,820	98,383	94,914	25.8	23.1	25.9	28.1
Wheat.....	53,541	50,184	44,263	52,589	16.6	15.2	15.4	12.5
Oats.....	38,442	38,399	35,159	29,540	29.7	29.2	28.6	31.9
Barley.....	7,565	7,499	7,699	4,470	25.8	23.8	22.5	26.8
Rye.....	2,541	2,557	2,196	2,054	16.8	16.2	13.4	12.4
Buckwheat.....	792	805	878	807	21.3	17.2	16.9	13.9
Potatoes.....	3,708	3,668	3,669	2,939	109.5	90.4	106.1	93.0
Sweet potatoes.....	603	625	641	537	93.8	94.5	92.4	79.1
Hay, tame.....	49,145	48,954	51,041	43,127	1.43	1.31	1.35	1.25
Tobacco.....	1,224	1,216	1,295	1,101	845.7	784.3	815.3	788.1
Flaxseed.....	1,885	2,291	2,083	2,111	8.3	7.8	9.4	9.5
Rice.....	694	827	610	342	34.1	31.1	35.8	26.3
Cotton.....	36,722	37,089	32,044	24,275	207.9	182.0	149.3	187.7
Total above.....	300,297	299,934	279,961	258,806	-----	-----	-----	-----
All crops ²	-----	-----	311,293	283,218	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Hay in tons, tobacco and cotton in pounds, other crops in bushels.² Total acreage of crops having acreage reports in the census returns; it excludes some crops, such as maple sugar and sirup and forest products of farms; also such as orchard fruits, grapes, tropical fruits and nuts, the number of trees and vines having been secured in lieu of acreage.TABLE 14.—*Total production and value (in millions) of specified crops, 1914, 1913, 1909, and 1899.*

Crop.	Production (000,000 omitted). ¹				Value (on basis of prices, Dec. 1, to farmers) (000,000 omitted).			
	1914	1913	1909 (census).	1899 (census).	1914	1913	1909	1899
Corn.....	2,673	2,447	2,552	2,666	\$1,703	\$1,692	\$1,477	\$791
Wheat.....	891	763	683	659	879	610	674	387
Oats.....	1,141	1,122	1,007	943	499	440	405	210
Barley.....	195	178	173	120	106	96	94	46
Rye.....	43	41	30	26	37	26	21	13
Buckwheat.....	17	14	15	11	13	10	10	6
Potatoes.....	406	332	389	273	199	228	211	110
Sweet potatoes.....	57	59	59	43	41	43	41	22
Hay, tame.....	70	64	69	54	779	797	722	439
Tobacco.....	1,035	954	1,056	868	101	122	107	62
Flaxseed.....	16	18	20	20	20	21	30	20
Rice.....	24	26	22	9	22	22	17	6
Cotton.....	7,637	6,772	4,783	4,558	520	825	665	319
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,919	4,932	4,474	2,431

¹ Hay in tons, tobacco and cotton in pounds, other crops in bushels.

TABLE 15.—Prices of specified products, and value per acre, 1914, 1913, 1909, and 1899.

Crop.	Farm price, Dec. 1.—				Value per acre; basis, Dec. 1 price.				Per cent of increase or decrease in value per acre, 1914, compared—		
	1914	1913	1909	1899	1914	1913	1909	1899	With 1913.	With 1909.	With 1899.
Corn.....	63.7	69.1	57.9	29.6	\$16.46	\$15.99	\$15.02	\$8.33	+ 2.9	+ 9.6	+ 97.6
Wheat.....	98.6	79.9	98.6	58.8	16.41	12.16	15.22	7.36	+35.0	+ 7.8	+123.0
Oats.....	43.8	39.2	40.2	22.3	12.99	11.45	11.52	7.12	+13.4	+12.8	+ 82.4
Barley.....	54.3	53.7	54.0	38.7	14.00	12.77	12.15	10.35	+ 9.6	+15.2	+ 35.3
Rye.....	86.5	63.4	71.8	49.5	14.57	10.25	9.64	6.17	+12.1	+51.1	+136.1
Buckwheat.....	76.4	75.5	70.1	56.1	16.28	12.98	11.78	7.79	+25.4	+38.2	+109.0
Potatoes.....	48.9	68.7	51.1	40.1	53.56	62.13	57.42	37.34	-13.8	- 6.7	+ 43.4
Sweet potatoes.....	73.0	72.6	69.4	52.9	68.48	63.61	64.04	41.89	- 0.2	+ 6.9	+ 63.5
Hay, tame.....	11.1	12.4	10.5	8.2	15.85	16.28	14.15	10.19	- 2.6	+12.0	+ 55.5
Tobacco.....	9.8	12.8	10.1	7.2	82.89	100.72	82.32	56.40	-17.7	+ 0.7	+ 47.0
Flaxseed.....	125.6	119.9	152.9	98.0	10.37	9.34	14.20	9.30	+11.0	-27.5	+ 11.5
Rice.....	92.4	85.8	79.6	70.0	31.50	26.71	28.50	18.51	+17.9	+10.5	+ 70.2
Cotton.....	6.8	12.2	13.9	7.0	14.15	22.25	20.75	13.14	-35.4	-31.8	+ 7.7
Total.....					16.38	16.44	15.98	9.39	- 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 74.4

¹ Hay in dollars per ton, tobacco and cotton in cents per pound, other crops in cents per bushel.

TABLE 16.—Yearly value per acre of 10 crops combined.

[Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton, which comprise nearly 90 per cent of the area in all field crops, the average value per acre of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.]

1914.....	\$16.27	1901.....	\$11.43	1888.....	\$10.30	1875.....	\$12.20
1913.....	16.36	1900.....	10.31	1887.....	10.14	1874.....	13.25
1912.....	15.63	1899.....	9.13	1886.....	9.41	1873.....	14.19
1911.....	15.26	1898.....	9.00	1885.....	9.72	1872.....	14.86
1910.....	15.53	1897.....	9.07	1884.....	9.95	1871.....	15.74
1909.....	16.00	1896.....	7.94	1883.....	10.93	1870.....	15.40
1908.....	15.32	1895.....	8.12	1882.....	12.93	1869.....	14.67
1907.....	14.74	1894.....	9.06	1881.....	13.10	1868.....	14.17
1906.....	13.46	1893.....	9.50	1880.....	13.01	1867.....	15.09
1905.....	13.28	1892.....	10.10	1879.....	13.26	1866.....	14.17
1904.....	13.26	1891.....	11.76	1878.....	10.37		
1903.....	12.62	1890.....	11.03	1877.....	12.01		
1902.....	12.07	1889.....	8.99	1876.....	10.80		

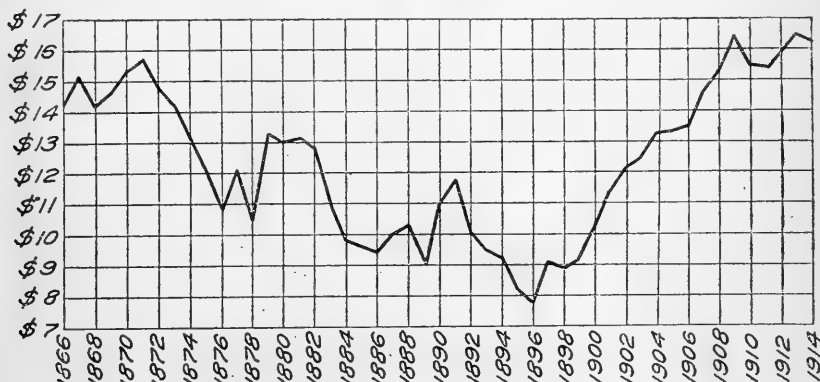


Chart showing the value per acre of 10 crops combined (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton), representing about 90 per cent of the total cultivated area of the United States.

ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1914, AND ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

TABLE 17.—*Corn: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	16	16	46.0	38.0	736	608	88	87	648	529
New Hampshire.....	21	22	46.0	37.0	966	814	82	81	792	659
Vermont.....	45	45	47.0	37.0	2,115	1,665	81	81	1,713	1,349
Massachusetts.....	48	48	47.0	40.5	2,256	1,944	85	85	1,918	1,652
Rhode Island.....	11	11	42.0	36.5	462	402	98	99	453	398
Connecticut.....	61	61	46.0	38.5	2,806	2,348	89	85	2,497	1,996
New York.....	550	527	41.0	28.5	22,550	15,020	83	81	18,716	12,166
New Jersey.....	272	275	38.5	39.5	10,472	10,862	76	75	7,959	8,146
Pennsylvania.....	1,463	1,463	42.5	39.0	62,178	57,057	73	72	43,390	41,081
Delaware.....	197	197	36.0	31.5	7,092	6,206	62	59	4,397	3,662
Maryland.....	663	670	37.0	33.0	24,531	22,110	68	65	16,681	14,372
Virginia.....	1,921	1,980	20.5	26.0	39,380	51,480	81	76	31,898	39,125
West Virginia.....	732	732	31.0	31.0	22,692	22,692	83	80	18,834	18,154
North Carolina.....	2,835	2,835	20.3	19.5	57,550	55,282	86	88	49,493	48,648
South Carolina.....	1,975	1,975	18.5	19.5	36,538	38,512	92	97	33,615	37,357
Georgia.....	4,000	4,065	14.0	13.5	56,000	63,023	85	91	47,600	57,351
Florida.....	700	675	16.0	15.0	11,200	10,125	80	82	8,960	8,302
Ohio.....	3,650	3,900	39.1	37.5	142,715	146,250	61	63	87,056	92,138
Indiana.....	4,949	4,900	33.0	36.0	163,317	176,400	58	60	94,724	105,840
Illinois.....	10,346	10,450	29.0	27.0	300,034	282,150	61	63	183,021	177,754
Michigan.....	1,750	1,675	36.0	33.5	63,000	56,112	67	67	42,210	37,595
Wisconsin.....	1,725	1,650	40.5	40.5	69,862	66,825	65	60	45,410	40,095
Minnesota.....	2,600	2,400	35.0	40.0	91,000	96,000	52	53	47,320	50,880
Iowa.....	10,248	9,950	38.0	34.0	389,424	333,300	50	60	194,712	202,980
Missouri.....	7,200	7,375	22.0	17.5	158,400	129,062	68	74	107,712	95,506
North Dakota.....	500	375	28.0	28.8	14,000	10,800	58	52	8,120	5,616
South Dakota.....	3,000	2,610	26.0	25.5	78,000	67,320	50	56	39,000	37,699
Nebraska.....	7,100	7,610	24.5	15.0	173,950	114,150	53	65	92,194	74,198
Kansas.....	5,850	7,320	18.5	3.2	108,225	23,424	63	78	68,182	18,271
Kentucky.....	3,650	3,650	25.0	20.5	91,250	74,825	64	76	58,400	56,867
Tennessee.....	3,350	3,350	24.0	20.5	80,400	68,675	68	77	54,672	52,880
Alabama.....	3,264	3,200	17.0	17.3	55,488	55,360	80	89	44,390	49,270
Mississippi.....	3,150	3,150	18.5	20.0	58,275	63,000	73	77	42,541	48,510
Louisiana.....	2,000	1,900	19.3	22.0	38,600	41,800	75	77	28,950	32,186
Texas.....	6,406	6,860	19.5	24.0	124,900	163,200	74	82	92,352	133,824
Oklahoma.....	4,000	4,750	12.5	11.0	50,000	52,250	64	72	32,000	37,620
Arkansas.....	2,400	2,475	17.5	19.0	42,000	47,025	80	78	33,600	36,680
Montana.....	50	28	28.0	31.5	1,400	882	76	77	1,064	679
Wyoming.....	21	17	25.0	29.0	525	493	70	80	368	394
Colorado.....	462	420	23.0	15.0	10,626	6,300	60	73	6,376	4,599
New Mexico.....	92	85	28.0	18.5	2,576	1,572	80	75	2,061	1,179
Arizona.....	18	17	32.0	28.0	576	476	120	110	691	524
Utah.....	12	10	35.0	34.0	420	340	75	70	315	238
Nevada.....	1	1	36.0	34.0	36	34	110	118	40	40
Idaho.....	19	14	31.0	32.0	559	448	72	68	424	305
Washington.....	36	34	27.0	28.0	972	952	73	80	710	762
Oregon.....	22	21	30.0	28.5	660	598	82	70	541	419
California.....	60	55	36.0	33.0	2,160	1,815	87	88	1,879	1,597
United States.....	103,435	105,820	25.8	23.1	2,672,804	2,446,988	63.7	69.1	1,702,599	1,692,092

TABLE 18.—*Winter wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
New York.....	360	340	22.5	20.0	8,100	6,800	108	93	8,748	6,324
New Jersey.....	79	80	18.0	17.6	1,422	1,408	109	96	1,550	1,352
Pennsylvania.....	1,312	1,286	18.1	17.0	23,747	21,862	104	91	24,697	19,894
Delaware.....	114	113	20.5	14.5	2,337	1,638	109	88	2,547	1,441
Maryland.....	612	610	21.5	13.3	13,158	8,113	106	89	13,947	7,221
Virginia.....	779	780	14.5	13.6	11,296	10,608	108	96	12,200	10,184
West Virginia.....	236	235	15.0	13.0	3,540	3,055	108	100	3,823	3,055
North Carolina.....	611	605	12.0	11.7	7,332	7,078	117	106	8,578	7,503
South Carolina.....	80	79	11.5	12.3	920	972	145	130	1,334	1,264
Georgia.....	140	140	12.1	12.2	1,694	1,708	134	120	2,270	2,050
Ohio.....	1,975	1,950	18.5	18.0	36,538	35,100	105	90	38,365	31,590
Indiana.....	2,485	2,150	17.4	18.5	43,239	39,775	103	88	44,536	35,002
Illinois.....	2,500	2,240	18.5	18.7	46,250	41,888	101	86	46,712	36,024
Michigan.....	879	835	19.7	15.3	17,316	12,776	103	89	17,835	11,371
Wisconsin.....	85	87	21.5	20.1	1,828	1,749	100	82	1,828	1,434
Minnesota.....	50	50	19.5	16.2	975	810	102	76	994	616
Iowa.....	510	450	21.6	23.4	11,016	10,530	96	76	10,575	8,003
Missouri.....	2,549	2,315	17.0	17.1	43,333	39,586	98	84	42,466	33,252
South Dakota.....	69	100	14.0	9.0	966	900	94	71	908	639
Nebraska.....	3,325	3,125	19.3	18.6	64,172	58,125	95	71	60,963	41,269
Kansas.....	8,600	6,655	20.5	13.0	176,300	89,515	95	79	167,485	68,347
Kentucky.....	760	725	16.5	13.6	12,540	9,860	103	96	12,916	9,466
Tennessee.....	720	700	15.5	12.0	11,160	8,400	105	98	11,718	8,232
Alabama.....	31	32	13.0	11.7	403	374	126	115	508	430
Mississippi.....	1	1	13.0	14.0	13	14	125	95	16	13
Texas.....	1,082	780	13.0	17.5	14,066	13,650	99	94	13,925	12,831
Oklahoma.....	2,525	1,750	19.0	10.0	47,975	17,500	92	82	44,137	14,350
Arkansas.....	125	101	13.0	13.0	1,625	1,313	99	90	1,609	1,182
Montana.....	481	480	23.0	25.6	11,063	12,288	91	66	10,067	8,110
Wyoming.....	45	40	21.0	25.0	1,080	1,000	89	72	961	720
Colorado.....	250	200	25.0	21.1	6,250	4,220	87	78	5,438	3,292
New Mexico.....	45	35	25.0	18.6	1,125	651	90	97	1,012	631
Arizona.....	31	29	28.0	32.0	868	928	125	110	1,085	1,021
Utah.....	223	200	25.0	23.0	5,575	4,600	86	73	4,794	3,358
Nevada.....	18	16	29.0	23.0	522	368	95	82	496	302
Idaho.....	339	310	27.5	27.4	9,322	8,494	87	63	8,110	5,351
Washington.....	960	1,200	26.5	27.0	25,440	32,400	100	73	25,440	23,652
Oregon.....	622	575	22.0	21.4	13,684	12,305	102	75	13,958	9,229
California.....	400	300	17.0	14.0	6,800	4,200	104	95	7,072	3,990
United States.....	36,008	31,699	19.0	16.5	684,990	523,561	98.6	82.9	675,623	433,995

TABLE 19.—*Spring wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	3	3	27.0	25.5	81	76	109	101	88	77
Vermont.....	1	1	29.0	24.5	29	24	100	100	29	24
Wisconsin.....	99	103	17.0	18.6	1,683	1,916	100	82	1,683	1,571
Minnesota.....	4,000	4,150	10.5	16.2	42,000	67,230	102	76	42,840	51,095
Iowa.....	300	345	13.5	17.0	4,050	5,865	96	76	3,888	4,457
North Dakota.....	7,285	7,510	11.2	10.5	81,592	78,855	101	73	82,408	57,564
South Dakota.....	3,400	3,675	9.0	9.0	30,600	33,075	94	71	28,764	23,483
Nebraska.....	343	350	11.5	12.0	3,944	4,200	95	71	3,747	2,982
Kansas.....	60	55	15.0	8.5	900	468	95	79	855	370
Montana.....	429	390	17.0	21.5	7,293	8,385	91	66	6,637	5,534
Wyoming.....	55	50	22.0	25.0	1,210	1,250	89	72	1,077	900
Colorado.....	225	260	22.5	21.0	5,062	5,460	87	78	4,404	4,259
New Mexico.....	31	30	23.0	19.0	713	570	90	97	642	553
Utah.....	63	65	25.0	28.0	1,700	1,820	86	73	1,462	1,329
Nevada.....	27	23	30.0	31.0	810	713	95	82	770	585
Idaho.....	210	200	24.0	28.0	5,040	5,600	87	63	4,385	3,528
Washington.....	820	1,100	20.0	19.0	16,400	20,900	100	73	16,400	15,257
Oregon.....	177	175	16.5	19.5	2,920	3,412	102	75	2,978	2,559
United States.	17,533	18,485	11.8	13.0	206,027	239,819	98.6	73.4	203,057	176,127

TABLE 20.—Wheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	3	3	27.0	25.5	81	76	109	101	88	77
Vermont.....	1	1	29.0	24.5	29	24	100	100	29	24
New York.....	360	340	22.5	20.0	8,100	6,800	108	93	8,748	6,324
New Jersey.....	79	80	18.0	17.6	1,422	1,408	109	96	1,550	1,352
Pennsylvania.....	1,312	1,286	18.1	17.0	23,747	21,862	104	91	24,697	19,891
Delaware.....	114	113	20.5	14.5	2,337	1,638	109	88	2,547	1,441
Maryland.....	612	610	21.5	13.3	13,158	8,113	106	89	13,917	7,221
Virginia.....	779	780	14.5	13.6	11,296	10,605	108	95	12,200	10,181
West Virginia.....	236	235	15.0	13.0	3,540	3,055	108	100	3,823	3,055
North Carolina.....	611	605	12.0	11.7	7,332	7,078	117	105	8,578	7,503
South Carolina.....	80	79	11.5	12.3	920	972	145	130	1,334	1,261
Georgia.....	140	140	12.1	12.2	1,694	1,708	134	120	2,270	2,050
Ohio.....	1,975	1,950	18.5	18.0	39,538	35,100	105	90	38,365	31,590
Indiana.....	2,485	2,150	17.4	18.5	43,239	39,775	103	88	44,536	35,002
Illinois.....	2,500	2,240	18.5	18.7	46,250	41,888	101	86	46,712	36,024
Michigan.....	879	835	19.7	15.3	17,316	12,776	103	89	17,835	11,371
Wisconsin.....	184	190	19.1	19.3	3,511	3,665	100	82	3,511	3,005
Minnesota.....	4,050	4,200	10.6	16.2	42,975	68,040	102	76	43,834	51,711
Iowa.....	810	795	18.6	20.6	15,066	16,395	96	76	14,463	12,460
Missouri.....	2,549	2,315	17.0	17.1	43,333	39,586	98	84	42,466	33,252
North Dakota.....	7,285	7,510	11.2	10.5	81,592	78,855	101	73	82,408	57,564
South Dakota.....	3,469	3,775	9.1	9.0	31,566	33,975	94	71	29,672	24,122
Nebraska.....	3,668	3,475	18.6	17.9	68,116	62,325	95	71	64,710	44,251
Kansas.....	8,660	6,719	20.5	13.0	177,200	86,983	95	79	168,340	68,717
Kentucky.....	760	725	16.5	13.6	12,540	9,860	103	96	12,916	9,466
Tennessee.....	720	700	15.5	12.0	11,160	8,400	105	98	11,718	8,232
Alabama.....	31	32	13.0	11.7	403	374	126	115	508	430
Mississippi.....	1	1	13.0	14.0	13	14	125	95	16	13
Texas.....	1,082	780	13.0	17.5	14,066	13,650	99	91	13,925	12,831
Oklahoma.....	2,525	1,750	19.0	10.0	47,975	17,500	92	82	44,137	14,350
Arkansas.....	125	101	13.0	13.0	1,625	1,313	99	90	1,609	1,182
Montana.....	910	870	20.2	23.8	18,356	20,673	91	66	16,704	13,644
Wyoming.....	100	90	22.9	25.0	2,290	2,250	89	72	2,038	1,620
Colorado.....	475	460	23.8	21.0	11,312	9,680	87	78	9,842	7,551
New Mexico.....	76	65	24.2	18.8	1,838	1,221	90	97	1,651	1,184
Arizona.....	31	29	28.0	32.0	868	928	125	110	1,085	1,021
Utah.....	291	265	25.0	24.2	7,275	6,420	86	73	6,256	4,687
Nevada.....	45	39	29.6	27.7	1,332	1,081	95	82	1,263	887
Idaho.....	549	510	26.2	27.6	14,362	14,094	87	63	12,495	8,879
Washington.....	1,780	2,300	23.5	23.2	41,840	53,300	100	73	41,840	38,909
Oregon.....	799	750	20.8	21.0	16,604	15,717	102	75	16,936	11,788
California.....	400	300	17.0	14.0	6,800	4,200	104	95	7,072	3,990
United States.....	53,541	50,184	16.6	15.2	831,017	763,380	98.6	79.9	878,680	610,122

TABLE 21.—Oats: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	141	140	41.0	40.9	5,781	5,600	57	55	3,295	3,080
New Hampshire.....	12	12	38.0	35.0	456	420	58	56	264	235
Vermont.....	79	79	42.5	39.0	3,358	3,081	55	52	1,847	1,602
Massachusetts.....	9	9	37.0	35.0	333	315	56	54	186	170
Rhode Island.....	2	2	27.5	26.0	55	52	58	50	32	26
Connecticut.....	11	11	29.0	28.0	319	308	55	55	175	160
New York.....	1,275	1,275	31.5	33.5	40,162	42,712	51	47	20,483	20,075
New Jersey.....	67	70	29.0	29.0	1,943	2,030	54	47	1,049	954
Pennsylvania.....	1,073	1,154	30.0	31.0	32,190	35,774	51	46	16,417	16,456
Delaware.....	4	4	27.0	30.5	108	122	30	51	54	62
Maryland.....	43	45	27.0	28.0	1,161	1,260	52	48	604	605
Virginia.....	191	195	15.5	21.5	2,960	4,192	58	52	1,717	2,180
West Virginia.....	105	115	20.0	24.0	2,100	2,760	55	51	1,155	1,408
North Carolina.....	250	230	17.5	19.5	4,375	4,485	65	61	2,844	2,736
South Carolina.....	375	360	20.0	23.5	7,500	8,460	71	71	5,325	6,007
Georgia.....	450	420	20.0	22.0	9,000	9,240	70	68	6,300	6,283
Florida.....	50	50	18.0	18.0	900	900	70	70	630	630
Ohio.....	1,650	1,800	39.5	30.2	50,325	54,360	45	40	22,646	21,744
Indiana.....	1,575	1,700	28.5	21.4	44,888	36,380	43	38	19,302	13,824
Illinois.....	4,300	4,375	29.3	23.8	125,990	104,125	44	38	55,436	39,568
Michigan.....	1,515	1,500	33.5	30.0	50,752	45,000	45	39	22,838	17,550
Wisconsin.....	2,300	2,275	27.0	36.5	62,100	83,038	43	37	26,703	30,724
Minnesota.....	3,040	2,980	28.0	37.8	85,120	112,641	40	32	34,048	36,046
Iowa.....	5,060	4,880	33.0	34.5	165,000	168,360	41	34	67,650	57,242
Missouri.....	1,200	1,250	21.5	21.2	25,800	26,500	44	45	11,352	11,925
North Dakota.....	2,318	2,250	28.0	25.7	64,904	57,825	37	30	24,014	17,348
South Dakota.....	1,606	1,590	27.5	26.5	44,165	42,135	38	34	16,783	14,326
Nebraska.....	2,175	2,250	32.0	26.5	69,600	59,625	40	38	27,840	22,658
Kansas.....	1,760	1,760	33.5	19.5	58,960	34,320	42	45	24,763	15,444
Kentucky.....	175	160	21.0	19.8	3,675	3,168	53	52	1,948	1,647
Tennessee.....	350	300	23.0	21.0	8,050	6,300	53	53	4,266	3,339
Alabama.....	390	325	22.0	20.5	8,580	6,662	69	69	5,920	4,597
Mississippi.....	160	140	23.0	20.0	3,680	2,800	65	63	2,392	1,764
Louisiana.....	70	45	23.0	22.0	1,610	990	63	57	1,014	564
Texas.....	900	1,000	25.0	32.5	22,500	32,500	48	51	10,800	16,575
Oklahoma.....	1,100	1,030	27.5	18.0	30,250	18,540	41	45	12,402	8,343
Arkansas.....	260	240	24.0	26.5	6,240	6,360	53	53	3,307	3,371
Montana.....	530	500	35.0	43.5	18,550	21,750	39	32	7,234	6,960
Wyoming.....	225	220	35.0	38.0	7,875	8,360	48	40	3,780	3,344
Colorado.....	325	305	40.0	35.0	13,000	10,675	45	44	5,850	4,697
New Mexico.....	52	50	38.0	30.0	1,976	1,500	45	60	889	900
Arizona.....	8	7	42.0	43.0	336	301	70	50	235	150
Utah.....	95	90	50.0	46.0	4,750	4,140	43	40	2,042	1,656
Nevada.....	13	11	52.0	43.0	676	473	55	65	372	307
Idaho.....	332	325	44.0	46.5	14,608	15,112	38	32	5,551	4,836
Washington.....	297	300	47.0	47.5	13,959	14,250	42	40	5,863	5,700
Oregon.....	364	360	35.0	42.3	12,740	15,228	45	38	5,733	5,787
California.....	220	210	35.0	31.6	7,700	6,636	53	60	4,081	3,982
United States.....	38,442	38,399	29.7	29.2	1,141,060	1,121,768	43.8	39.2	499,431	439,596

TABLE 22.—*Barley: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	5	5	30.0	28.0	150	140	81	80	122	112
New Hampshire.....	1	1	32.0	28.0	32	28	82	80	26	22
Vermont.....	12	12	31.5	32.0	414	384	75	80	310	307
New York.....	75	77	28.0	26.7	2,100	2,056	71	69	1,491	1,419
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	28.0	26.0	196	182	70	71	137	129
Maryland.....	5	5	33.0	29.0	165	145	66	64	109	93
Virginia.....	11	11	26.0	26.0	286	286	80	70	229	200
Ohio.....	35	40	25.0	21.0	875	960	59	58	516	557
Indiana.....	8	8	25.0	25.0	200	200	67	50	134	100
Illinois.....	55	54	29.5	26.0	1,622	1,404	61	57	989	800
Michigan.....	90	85	26.0	24.8	2,340	2,108	65	60	1,521	1,265
Wisconsin.....	675	725	27.3	25.0	18,428	18,125	62	60	11,425	10,875
Minnesota.....	1,378	1,450	23.0	21.0	31,694	34,800	53	48	16,798	16,704
Iowa.....	360	400	26.0	25.0	9,360	10,000	55	55	5,148	5,500
Missouri.....	5	5	24.0	22.0	120	110	65	60	78	66
North Dakota.....	1,450	1,275	19.5	20.0	28,275	25,500	45	40	12,724	10,200
South Dakota.....	850	958	23.0	17.5	19,550	16,765	50	46	9,775	7,712
Nebraska.....	113	110	23.5	16.0	2,656	1,760	47	49	1,248	862
Kansas.....	240	240	21.5	8.1	5,880	1,944	47	55	2,764	1,069
Kentucky.....	5	3	28.5	26.6	142	80	77	78	109	62
Tennessee.....	5	2	27.0	25.0	135	50	82	70	111	35
Texas.....	8	7	25.0	24.0	200	168	70	81	140	136
Oklahoma.....	7	7	25.0	9.0	175	63	53	80	93	50
Montana.....	70	60	30.5	31.0	2,135	1,860	53	48	1,132	893
Wyoming.....	16	13	33.0	30.5	528	396	64	61	338	242
Colorado.....	103	100	38.5	32.5	3,965	3,250	55	56	2,181	1,820
New Mexico.....	5	4	34.0	21.0	170	96	75	72	128	69
Arizona.....	35	38	36.0	39.0	1,260	1,482	60	73	756	1,082
Utah.....	32	30	45.0	38.5	1,440	1,155	50	55	720	635
Nevada.....	13	12	47.0	41.0	611	492	65	90	397	443
Idaho.....	185	180	38.0	42.0	7,030	7,560	50	48	3,515	3,620
Washington.....	182	180	39.0	40.5	7,098	7,290	52	52	3,691	3,791
Oregon.....	122	120	30.0	35.0	3,660	4,200	61	55	2,233	2,310
California.....	1,402	1,275	30.0	26.0	42,060	33,150	59	68	24,815	22,542
United States.....	7,565	7,499	25.8	23.8	194,933	178,189	51.3	53.7	105,903	95,731

TABLE 23.—*Rye: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Vermont.....	1	1	20.0	18.0	20	18	80	90	16	16
Massachusetts.....	3	3	19.0	18.5	57	56	101	98	58	55
Connecticut.....	7	7	19.0	19.3	133	135	98	92	130	124
New York.....	129	133	17.7	17.2	2,283	2,288	89	75	2,032	1,716
New Jersey.....	70	70	18.5	18.0	1,295	1,260	82	80	1,062	1,008
Pennsylvania.....	280	280	18.0	17.5	5,040	4,900	83	74	4,183	3,626
Delaware.....	1	1	17.5	14.0	18	14	92	79	17	11
Maryland.....	25	27	17.0	14.4	425	389	86	76	366	296
Virginia.....	58	58	13.0	12.3	754	713	90	81	679	578
West Virginia.....	17	17	14.5	13.5	246	230	90	87	221	200
North Carolina.....	46	46	10.0	10.3	460	474	105	98	483	465
South Carolina.....	3	3	11.5	10.5	34	32	150	150	51	48
Georgia.....	13	13	9.3	9.5	121	124	150	135	182	167
Ohio.....	95	97	10.0	16.5	1,615	1,600	81	69	1,308	1,104
Indiana.....	99	103	16.3	15.2	1,614	1,566	85	62	1,372	971
Illinois.....	49	49	16.0	16.5	784	808	85	65	666	525
Michigan.....	371	375	16.0	14.3	5,936	5,362	91	62	5,402	3,324
Wisconsin.....	412	425	16.5	17.5	6,798	7,438	91	57	6,186	4,240
Minnesota.....	279	300	18.8	19.0	5,245	5,700	89	48	4,668	2,736
Iowa.....	59	60	19.0	18.2	1,121	1,092	77	60	863	655
Missouri.....	17	16	14.0	15.0	238	240	87	75	207	180
North Dakota.....	131	125	17.1	14.4	2,240	1,800	84	45	1,882	810
South Dakota.....	60	50	17.0	13.2	1,020	660	78	50	796	330
Nebraska.....	122	120	16.0	14.5	1,952	1,740	74	60	1,444	1,044
Kansas.....	50	45	20.0	14.0	1,000	630	80	75	800	472
Kentucky.....	22	22	13.7	12.4	301	273	95	87	286	238
Tennessee.....	22	17	13.0	12.0	286	204	98	99	280	202
Alabama.....	2	1	13.0	11.0	26	11	110	140	29	15
Texas.....	2	2	14.8	15.0	30	30	99	101	30	30
Oklahoma.....	6	5	16.0	9.5	96	48	95	86	91	41
Arkansas.....	1	1	10.5	11.5	10	12	105	95	10	11
Montana.....	10	10	21.0	21.0	210	210	70	55	147	116
Wyoming.....	5	4	17.0	19.0	85	76	81	64	69	49
Colorado.....	21	20	17.5	17.0	368	340	65	60	239	204
Utah.....	13	12	17.5	17.0	228	204	60	60	137	122
Idaho.....	3	3	20.0	22.0	60	66	67	58	40	38
Washington.....	8	8	19.7	21.0	158	168	85	60	134	101
Oregon.....	21	20	16.0	17.5	336	350	100	75	336	262
California.....	8	8	17.0	15.0	136	120	85	75	116	90
United States.....	2,541	2,557	16.8	16.2	42,779	41,381	86.5	63.4	37,018	25,220

TABLE 24.—*Buckwheat: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	12	13	29.0	32.0	348	416	60	56	209	233
New Hampshire.....	1	1	25.0	31.0	25	31	70	66	18	20
Vermont.....	8	8	23.0	25.0	224	200	82	80	184	160
Massachusetts.....	2	2	18.5	17.0	37	34	84	80	31	27
Connecticut.....	3	3	18.5	17.0	56	51	95	95	53	48
New York.....	274	280	23.0	14.3	6,302	4,004	76	81	4,790	3,243
New Jersey.....	10	10	21.0	22.0	210	220	83	76	174	167
Pennsylvania.....	280	280	20.5	18.5	5,740	5,180	76	73	4,362	3,781
Delaware.....	3	3	19.0	17.0	57	51	76	69	43	35
Maryland.....	11	11	18.5	16.5	204	182	81	75	165	136
Virginia.....	23	23	19.4	23.1	446	531	84	80	375	425
West Virginia.....	36	38	21.5	21.0	774	798	83	78	642	622
North Carolina.....	9	9	19.0	19.3	171	174	83	78	142	136
Ohio.....	18	18	24.0	18.0	432	324	76	76	328	246
Indiana.....	5	5	17.5	18.5	88	92	78	75	69	69
Illinois.....	4	4	17.7	17.0	71	68	95	80	67	54
Michigan.....	57	60	18.5	15.0	1,054	900	71	70	748	630
Wisconsin.....	17	18	17.5	16.5	298	297	76	69	226	205
Minnesota.....	6	6	17.0	16.5	102	99	70	64	71	63
Iowa.....	6	6	18.3	14.0	110	84	77	81	85	68
Missouri.....	2	2	15.5	11.0	31	22	93	85	29	19
Nebraska.....	1	1	18.5	20.0	18	20	84	79	15	16
Kansas.....	1	1	16.0	10.0	16	10	90	80	14	8
Tennessee.....	3	3	22.3	15.0	67	45	78	75	52	34
United States.....	792	805	21.3	17.2	16,881	13,833	76.4	75.5	12,892	10,445

TABLE 25.—Potatoes: *Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acrs.</i>	<i>Acrs.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	130	128	260	220	33,800	28,160	33	53	11,154	14,925
New Hampshire.....	17	17	159	122	2,703	2,074	60	83	1,622	1,721
Vermont.....	25	25	168	127	4,200	3,175	47	72	1,974	2,286
Massachusetts.....	27	27	155	105	4,185	2,835	71	85	2,971	2,410
Rhode Island.....	5	5	165	130	825	650	70	90	578	585
Connecticut.....	24	24	140	92	3,360	2,208	65	87	2,184	1,921
New York.....	367	360	145	74	53,215	26,640	44	80	23,415	21,312
New Jersey.....	92	94	108	95	9,936	8,930	61	82	6,061	7,323
Pennsylvania.....	268	265	165	88	28,140	23,320	58	80	16,321	18,656
Delaware.....	11	11	80	87	880	957	70	75	616	718
Maryland.....	44	43	78	87	3,432	3,741	60	67	2,059	2,506
Virginia.....	112	105	65	94	7,280	9,870	77	80	5,606	7,896
West Virginia.....	48	48	54	83	2,592	3,984	81	90	2,100	3,586
North Carolina.....	33	30	52	80	1,716	2,400	92	82	1,579	1,968
South Carolina.....	11	10	70	80	770	800	125	130	962	1,040
Georgia.....	13	12	60	81	780	972	105	105	819	1,021
Florida.....	13	12	80	76	1,040	912	113	117	1,175	1,067
Ohio.....	150	160	95	64	14,250	10,240	53	85	7,552	8,704
Indiana.....	75	75	80	53	6,000	3,975	56	84	3,360	3,339
Illinois.....	124	125	60	46	7,440	5,750	61	89	4,538	5,118
Michigan.....	364	350	121	96	44,044	33,600	30	53	13,213	17,808
Wisconsin.....	304	295	124	109	37,696	32,155	30	54	11,309	17,364
Minnesota.....	270	275	114	110	30,780	30,250	32	52	9,850	15,730
Iowa.....	147	159	86	48	12,642	7,200	59	82	7,459	5,904
Missouri.....	87	85	45	38	3,915	3,230	73	93	2,858	3,004
North Dakota.....	70	60	109	85	7,630	5,100	42	56	3,205	2,856
South Dakota.....	63	60	90	78	5,670	4,680	47	63	2,665	2,948
Nebraska.....	118	118	80	48	9,440	5,664	54	78	5,098	4,418
Kansas.....	72	73	62	40	4,464	2,920	77	91	3,437	2,657
Kentucky.....	50	50	45	49	2,250	2,450	84	102	1,890	2,499
Tennessee.....	35	38	43	64	1,505	2,432	91	97	1,370	2,359
Alabama.....	18	18	79	84	1,422	1,512	101	105	1,436	1,588
Mississippi.....	12	12	80	80	960	960	95	100	912	960
Louisiana.....	24	25	70	70	1,680	1,750	97	96	1,630	1,680
Texas.....	44	45	61	52	2,684	2,340	104	112	2,791	2,621
Oklahoma.....	32	32	70	60	2,240	1,920	90	105	2,016	2,016
Arkansas.....	25	25	60	72	1,500	1,800	97	100	1,455	1,800
Montana.....	37	36	140	140	5,180	5,040	64	67	3,315	3,377
Wyoming.....	15	12	108	140	1,620	1,680	70	65	1,134	1,092
Colorado.....	73	80	120	115	8,760	9,200	50	65	4,380	5,980
New Mexico.....	9	9	100	68	900	612	95	140	855	857
Arizona.....	1	1	110	75	110	75	120	135	132	101
Utah.....	20	20	140	180	2,800	3,600	60	58	1,680	2,088
Nevada.....	12	11	130	160	1,560	1,760	70	68	1,092	1,197
Idaho.....	34	34	155	170	5,270	5,750	48	50	2,530	2,890
Washington.....	59	60	128	123	7,552	7,380	55	60	4,154	4,428
Oregon.....	49	50	97	135	4,753	6,750	60	58	2,852	3,915
California.....	75	68	138	119	10,350	8,092	70	70	7,245	5,664
United States.....	3,708	3,668	109.5	90.4	405,921	331,525	48.9	68.7	198,609	227,903

TABLE 26.—*Sweet potatoes: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
New Jersey.....	22	23	100	138	2,200	3,174	95	78	2,090	2,476
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	105	110	105	110	86	90	90	99
Delaware.....	5	5	120	135	600	675	70	60	420	405
Maryland.....	8	8	125	141	1,000	1,128	70	60	700	677
Virginia.....	31	33	92	108	2,852	3,564	76	70	2,168	2,495
West Virginia.....	2	2	92	91	184	182	98	100	180	182
North Carolina.....	76	80	90	100	6,840	8,000	65	61	4,446	4,880
South Carolina.....	48	50	85	92	4,080	4,600	70	75	2,856	3,450
Georgia.....	79	83	85	87	6,715	7,221	69	68	4,633	4,910
Florida.....	19	21	120	110	2,280	2,310	80	75	1,824	1,732
Ohio.....	1	1	110	90	110	90	96	106	106	95
Indiana.....	1	1	100	78	100	78	90	103	90	80
Illinois.....	8	8	84	70	672	560	95	106	638	594
Iowa.....	2	2	100	80	200	160	127	150	254	240
Missouri.....	6	6	84	56	504	336	96	105	484	353
Kansas.....	5	5	110	50	550	250	106	110	583	275
Kentucky.....	10	9	105	75	1,050	675	77	94	808	634
Tennessee.....	25	20	100	80	2,500	1,600	69	80	1,725	1,280
Alabama.....	63	70	93	95	5,859	6,650	65	67	3,808	4,456
Mississippi.....	50	55	90	98	4,500	5,390	63	62	2,835	3,342
Louisiana.....	59	60	87	85	5,133	5,100	64	70	3,285	3,570
Texas.....	52	50	101	80	5,252	4,000	87	95	4,569	3,800
Oklahoma.....	6	6	102	64	612	384	89	104	545	399
Arkansas.....	18	20	95	90	1,710	1,800	77	80	1,317	1,440
California.....	6	6	161	170	966	1,020	87	100	840	1,020
United States.....	603	625	93.8	94.5	56,574	59,057	73.0	72.6	41,294	42,884

TABLE 27.—*Hay: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per ton, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	1,230	1,194	1.15	1.00	1,414	1,194	13.10	13.90	18,523	16,597
New Hampshire.....	520	495	1.15	1.00	598	495	17.00	17.20	10,166	8,514
Vermont.....	990	1,060	1.20	1.28	1,188	1,280	14.60	14.50	17,345	18,560
Massachusetts.....	480	475	1.32	1.21	634	575	21.50	21.10	13,631	12,132
Rhode Island.....	58	58	1.17	1.17	68	68	20.20	21.20	1,374	1,442
Connecticut.....	375	379	1.25	1.14	469	432	19.50	20.10	9,146	8,683
New York.....	4,653	4,700	1.20	1.14	5,584	5,353	14.60	15.30	81,526	81,977
New Jersey.....	361	361	1.35	1.30	487	469	19.50	19.00	9,496	8,911
Pennsylvania.....	3,141	3,141	1.28	1.32	4,020	4,146	14.50	14.90	58,290	61,775
Delaware.....	72	72	1.10	1.30	79	94	17.00	15.70	1,343	1,476
Maryland.....	390	390	1.15	1.26	448	491	15.30	15.20	6,854	7,463
Virginia.....	650	750	.72	1.27	468	952	17.20	15.50	8,050	14,756
West Virginia.....	696	740	.92	1.25	640	925	17.20	14.90	11,008	13,782
North Carolina.....	320	320	1.15	1.31	368	419	17.10	16.50	6,293	6,914
South Carolina.....	210	210	1.15	1.15	242	244	17.00	18.70	4,114	4,563
Georgia.....	250	250	1.35	1.40	338	350	16.20	17.90	5,476	6,265
Florida.....	48	47	1.35	1.35	65	63	17.20	18.20	1,118	1,147
Ohio.....	2,812	2,960	1.13	1.30	3,178	3,848	13.40	12.80	42,585	49,254
Indiana.....	1,764	1,800	1.00	1.00	1,764	1,800	14.10	14.10	24,872	25,380
Illinois.....	2,250	2,500	.85	.98	1,912	2,450	14.40	14.10	27,533	34,545
Michigan.....	2,352	2,400	1.28	1.05	3,011	2,520	12.00	13.10	36,132	33,012
Wisconsin.....	2,550	2,375	1.75	1.62	4,462	3,818	9.30	11.10	41,497	42,713
Minnesota.....	1,743	1,660	1.89	1.50	3,294	2,490	6.10	6.60	20,093	16,434
Iowa.....	2,950	3,000	1.38	1.48	4,071	4,440	10.10	9.60	41,117	42,624
Missouri.....	2,600	3,000	.70	.60	1,820	1,800	13.60	14.50	24,752	26,100
North Dakota.....	400	340	1.45	1.14	580	388	5.20	5.80	3,016	2,250
South Dakota.....	500	460	1.70	1.20	850	552	5.70	6.50	4,845	3,588
Nebraska.....	1,500	1,250	1.69	1.31	2,535	1,675	6.90	8.70	17,492	14,572
Kansas.....	1,650	1,500	1.51	.90	2,492	1,350	7.40	12.50	18,441	16,875
Kentucky.....	750	775	.95	.87	712	674	16.00	16.50	11,392	11,121
Tennessee.....	800	900	1.20	1.21	960	1,089	17.00	16.20	16,320	17,642
Alabama.....	220	210	1.31	1.36	288	286	13.80	14.20	3,974	4,061
Mississippi.....	210	220	1.45	1.33	304	293	12.00	13.50	3,648	3,956
Louisiana.....	200	160	1.90	1.50	380	240	12.00	12.50	4,560	3,000
Texas.....	450	400	1.75	1.16	788	461	9.80	11.80	7,722	5,475
Oklahoma.....	450	450	1.13	.85	508	382	7.90	10.40	4,013	3,973
Arkansas.....	320	320	1.05	1.20	336	384	12.90	13.50	4,334	5,184
Montana.....	700	660	2.50	1.80	1,750	1,188	8.70	9.60	15,225	11,405
Wyoming.....	500	480	2.30	1.90	1,150	912	7.50	6.70	8,625	6,110
Colorado.....	970	890	2.40	2.05	2,328	1,824	7.40	10.00	17,227	18,240
New Mexico.....	206	192	2.50	2.08	515	399	9.30	12.10	4,790	4,828
Arizona.....	142	135	3.20	4.00	454	540	8.80	11.00	3,995	5,940
Utah.....	406	390	2.75	2.33	1,116	909	7.70	9.10	8,593	8,272
Nevada.....	247	235	3.25	2.75	803	646	8.30	11.00	6,665	7,106
Idaho.....	705	705	2.65	2.90	1,868	2,044	7.30	7.20	13,636	14,717
Washington.....	796	780	2.20	2.30	1,751	1,794	11.00	10.90	19,261	19,555
Oregon.....	858	825	2.00	2.10	1,716	1,732	9.20	9.00	15,787	15,588
California.....	2,700	2,400	1.95	1.50	5,265	3,600	8.20	13.50	43,173	48,600
United States.....	49,145	48,954	1.43	1.31	70,071	64,116	11.12	12.43	779,068	797,077

TABLE 28.—*Tobacco: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

States.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per pound, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
New Hampshire.....	100	100	1,770	1,650	177	165	18.0	18.0	32	30
Vermont.....	100	100	1,700	1,550	170	155	18.0	18.0	31	28
Massachusetts.....	6,600	6,100	1,750	1,550	11,550	9,455	17.7	21.0	2,044	1,986
Connecticut.....	20,200	18,400	1,770	1,550	35,754	28,520	18.5	21.0	6,614	5,989
New York.....	4,600	4,300	1,300	1,020	5,980	4,386	12.0	12.2	718	535
Pennsylvania.....	33,100	38,900	1,450	1,200	47,995	46,680	8.5	7.5	4,080	3,501
Maryland.....	22,000	25,000	800	740	17,600	18,500	8.0	9.3	1,408	1,720
Virginia.....	175,000	200,000	650	770	113,750	154,000	9.0	13.9	10,238	21,406
West Virginia.....	10,800	15,000	820	680	8,856	10,200	11.0	12.0	974	1,221
North Carolina.....	265,000	250,000	650	670	172,250	167,500	11.5	18.5	19,809	30,988
South Carolina.....	50,000	43,800	730	760	36,500	33,288	9.7	13.8	3,540	4,594
Georgia.....	1,900	1,800	1,000	1,000	1,900	1,800	25.0	31.0	475	558
Florida.....	4,300	4,000	1,000	1,000	4,300	4,000	30.0	31.0	1,290	1,240
Ohio.....	85,800	81,900	900	750	78,120	61,425	8.8	11.4	6,875	7,002
Indiana.....	13,500	15,900	900	750	12,150	11,925	9.0	11.0	1,094	1,312
Illinois.....	600	800	780	700	468	560	12.0	11.5	56	64
Wisconsin.....	45,600	43,000	1,180	1,180	53,808	50,740	11.0	12.0	5,919	6,089
Missouri.....	4,100	5,100	1,200	650	4,920	3,315	13.0	12.7	640	421
Kentucky.....	400,000	370,000	910	760	364,000	281,200	8.4	10.0	30,576	28,120
Tennessee.....	77,400	90,000	820	720	63,468	64,800	7.5	8.4	4,760	5,443
Alabama.....	200	300	700	700	140	210	28.0	25.0	39	52
Louisiana.....	700	600	400	450	280	270	35.0	25.0	98	68
Texas.....	200	200	580	600	116	120	21.0	22.0	24	26
Arkansas.....	700	800	610	650	427	520	18.0	16.4	77	85
United States.....	1,223,500	1,216,100	815.7	784.3	1,034,679	953,734	9.8	12.8	101,411	122,481

TABLE 29.—*Flaxseed: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

States.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total produc- tion (000 omitted).		Price per bushel, Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wisconsin.....	8	9	13.5	14.0	108	126	125	123	135	155
Minnesota.....	315	350	9.3	9.0	2,930	3,150	128	123	3,750	3,874
Iowa.....	20	28	9.5	9.4	190	263	120	123	228	323
Missouri.....	8	10	8.0	5.0	64	50	104	115	67	58
North Dakota.....	840	1,000	8.3	7.2	6,972	7,200	128	121	8,924	8,712
South Dakota.....	320	425	7.5	7.2	2,400	3,060	123	120	2,952	3,672
Nebraska.....	7	9	7.0	6.0	49	54	119	110	58	59
Kansas.....	45	50	6.0	6.0	270	300	125	116	338	348
Montana.....	320	400	8.0	9.0	2,560	3,600	120	115	3,072	4,140
Colorado.....	2	10	8.0	5.0	16	50	100	115	16	58
United States.....	1,835	2,291	8.3	7.8	15,559	17,853	126	120	19,540	21,390

TABLE 30.—*Rice: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per bushel Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bu.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
North Carolina.....	150	300	26.3	24.0	4	7	75	80	3	6
South Carolina.....	6,900	4,900	26.0	30.0	179	147	92	90	165	132
Georgia.....	1,100	500	28.0	32.0	31	16	89	83	28	13
Florida.....	400	400	25.0	25.0	10	10	70	60	7	6
Alabama.....	200	200	28.0	22.0	6	4	70	60	4	2
Mississippi.....	1,000	1,500	30.0	28.0	30	42	85	70	26	29
Louisiana.....	336,500	405,500	32.1	29.0	10,802	11,760	93	84	10,046	9,878
Texas.....	239,700	303,000	33.8	32.0	8,102	9,696	92	86	7,454	8,339
Arkansas.....	92,580	104,700	39.8	36.0	3,685	3,769	90	90	3,316	3,392
California.....	15,000	6,100	53.3	48.0	800	293	100	100	800	293
United States.....	693,530	827,100	34.1	31.1	23,649	25,744	92.4	85.8	21,849	22,090

TABLE 31.—*Cotton: Estimates of acreage, production, and value, 1914 and 1913.*

[All 1914 figures are preliminary. Figures of acreage in 1914 are estimates made in December, 1914, and subject to revision in May, 1915.]

State.	Acreage (000 omitted).		Yield per acre.		Total production (000 omitted).		Price per pound Dec. 1, to producers.		Value based on prices, Dec. 1, to producers (000 omitted).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bales.¹</i>	<i>Bales.¹</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Virginia.....	45	47	254	240	24	23	7.3	13.1	835	1,467
North Carolina.....	1,600	1,576	283	239	950	793	6.9	12.6	31,248	47,608
South Carolina.....	2,800	2,790	256	235	1,500	1,378	6.9	12.7	49,411	83,541
Georgia.....	5,375	5,318	236	208	2,650	2,317	6.9	12.8	87,384	141,722
Florida.....	195	188	185	150	75	59	12.2	17.0	4,401	4,792
Missouri.....	122	112	295	286	75	67	6.5	11.5	2,336	3,697
Tennessee.....	890	865	196	210	365	379	6.4	12.7	11,182	23,072
Alabama.....	3,875	3,760	209	190	1,690	1,495	6.7	12.7	54,147	90,829
Mississippi.....	3,120	3,067	196	204	1,275	1,311	6.8	12.6	41,512	79,107
Louisiana.....	1,360	1,244	162	170	460	444	6.9	11.7	15,184	24,840
Texas.....	11,930	12,597	183	150	4,560	3,945	6.8	11.5	148,528	217,327
Oklahoma.....	2,825	3,009	212	132	1,250	840	6.5	11.4	38,862	45,827
Arkansas.....	2,525	2,502	197	205	1,040	1,073	6.6	11.6	32,858	59,580
California.....	35	14	506	500	37	23	7.0	13.0	1,240	1,429
All other.....	25	.....	285	.....	15	.....	6.8	.....	488	.....
United States.....	36,722	37,089	207.9	182.0	15,966	14,156	6.8	12.2	519,616	825,395

¹ Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight.

² Includes "All other."

TABLE 32.—*Winter wheat and rye: Estimates of acreage planted in autumn, 1914, and condition, Dec. 1, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.						Rye.					
	Area sown.			Condition, Dec. 1.			Area sown.			Condition, Dec. 1.		
	Autumn, 1914.			1914	1913	10-year average.	Autumn, 1914.			1914	1913	10-year average.
	Autumn, 1913, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1913.	Total preliminary (000 omitted).				Autumn, 1913, revised (000 omitted).	Compared with 1913.	Total preliminary (000 omitted).			
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	
Vermont.....							1	95	1	95	92	95
Massachusetts..							4	96	4	92	98	96
Connecticut.....							8	100	8	94	98	96
New York.....	364	105	382	96	98	95	140	99	139	92	97	96
New Jersey.....	83	98	81	82	95	94	79	102	81	85	96	95
Pennsylvania..	1,339	102	1,366	85	97	92	292	100	292	87	97	93
Delaware.....	116	110	128	88	95	91	1	100	1	89	96	93
Maryland.....	621	106	658	89	95	90	30	101	30	90	95	90
Virginia.....	794	160	1,270	93	95	88	68	125	85	93	97	90
West Virginia..	241	110	265	92	95	88	18	101	18	93	94	90
North Carolina.	627	175	1,097	95	95	90	55	140	77	96	97	91
South Carolina..	82	300	246	96	95	92	3	120	4	96	97	94
Georgia.....	144	218	314	94	92	92	14	110	15	96	93	94
Ohio.....	2,001	105	2,101	94	99	88	119	94	112	96	97	90
Indiana.....	2,618	112	2,820	89	98	88	104	100	104	93	97	92
Illinois.....	2,551	115	2,934	92	99	89	52	100	52	94	97	93
Michigan.....	900	107	963	92	95	90	384	101	388	95	96	92
Wisconsin.....	89	100	89	96	94	93	440	101	444	97	96	95
Minnesota.....	56	105	59	94	92		296	100	296	96	93	93
Iowa.....	520	103	536	96	96	94	61	96	59	97	97	95
Missouri.....	2,585	110	2,844	87	98	90	21	101	21	92	99	92
North Dakota..							143	112	160	92	91	90
South Dakota..	86	110	95	93	80		80	115	92	94	87	91
Nebraska.....	3,464	105	3,637	90	86	93	130	101	131	93	86	93
Kansas.....	8,958	98	8,779	80	100	90	55	100	55	90	99	92
Kentucky.....	768	115	883	89	98	88	31	100	31	92	99	88
Tennessee.....	727	120	872	90	96	90	30	105	32	92	97	91
Alabama.....	34	285	97	93	92	92	3	136	4	95	95	92
Mississippi.....	1	225	2	93	91	91						
Texas.....	1,139	120	1,367	89	102	88	2	106	2	92	101	89
Oklahoma.....	2,577	120	3,092	83	103	87	8	105	8	90	105	90
Arkansas.....	128	144	184	90	99	88	1	125	1	88	100	88
Montana.....	506	135	683	98	91	95	11	102	11	98	95	95
Wyoming.....	47	115	54	90	97	96	5	105	5	90	98	97
Colorado.....	263	105	276	92	91	92	22	100	22	93	89	93
New Mexico.....	48	115	55	95	98	88						
Arizona.....	33	125	41	98	96	98						
Utah.....	230	110	253	89	96	95	14	105	15	90	97	97
Nevada.....	19	120	23	88	99	98						
Idaho.....	346	114	394	95	97	97	3	100	3	94	96	98
Washington....	1,067	110	1,174	100	93	93	9	101	9	100	97	98
Oregon.....	635	108	686	93	100	96	25	107	27	96	100	98
California.....	421	110	463	98	100	91	11	105	12	100	100	94
United States	37,128	111.1	41,263	88.3	97.2	90.3	2,773	102.8	2,851	93.6	95.3	93.0

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 33.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	November 15.															
	Hogs, per 100 lb.		Beef cattle, per 100 lb.		Veal calves, per 100 lb.		Sheep, per 100 lb.		Lambs, per 100 lb.		Milch cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Wool, per lb.	
	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.	1914.	4-year average.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	
Me.....	8.30	7.42	7.50	6.88	8.70	7.78	4.60	4.02	6.40	5.62	55.00	50.75	198	199	24	22
N. H.....	8.50	7.68	7.40	6.12	8.00	7.48	6.00	4.55	7.50	6.58	55.70	55.50	180	164	20	21
Vt.....	7.50	6.92	5.50	4.55	7.60	7.15	4.00	3.25	6.50	5.38	58.50	48.75	168	160	22	19
Mass.....	8.50	7.57	6.70	5.17	8.80	8.40	5.00	.....	7.10	.....	70.00	51.67	175	175	22	.....
R. I.....	9.50	8.13	.....	.....	10.00	.....	5.50	5.20	7.00	.....	78.00	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Conn.....	10.50	8.65	8.20	7.13	10.20	9.03	6.50	6.27	8.50	7.33	75.00	58.25	200	199	22	.....
N. Y.....	7.80	7.35	6.10	5.80	9.70	8.58	4.50	3.80	7.00	5.78	67.30	53.65	170	177	22	20
N. J.....	10.20	8.95	7.40	6.68	10.20	8.68	5.50	4.20	.....	5.89	73.00	58.95	175	171	20	.....
Pa.....	8.20	7.88	7.40	5.90	9.30	8.12	5.20	4.65	6.70	6.10	60.50	52.88	164	168	22	22
Del.....	8.50	8.03	6.10	5.87	9.50	9.77	5.80	4.47	8.00	6.47	60.00	47.33	145	130	.....	21
Md.....	8.70	8.08	7.30	5.45	9.80	9.00	5.00	4.70	8.50	6.80	45.00	37.95	125	145	22	23
Va.....	7.60	7.28	6.20	4.98	8.40	7.18	4.20	3.98	6.50	5.60	47.50	38.28	138	140	22	22
W. Va.....	7.30	7.42	6.10	5.15	8.00	6.92	4.40	3.88	6.00	5.40	51.20	41.82	142	140	23	22
N. C.....	8.30	7.78	4.90	3.95	6.20	5.05	4.00	4.25	5.50	4.85	39.00	33.92	155	153	21	20
S. C.....	8.10	7.70	4.70	3.95	5.30	4.78	5.20	4.68	5.80	5.50	39.10	35.12	150	172	15	17
Ga.....	8.00	7.25	4.60	3.65	5.50	4.58	4.00	4.12	5.50	5.22	38.00	33.40	148	158	19	21
Fla.....	7.10	6.25	5.20	4.65	6.20	5.70	4.70	4.77	6.60	.....	51.80	43.00	141	150	17	20
Ohio.....	7.10	7.10	6.70	5.60	8.60	7.82	4.30	3.50	6.40	5.28	60.70	51.62	150	160	23	21
Ind.....	6.80	7.02	6.50	5.30	7.60	7.10	4.10	3.48	6.30	5.38	54.20	47.90	135	149	21	20
Ill.....	7.00	6.92	7.10	5.68	8.40	7.02	4.70	3.75	6.60	5.32	64.50	51.38	139	150	19	18
Mich.....	6.50	6.92	5.90	4.88	7.80	7.38	4.30	3.82	6.20	5.52	60.50	47.58	165	166	22	20
Wis.....	6.80	6.98	5.50	4.65	8.40	7.32	4.60	3.88	6.70	5.40	65.00	52.20	166	167	20	20
Minn.....	6.70	6.75	5.40	4.45	7.40	6.18	4.30	3.90	5.90	5.20	60.40	46.22	144	157	17	18
Iowa.....	6.80	6.88	7.00	5.88	8.00	6.68	5.00	4.02	6.90	5.48	63.00	51.18	146	159	18	18
Mo.....	6.70	6.82	6.00	5.52	7.50	6.32	4.60	3.78	6.40	5.25	55.00	46.00	106	122	19	20
N. Dak.....	6.30	6.68	5.50	4.38	7.40	5.75	4.80	4.25	6.20	5.25	63.00	48.22	127	140	16	16
S. Dak.....	6.70	6.80	6.20	5.15	5.50	6.00	4.60	4.15	6.40	5.32	64.50	48.52	125	129	16	17
Nebr.....	6.90	6.78	7.00	5.42	8.30	6.42	6.00	4.40	8.00	5.82	67.80	49.55	118	126	16	15
Kans.....	7.00	6.88	7.00	5.50	8.00	6.52	5.70	4.48	7.10	5.72	66.50	49.50	115	126	18	17
Ky.....	7.00	6.92	6.00	4.65	7.50	6.15	3.70	3.42	5.70	4.82	48.50	39.55	114	126	19	20
Tenn.....	7.00	6.90	5.50	4.20	6.50	5.10	3.80	3.32	5.50	4.50	44.00	37.05	127	143	18	19
Ala.....	7.10	6.92	4.00	3.15	4.70	3.98	4.70	3.52	5.30	4.80	36.90	31.32	120	136	16	17
Miss.....	6.50	6.55	4.30	3.45	5.40	4.38	4.10	3.52	4.90	3.92	36.30	31.52	107	116	16	17
La.....	6.40	6.10	5.00	4.10	6.20	4.82	4.90	4.57	5.40	5.10	43.00	32.88	93	98	14	13
Tex.....	6.90	6.80	5.20	4.28	6.20	5.28	4.80	4.25	5.90	5.20	51.10	44.60	88	94	14	14
Okla.....	6.60	6.85	5.70	4.48	6.80	5.65	5.30	4.38	6.40	5.30	56.00	43.78	98	104	18	15
Ark.....	6.20	6.38	4.50	3.88	5.50	4.98	3.60	3.70	4.80	4.72	41.10	32.48	95	107	15	18
Mont.....	6.70	7.80	6.70	5.58	8.00	7.62	4.70	4.55	5.30	5.28	73.00	59.55	130	135	18	18
Wyo.....	7.50	7.60	6.50	5.48	8.50	7.98	5.00	4.52	7.00	5.58	83.30	62.38	97	107	17	15
Colo.....	7.50	7.32	6.50	5.32	8.00	6.95	5.00	4.12	6.10	5.35	76.10	54.85	103	116	18	14
N. Mex.....	7.20	7.65	6.00	5.70	8.80	7.90	4.40	4.18	5.70	4.95	62.00	51.58	76	78	15	13
Ariz.....	7.00	8.28	6.10	5.22	7.20	6.17	3.80	4.00	5.40	5.33	94.00	65.60	105	105	18	.....
Utah.....	6.50	6.95	5.50	5.02	8.80	7.32	5.10	4.45	6.50	5.18	69.60	52.22	125	119	.....	15
Nev.....	8.40	8.20	6.00	5.18	8.50	7.37	5.50	4.63	7.00	5.42	84.00	62.00	150	122	.....	14
Idaho.....	6.10	7.12	5.60	4.98	7.40	7.15	4.60	4.08	5.50	5.25	76.40	58.25	120	128	.....	16
Wash.....	6.60	7.68	6.20	5.38	8.50	7.90	5.10	4.22	6.00	5.30	71.00	63.25	125	144	17	15
Oreg.....	7.00	7.58	6.10	5.50	8.00	7.18	5.10	4.18	5.50	4.92	70.00	54.25	101	108	16	16
Cal.....	7.10	7.25	6.40	5.68	7.70	6.48	5.20	4.32	6.10	5.18	73.50	58.52	122	143	13	13
U. S.....	7.00	6.96	6.02	5.01	7.74	6.74	4.68	4.15	6.14	5.31	58.77	47.78	129.86	138.53	18.1	16.9

TABLE 34.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	November 15.															
	Apples, per bu.		Pears, per bu.		Grapes, per lb.		Wal- nuts, black, per bu.		Hickory nuts, per bu.		Peanuts, per lb.		Pecans, per bu.	Chest- nuts, per bu.	Hops, per lb.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1914	1914	1913
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	50	73	150	125												
New Hampshire.....	52	80														
Vermont.....	50	90									200					
Massachusetts.....	60	96	105								225					
Rhode Island.....	60	76			2.2			150			275			2.50		
Connecticut.....	70	78		250			200	200	190	230						
New York.....	38	72	85	79	1.9	6.2	125	98	240	210				3.10	29	39
New Jersey.....	50	68	50	65			80	120	250	220				3.65		
Pennsylvania.....	47	68	70	100	3.7	6.0	77	75	210	190				3.20		
Delaware.....	52	86	38				62	60						3.75		
Maryland.....	35	66	25				75	100						2.25		
Virginia.....	42	69	73		3.5	5.0	46	50		50	3.2	4.0		1.55		
West Virginia.....	43	79	94	130	8.0	8.3	65	60	125	150				2.00		
North Carolina.....	48	81	85	122			70	65	81	74	3.9	3.6	4.00	1.55		
South Carolina.....	80	118	94	110	10.0		88	120	75	100	4.9	5.0	6.10	3.50		
Georgia.....	80	105	94	140	13.8		70	75	100	70	5.3	5.2	5.90	2.40		
Florida.....										75	5.0	5.0	5.60			
Ohio.....	60	77	70	110	3.0	4.4	55	68	135	135				3.00		
Indiana.....	66	74	69	70	4.0	4.8	62	65	115	130			4.25	2.45		
Illinois.....	78	80	90	88		4.0	70	65	125	125			3.75			
Michigan.....	43	72	58	92	2.1	2.8	50	50	125	125						
Wisconsin.....	87	93	99		3.5		100	75	150	125						
Minnesota.....	95	108		100			73	100		150						
Iowa.....	85	100	120	120	4.5	4.9	85	85	160	135						
Missouri.....	65	67	85	120		2.5	60	55	90	100	5.1	6.3	3.50			
North Dakota.....	120			225				100								
South Dakota.....	110	118		300		7.5										
Nebraska.....	92	89	147	170	4.0	5.2	90	93		175						
Kansas.....	90	83	110	160	5.5		78	90	125	180			3.46			
Kentucky.....	70	84	85	100	7.0	5.0	52	55	100	100	6.8	5.3	3.30	1.65		
Tennessee.....	70	91	100	120	8.3	6.6	51	60	88	92	4.0	4.2		1.55		
Alabama.....	100	103	98	120			72	92	100	105	5.0	4.7	6.00	2.00		
Mississippi.....	90	102	100	100	15.0		85	93	85	92	4.5	4.5	5.00	2.65		
Louisiana.....	75		83	130				100		50	4.0	3.8	3.50			
Texas.....	100	120	85	113	8.5	8.5	75	98	65	73	4.7	4.7	3.77			
Oklahoma.....	80	105	125	160	6.0	3.2	80	75	55	75	5.5	4.8	3.00			
Arkansas.....	75	97	100	120	5.0	6.0	60	64	72	75	5.0	5.0	3.50			
Montana.....	72	116		165												
Wyoming.....	136															
Colorado.....	75	104		175												
New Mexico.....	100	119		140							7.5	7.0				
Arizona.....	192		190	215		6.3										
Utah.....	60	107	100	130	10.0											
Nevada.....	120	140			7.0	8.5										
Idaho.....	75	93	135	150	5.0	6.0		200		200						
Washington.....	62	88	65	99	3.0	3.0									12	24
Oregon.....	77	88	100	110											10	22
California.....	72	91	96	70	2.0	3.0									12	24
United States.....	57.3	80.1	77.7	93.0	2.2	3.4	75.3	70.2	119.0	127.1	4.4	4.4	4.01	2.19	15.6	26.0

TABLE 35.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

State.	November 15.															
	Beans, per bu.		Cabbages, per bu.		Onions, per bu.		Turnips, per bu.		Broom corn, per ton.		Pop corn, per bu.		Honey (comb), per lb.		Honey (ext.), per lb.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	
Maine.....	3.20	2.77	125	110	80	105	44	50	.....	.....	225	280	19	20	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	2.88	2.87	105	150	70	110	55	55	.....	.....	225	280	21	20	21	19
Vermont.....	2.80	2.57	105	200	60	109	46	50	.....	.....	220	.....	19	20	.....	20
Massachusetts.....	2.42	.....	90	140	58	125	50	55	.....	.....	220	210	20	18	23	.....
Rhode Island.....	2.75	2.42	91	130	55	105	50	63	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	25	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	2.80	2.56	98	170	57	105	46	40	.....	.....	150	215	20	19	15	19
New York.....	2.56	2.44	40	80	55	100	39	42	.....	.....	148	228	15	14	13	12
New Jersey.....	2.72	2.66	61	110	65	100	50	40	.....	.....	100	125	16	16	20	18
Pennsylvania.....	2.60	2.50	110	160	77	98	48	45	.....	.....	110	132	16	15	12	9
Delaware.....	2.50	2.60	142	270	105	100	35	32	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	15	.....	.....
Maryland.....	2.50	2.30	120	220	100	85	28	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15	24	12
Virginia.....	2.60	2.52	175	190	98	100	35	48	.....	.....	.....	120	13	14	13	13
West Virginia.....	2.74	2.66	145	185	105	115	50	55	.....	.....	115	140	19	18	16	13
North Carolina.....	2.45	2.25	150	200	90	91	39	45	.....	.....	125	125	14	14	13	14
South Carolina.....	.....	2.69	190	210	115	130	60	74	.....	.....	145	175	12	12	15	14
Georgia.....	2.40	2.33	180	225	106	120	76	80	.....	.....	150	120	12	12	13	12
Florida.....	2.72	2.98	196	240	167	160	60	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	11	7
Ohio.....	2.58	2.57	110	220	70	110	44	54	.....	.....	150	160	16	17	14	14
Indiana.....	2.54	2.41	135	215	76	108	38	47	.....	.....	155	163	16	16	14	15
Illinois.....	2.55	2.35	130	210	95	120	45	52	90	140	178	173	16	16	13	13
Michigan.....	2.02	1.75	73	125	51	95	29	29	.....	.....	78	134	14	15	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2.40	2.19	110	130	75	100	35	42	.....	.....	150	185	14	15	11	10
Minnesota.....	2.30	2.18	185	140	100	92	37	40	.....	.....	200	160	15	15	13	10
Iowa.....	2.75	2.50	200	260	90	110	45	55	.....	.....	121	175	16	15	13	10
Missouri.....	2.65	2.71	170	245	120	130	35	51	80	120	125	165	15	16	13	13
North Dakota.....	2.95	2.93	250	325	136	165	54	46	.....	.....	150	200	15	17	11	12
South Dakota.....	2.85	2.65	220	280	115	140	60	65	.....	.....	185	175	16	16	15	13
Nebraska.....	3.00	2.95	160	248	110	147	45	55	.....	40	175	197	16	16	12	12
Kansas.....	2.60	3.00	150	220	100	155	55	67	50	93	150	215	15	15	12	13
Kentucky.....	2.50	2.45	180	250	105	110	35	51	.....	.....	130	130	15	14	13	16
Tennessee.....	2.35	2.55	190	230	109	99	40	53	105	138	135	134	14	14	15	15
Alabama.....	2.90	3.00	205	220	135	135	60	75	.....	.....	200	180	12	11	12	12
Mississippi.....	3.50	2.40	250	250	115	147	55	80	.....	.....	190	200	11	12	13	12
Louisiana.....	.....	2.65	225	245	120	120	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	155	12	12	10	.....
Texas.....	2.87	2.80	240	305	125	160	85	90	60	81	220	190	11	12	10	11
Oklahoma.....	3.00	2.48	200	230	120	125	55	65	65	93	150	200	15	16	10	13
Arkansas.....	3.00	2.98	250	300	110	120	46	55	.....	.....	120	163	12	13	13	13
Montana.....	2.90	3.00	125	225	90	140	60	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	10	.....
Wyoming.....	3.20	3.20	165	215	145	175	65	100	.....	.....	165	225	12	14	10	11
Colorado.....	2.00	2.50	80	140	75	125	51	75	53	.....	200	.....	12	12	8	10
New Mexico.....	2.26	2.50	200	240	120	150	85	110	44	.....	300	.....	11	13	11	11
Arizona.....	2.80	3.00	250	275	120	170	80	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	9	10
Utah.....	3.10	3.20	170	210	115	140	82	54	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	12	7	7
Nevada.....	.....	3.60	200	210	135	170	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	8	8
Idaho.....	2.60	2.35	150	190	95	135	51	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	9	9
Washington.....	3.00	2.55	145	160	80	114	55	60	.....	.....	210	.....	14	14	10	10
Oregon.....	3.00	3.00	210	200	96	114	51	51	.....	.....	224	280	12	12	10	10
California.....	2.50	2.93	150	150	70	95	55	105	.....	.....	290	280	12	13	7	8
United States.....	2.28	2.20	114.4	158.0	84.4	114.9	47.4	56.1	65.82	99.80	159.0	169.3	13.7	14.1	11.1	11.8

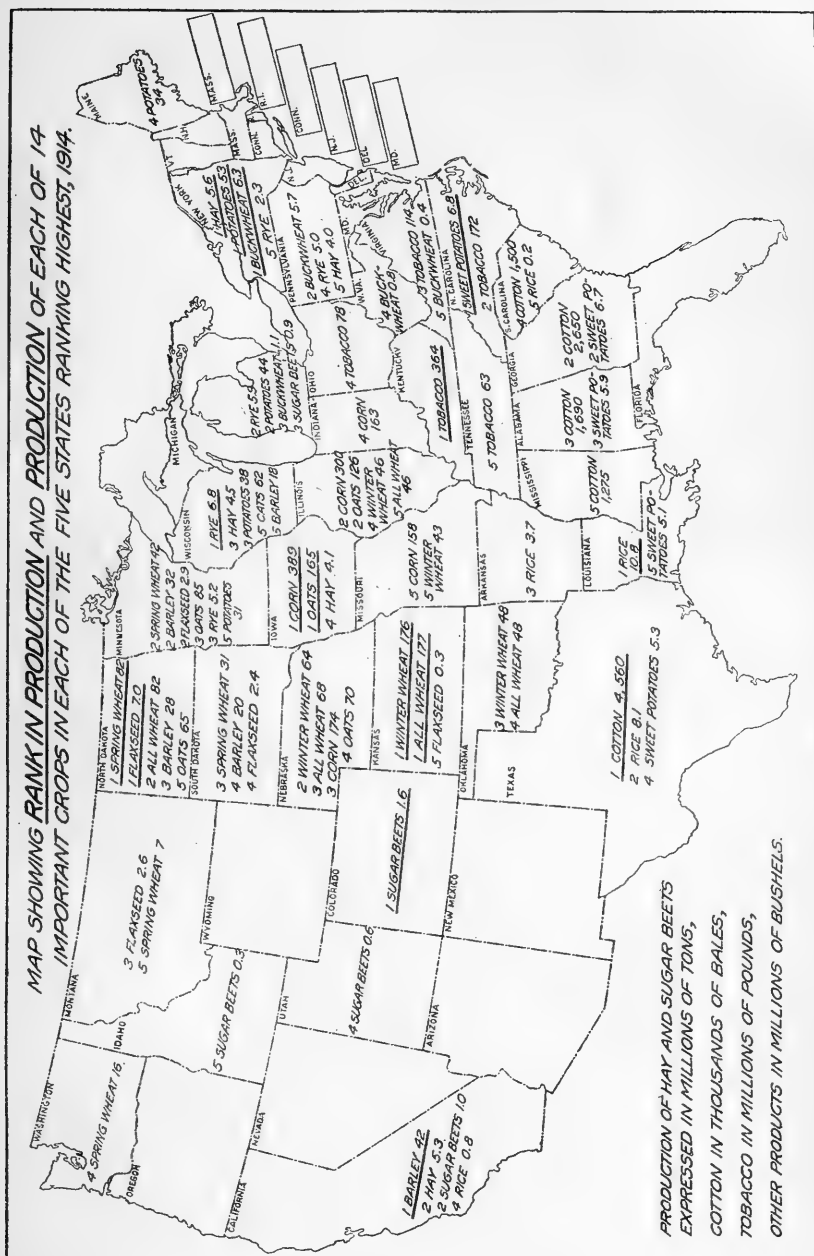
TABLE 37.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

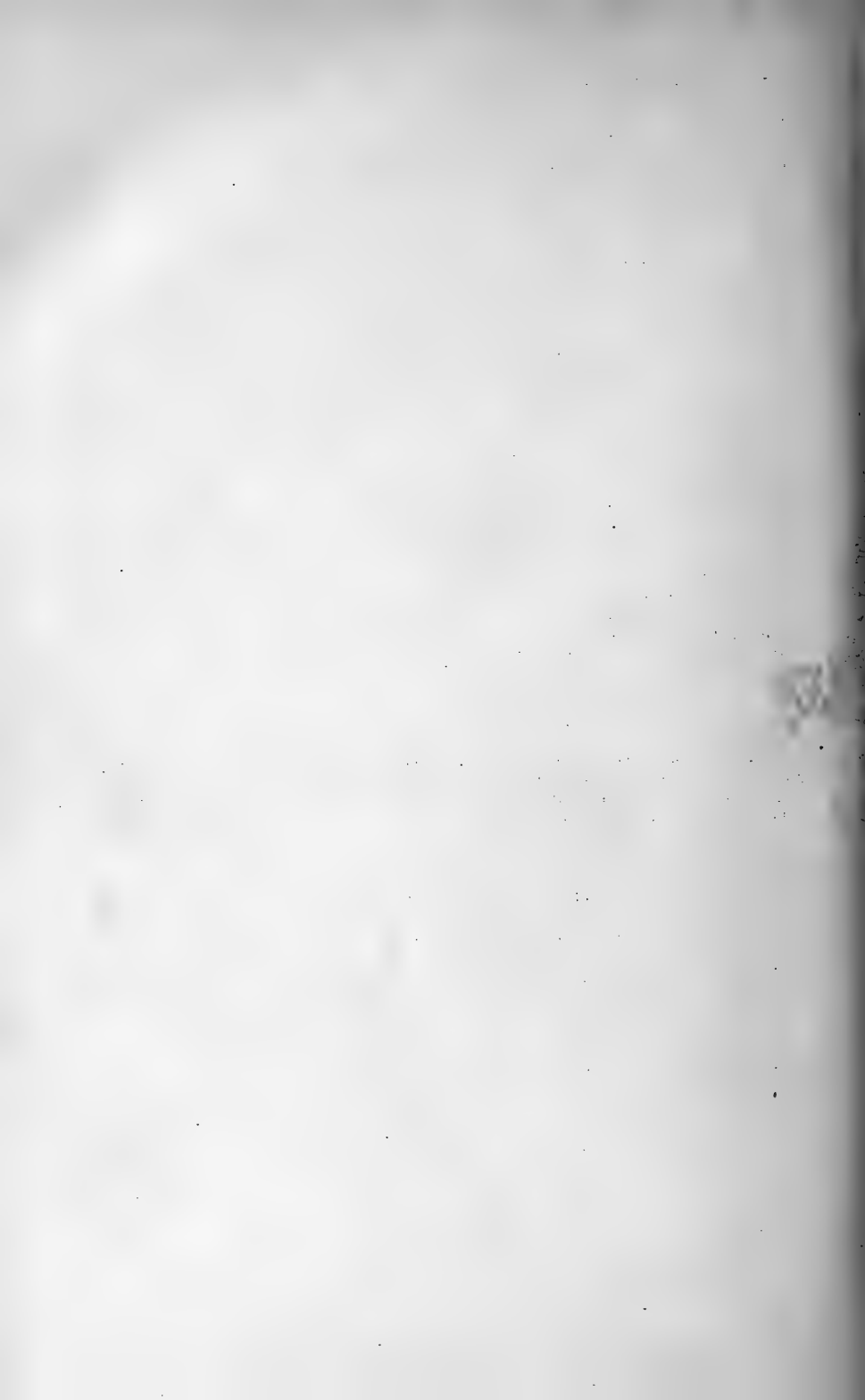
State.	Prices paid to producers, Nov. 15.						Prices paid by producers, Nov. 15.									
	Turkeys, per lb.		Chickens, per lb.		Eggs, per doz.		Clover seed, per bush.		Timothy seed, per bush.		Alfalfa seed, per bush.		Bran, per ton.		Cotton- seed meal, per ton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
Maine.....	23.0	15.0	13.5	13.4	40	43	14.90	10.80	3.40	3.40	.....	.....	29.10	27.70	32.80	35.30
New Hampshire.....	22.0	23.0	16.6	15.0	46	45	11.00	13.00	3.25	3.43	.....	.....	29.10	27.50	33.10	34.90
Vermont.....	19.7	21.0	11.6	12.0	40	40	12.60	14.00	3.50	3.70	15.00	.....	27.70	27.40	31.50	34.10
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	22.0	17.5	15.7	50	53	13.00	.....	3.60	.....	.....	28.40	.....	33.10	.....
Rhode Island.....	26.0	25.0	17.0	16.3	52	52	12.00	10.80	3.20	3.25	.....	.....	28.30	27.80	31.80	35.30
Connecticut.....	26.0	27.0	18.2	17.9	49	52	12.75	15.00	3.75	3.50	14.00	15.00	27.80	27.30	31.10	33.70
New York.....	19.6	20.0	13.6	14.3	39	41	11.20	9.50	3.70	3.25	10.60	11.60	28.00	26.80	32.40	35.00
New Jersey.....	21.1	25.0	16.4	17.0	43	45	11.50	11.20	3.25	3.30	10.00	.....	28.30	27.80	33.00	35.20
Pennsylvania.....	18.2	19.4	12.8	13.1	35	38	10.30	8.90	3.25	2.85	9.90	10.35	27.40	26.90	32.60	34.00
Delaware.....	18.0	20.0	13.0	14.6	35	39	8.00	.....	3.60	3.00	10.00	9.50	30.00	31.30	31.00	30.00
Maryland.....	18.0	18.0	13.0	14.0	32	37	9.00	9.00	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	27.00	27.50	31.20	34.00
Virginia.....	15.3	15.7	12.2	13.4	28	31	10.50	9.70	3.20	3.00	10.00	9.00	28.70	28.60	29.90	32.40
West Virginia.....	15.8	16.0	11.7	12.3	28	31	10.40	11.00	3.50	3.30	10.80	12.00	30.70	29.90	33.80	36.70
North Carolina.....	15.9	14.9	11.5	12.5	25	26	10.20	10.00	3.50	3.60	11.00	8.50	31.30	31.20	27.20	32.30
South Carolina.....	15.5	15.2	14.1	13.6	26	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	.....	30.50	32.30	23.70	28.70
Georgia.....	15.1	16.4	13.2	14.7	26	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.33	.....	30.80	30.90	24.20	29.60
Florida.....	19.6	16.3	16.9	16.2	35	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.30	32.40	28.40	32.90
Ohio.....	15.2	16.2	11.0	11.3	30	34	8.95	8.19	3.00	2.75	9.50	5.30	28.10	27.20	31.50	34.00
Indiana.....	13.6	15.0	10.0	10.5	28	31	9.10	8.00	3.10	2.90	9.80	9.10	26.30	26.10	30.20	33.30
Illinois.....	14.3	13.9	10.6	10.9	27	30	9.70	8.50	3.20	2.90	10.20	9.30	25.20	25.20	29.80	31.60
Michigan.....	15.8	16.2	10.3	10.8	27	30	9.80	8.50	3.20	3.00	9.80	9.30	27.50	26.70	32.60	34.10
Wisconsin.....	14.4	15.4	10.2	10.8	27	29	8.35	8.00	2.95	2.70	9.50	9.50	24.40	23.80	33.20	34.30
Minnesota.....	12.6	14.0	9.1	9.8	26	29	9.00	9.00	2.50	2.50	11.00	11.50	23.70	23.40	33.00	28.50
Iowa.....	15.0	14.8	10.5	10.4	24	27	9.25	8.49	2.50	2.30	10.85	10.30	24.90	24.70	31.30	32.20
Missouri.....	12.8	13.9	10.0	9.7	23	28	10.20	9.75	3.40	3.05	10.10	10.00	21.70	25.00	29.00	31.00
North Dakota.....	13.1	14.0	10.4	10.8	26	28	8.50	12.50	2.85	3.00	.....	12.50	24.50	21.70	30.00	27.00
South Dakota.....	13.4	14.1	9.4	9.3	25	26	.....	8.50	2.25	2.10	10.00	10.50	23.30	23.10	32.00	29.00
Nebraska.....	13.4	14.2	9.2	9.1	23	28	9.00	9.00	3.50	3.50	7.45	6.75	22.90	23.37	28.60	32.50
Kansas.....	11.8	12.4	9.5	9.0	23	23	9.50	9.00	3.30	2.69	7.50	6.00	21.50	23.40	26.70	32.90
Kentucky.....	12.1	13.7	10.1	10.6	26	28	10.50	9.30	3.25	2.95	9.40	9.10	27.70	28.30	29.30	31.40
Tennessee.....	12.1	13.3	10.0	10.3	22	27	11.30	10.20	3.25	3.10	10.20	10.00	28.60	29.70	28.30	31.60
Alabama.....	14.0	15.2	12.6	13.5	23	27	12.25	11.00	3.50	3.00	13.00	10.00	30.60	29.90	24.30	30.10
Mississippi.....	13.8	14.1	12.2	13.2	22	26	11.00	.....	.....	.....	12.25	.....	29.10	28.40	24.70	30.20
Louisiana.....	15.6	15.0	13.1	13.6	21	27	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	28.70	26.10	29.30
Texas.....	10.9	11.1	10.3	10.5	22	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	7.40	27.50	30.50	24.80	30.70
Oklahoma.....	11.0	11.8	9.6	9.2	21	29	.....	15.00	.....	.....	8.50	7.80	24.40	26.30	25.50	31.00
Arkansas.....	12.4	13.1	9.6	10.0	21	26	10.90	11.00	3.50	3.75	.....	10.50	11.10	26.70	28.00	25.40
Montana.....	19.1	19.8	13.7	14.0	38	37	7.20	.....	2.10	.....	8.40	8.00	25.40	22.30	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	16.7	19.0	12.0	12.1	32	36	.....	.....	3.40	.....	10.40	12.00	24.80	23.50	.....	.....
Colorado.....	14.2	16.5	11.4	11.9	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	7.50	24.30	25.30	28.80	34.70
New Mexico.....	14.6	13.8	13.7	11.2	29	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	9.50	30.80	37.30	31.00	37.30
Arizona.....	18.9	19.0	14.0	13.8	43	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	40.00	.....	40.00
Utah.....	15.0	17.5	11.5	12.2	31	32	.....	9.60	.....	5.00	7.20	6.90	21.70	22.00	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	25.0	19.0	21.5	45	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	33.80	33.20	.....	.....
Idaho.....	16.1	16.4	10.8	11.2	35	38	9.00	8.00	2.70	2.40	8.80	.....	29.00	30.00	29.00	.....
Washington.....	18.4	19.8	11.6	11.6	41	41	11.35	12.00	3.95	3.25	11.00	13.00	25.90	23.60	43.50	40.50
Oregon.....	15.7	18.7	11.2	12.8	40	42	10.50	6.50	3.30	3.25	10.40	.....	24.70	24.50	35.50	35.50
California.....	19.0	21.0	15.0	15.2	44	50	14.40	.....	4.50	.....	9.35	.....	29.00	30.00	29.00	.....
United States.....	14.1	15.2	11.1	11.4	28.2	31.3	10.06	9.13	3.11	2.87	8.45	7.65	26.40	26.47	28.36	31.97

TABLE 39.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

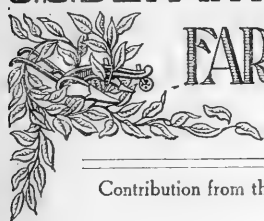
Product and market.	Dec. 1, 1914.		Nov., 1914.		Oct., 1914.		Nov., 1913.		Nov., 1912.	
Wheat per bushel:										
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$1.12 ¹ ₂	\$1.13 ¹ ₂	\$1.08	\$1.15	\$1.01	\$1.14	\$0.89 ¹ ₂	\$0.95 ¹ ₂	\$0.94	\$1.09
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	1.14 ¹ ₂	1.15 ¹ ₂	1.11 ¹ ₂	1.16 ³ ₂	1.02	1.16 ¹ ₂	.92	.97	.98 ³ ₂	1.07 ¹ ₂
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹	1.26	1.26	1.22	1.25 ³ ₂	1.13 ¹ ₂	1.23	.98	1.00 ¹ ₂	1.05	1.08
Corn per bushel:										
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.63	.63 ³ ₂	.63	.80	.70	.76 ¹ ₂	.73 ¹ ₂	.77	.45 ¹ ₂	.62
No. 2, Chicago.....	.63 ³ ₂	.64	.62 ¹ ₂	.78 ¹ ₂	.71 ¹ ₂	.76	.65 ³ ₂	.68 ³ ₂	.50	.58 ¹ ₂
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....							.79 ¹ ₂	.83		
Oats per bushel:										
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.47 ¹ ₂	.47 ¹ ₂	.44 ¹ ₂	.48 ³ ₂	.42	.48 ¹ ₂	.39	.41 ¹ ₂	.31	.33 ¹ ₂
No. 2, Chicago.....	.48	.48 ¹ ₂	.47 ¹ ₂	.50	.44 ¹ ₂	.48 ³ ₂	.37 ¹ ₂	.39 ¹ ₂	.30 ¹ ₂	.31 ¹ ₂
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	1.08	1.08 ¹ ₂	.96	1.08	.88	.96	.61	.66	.59 ¹ ₂	.69 ¹ ₂
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00	15.50	15.00	16.00	14.00	16.50	16.50	17.50	16.00	18.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.26	.28	.26	.36	.33	.50	.43	.48	.31	.33
Wool per pound:										
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.23	.24	.23	.24	.23	.25	.20	.21	.24	.24
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.31	.32	.31	.32	.31	.32	.28	.28	.36	.38
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	7.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	6.95	8.60	7.40	8.20	7.60	8.20
Butter per pound:										
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.33 ¹ ₂	.33 ¹ ₂	.33 ¹ ₂	.33	.29 ¹ ₂	.33 ¹ ₂	.32	.35	.32	.37
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.32	.32	.32	.33	.29	.31 ¹ ₂	.31	.32	.29	.34
Eggs per dozen:										
Average best fresh, New York.....	.43	.62	.36	.62	.31	.55	.36	.65	.40	.60
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.27	.27	.24 ¹ ₂	.29	.20	.24 ¹ ₂	.28	.35	.25	.26
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.14 ¹ ₂	.15	.14 ¹ ₂	.15	.14 ¹ ₂	.15 ¹ ₂	.15 ¹ ₂	.16	.17 ¹ ₂	.17 ¹ ₂

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored, May to July, inclusive; colored, August.





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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF MARCH CROP REPORT.

On Monday, March 8, at 2.15 p. m., the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, will issue a report relating, mainly, to stocks of grain in farmers' hands. The report will give an estimate of the amount of wheat, corn, oats, and barley of the 1914 crop on farms in the United States on March 1; the proportion of each of these crops which will be shipped out of counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1914 corn crop which was of merchantable quality. Detailed estimates, by States, will be published in the March issue of the Agricultural Outlook.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1915.

In this issue of the Agricultural Outlook are given estimates of the numbers and values of live stock on farms and ranges, by States as well as for the United States, on January 1, 1915. Similar estimates for previous years are also given for the purpose of comparison.

The numbers of every class of live stock—that is, horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine—increased during the past year. Such general increase has not occurred in any of the previous five years. The increase in numbers of horses amounted to 233,000, or 1.1 per cent; of mules to 30,000, or 0.7 per cent; of milch cows to 525,000, or 2.5 per cent; of other cattle to 1,212,000, or 3.4 per cent; of sheep to 237,000, or 0.5 per cent; of swine to 5,685,000, or 9.6 per cent.

The total value of all live stock on farms and ranges January 1 is estimated at \$5,969,253,000, an increase of \$78,024,000, or 1.3 per cent, over the valuation a year ago. Of this total valuation nearly

one-half is for work animals, and the other half for food animals. During the past year the prices as well as the total value of work animals decreased, but the prices as well as the total value of food animals increased. Swine alone of the food animals decreased somewhat in price per head, although their aggregate value is higher than a year ago.

The value of horses per head has been tending downward moderately for the past two years; the decline during the past year, however, has been more material. The loss is severest in the cotton-growing States and in the surplus breeding States. Undoubtedly the depression in the cotton situation is responsible to a great extent for this decline in value and much more than offsets any tendency toward increased prices from foreign demand for horses for war purposes. Mules, which are used in the South more extensively than horses, declined in value more than did horses.

Milch cows have increased more during the past year than usual; that is, 2.5 per cent, which is somewhat greater than the rate of increase of population in the United States; but, notwithstanding this increase, their values have continued to increase. At the present time an average cow is worth more than \$55, whereas five years ago the average cow was worth only about \$35.

One of the most significant features of the live-stock situation at the present time is the turn from a long, steady decline in numbers of beef cattle to an increase, the increase for the year being 3.4 per cent. In the live-stock markets relatively smaller marketings of calves and cows in the past year indicate the disposition to increase supplies. Notwithstanding the increased numbers, the value per head was about 7 per cent higher than a year ago.

Sheep declined in numbers during the year in the eastern farming States, but increased on the ranges. The spring of 1914 was favorable for saving the lamb crop; wool has been fairly remunerative in price of late; feed supply on the ranges is fairly liberal; and, consequently, there is an effort toward renewing, or increasing, sheep raising on the ranges. In Montana and Wyoming the opening of new settlements is decreasing the range area, but not to an extent sufficient to offset the tendency to increase in other sections of the range country.

Swine increased to a greater extent than any other class of stock during the past year. This is due partly to diminished effect of the ravages of hog cholera, and partly to a favorable year for breeding stock. In consequence of the large increase in numbers, the value per head has declined moderately, but prices are still relatively high, and the total value of all swine in the country was higher on January 1 than in any previous year on that date.

Tables 7 to 12, giving the details, will be found on pages 14 to 19.

LIVE-STOCK VALUES PER HEAD.

TABLE 1.—Years of lowest and highest United States averages since 1866, and values Jan. 1, 1915.

Class of animals.	Lowest.		Highest.		Increase, per cent.	Value per head, Jan. 1, 1915.
	Value per head.	Year.	Value per head.	Year.		
Horses.....	\$31.51	1897	\$111.46	1911	254	\$103.33
Mules.....	41.66	1897	125.92	1911	202	112.36
Milch cows.....	21.40	1892	55.33	1915	159	55.33
Other cattle.....	14.06	1895	33.38	1915	137	33.38
Sheep.....	1.53	1895	4.50	1915	185	4.50
Swine.....	3.18	1879	10.40	1914	227	9.87

YEARLY MARKETINGS OF LIVE STOCK.

The combined receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul yearly since 1900 were as follows:

TABLE 2.

Year. ¹	Cattle. ²	Hogs.	Sheep.	Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900.....	7,179,344	18,573,177	7,061,466	1908.....	8,827,360	22,863,701	9,833,640
1901.....	7,708,839	20,339,864	7,798,359	1909.....	9,189,312	18,834,641	10,284,905
1902.....	8,375,408	17,289,427	9,177,050	1910.....	9,116,687	14,853,472	12,366,375
1903.....	8,878,789	16,780,250	9,680,692	1911.....	8,629,109	19,926,547	13,521,492
1904.....	8,690,699	17,778,827	9,604,812	1912.....	8,061,494	19,771,825	13,733,980
1905.....	9,202,083	18,988,933	10,572,259	1913.....	7,904,552	19,924,331	14,037,830
1906.....	9,375,825	19,223,792	10,864,437	1914.....	7,182,239	18,272,091	13,272,491
1907.....	9,590,710	19,544,617	9,857,877				

¹ Figures for 1900-1909, inclusive, were taken from the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States; 1910, and subsequently, from official reports of the stock yards in the cities mentioned.

² The receipts of calves (not included in "cattle") at the stock yards of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City, combined, were about 664,000 in 1914, as compared with about 741,000 in 1913, about 910,000 in 1912, 975,000 in 1911, 981,000 in 1910, and 869,000 in 1909.

EFFECT OF WAR ON EXPORTS OF HORSES.

By G. A. BELL, *Senior Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry.*

During the four months September to December, 1914, inclusive, about 75,000 horses were exported from the United States. In addition to these several thousand more have been purchased for export by the agents of the warring nations. It has been feared by some that there would be such large numbers exported as to cause an acute shortage of horses in this country. There is, however, no apparent immediate danger of this.

The 1910 census gave 3,182,789 as the number of horses not on farms. There has probably not been any appreciable decrease in that number since then. That number added to the 21,195,000, the number estimated by the Department of Agriculture, on farms January 1, 1915, makes a total of over 24,000,000 horses in this country, and we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Three times

the number exported during the last four months of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part very mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than \$100 per head and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and most of these are doubtlessly either old mares or nonbreeders.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. According to the best information obtainable European Russia had, prior to the outbreak of the war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000. A very large number of the horses in Russia will be destroyed in the war and the remainder will no doubt be needed by Russia for her own agricultural and other work.

The demands on this country, which has one-fourth of the world's supply of horses, will, therefore, be large and will probably continue for a number of years, for the rehabilitation of the depleted horse stock of any country is a slow process. This country, however, will be in position to meet this demand if the farmers owning good mares will see that they are bred. The owners of such mares should see that they are bred to high-class stallions and produce the kind of stock for which there is always a good market. The production of superior animals of any kind is generally profitable, while the production of inferior ones is seldom so.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND THE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

Contributed by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The most extensive outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease ever known in the United States now seems to be under control, as a result of the vigorous policy of eradication followed. While the loss is considerable, it so far amounts to but a very small proportion of the aggregate value of the live-stock industry of the country.

Twenty States and the District of Columbia have been more or less affected since the definite discovery of the disease last October in the vicinity of Niles, Mich. These States are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A campaign to check the spread of the disease and to stamp it out was immediately begun by the United States Department of Agri-

culture in cooperation with the State authorities. Quarantines against the movement of animals and certain materials from the infected areas were declared, shipments were traced, rumors investigated, and thorough inspections made in an effort to discover all infected stock. As measures of eradication, diseased herds are being slaughtered and buried and the premises disinfected.

By January 31 the work of eradication was practically completed in all but seven of the infected States, and further progress is continually being made, notwithstanding the occurrence of occasional new cases. There have been slaughtered 2,046 herds, consisting of 46,268 cattle, 7,151 sheep, 22 goats, and 47,735 swine, of an aggregate estimated value of \$3,399,110.26.

Illinois has had the largest infected area, 50 out of a total of 102 counties being affected. In this State 484 herds have been slaughtered, comprising 14,653 cattle, 378 sheep and goats, and 21,587 swine, of a total appraised value of \$1,146,985. Pennsylvania has had infection in 24 out of 67 counties, and 654 herds, valued at \$721,619.30, have been slaughtered. In Michigan 236 herds and in Ohio 169 herds have been slaughtered. None of the remaining States have had over 50 herds affected, and Virginia and Washington have had only one herd each.

The total number of cattle in the United States on January 1, 1915, is estimated at 58,329,000. The number of cattle slaughtered in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease is therefore less than eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the total number, and if there is no further extension of the infection the number of known affected herds remaining to be slaughtered will probably not raise the total loss beyond one-tenth of 1 per cent. The number of animals slaughtered does not exceed the number killed in two or three days in some of the larger packing-house centers. So far the losses are mainly local and have had no appreciable general effect on the country's total supply of meat and dairy animals. The owners of live stock and other property destroyed on account of the disease are reimbursed to the extent of the appraised value, half of which is paid by the Federal Government and half by the State.

If the plague had been temporized with and had gotten beyond control, the United States would doubtless have had to endure permanently an annual loss of many millions of dollars.

STOCKS OF POTATOES JANUARY 1, 1915.

Unusually large stocks of potatoes were held on January 1 in the large potato-producing States, according to reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Southern potato growers who

compete in the spring months with the stocks carried over in the northern States should recognize this fact—that supplies of northern potatoes are larger than in any of the past five years. Prices are unusually low, and therefore may not decline further, but material advances in the next few months can not be forecast from present supplies.

The estimates indicate that 52.8 per cent of the marketable supply of potatoes of the 1914 crop remained in the hands of producers or dealers on January 1 in the States included in the investigation, which compares with 51.6 per cent of the 1913 crop held on January 1, 1914, 49.6 per cent similarly held two years ago, 41.7 three years ago, and 51.1 four and five years ago.

If, for the purpose of comparison, these percentages be applied to the estimates of total production, it shows, in the States included (which produced 78 per cent of the United States crop), a total of 166,846,000 bushels January 1, 1915, compared with 123,292,000 a year ago, 149,845,000 two years ago, 90,778,000 three years ago, 133,411,000 four years ago, and 142,381,000 bushels five years ago.

One feature of the situation is that stocks are held by growers more largely than usual; this year their holdings on January 1 were nearly 5.6 times the amount held by dealers, whereas in the past five years their holdings have averaged 4.0 times the amount held by dealers.

The United States seldom imports or exports relatively a large quantity of potatoes. Therefore the European war has no material direct bearing upon the potato market of the United States.

Detailed estimates by States are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1915.*

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crop.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crop.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
New England:							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1914-15.....	49,073	51	25,027	9	4,417	29,444	42	.....
1913-14.....	39,102	46	17,874	11	4,388	22,262	61	6
1912-13.....	35,592	48	17,084	7	2,491	19,575	59	54
1911-12.....	30,925	48	14,844	6	1,856	16,700	82	112
New York:								
1914-15.....	53,215	55	29,268	3	1,596	30,864	44	.....
1913-14.....	26,640	55	14,630	4	1,064	15,694	80	78
1912-13.....	38,160	47	17,935	4	1,526	19,461	58	63
1911-12.....	27,750	35	9,712	5	1,388	11,100	90	109
Pennsylvania:								
1914-15.....	28,140	41	11,537	7	1,970	13,507	58	.....
1913-14.....	23,320	38	8,854	11	2,563	11,417	80	81
1912-13.....	28,885	33	9,532	8	2,311	11,813	57	62
1911-12.....	15,120	23	3,478	5	756	4,234	93	115
New Jersey:								
1914-15.....	9,936	8	795	4	397	1,192	61	.....
1913-14.....	8,930	6	534	2	178	712	82	88
1912-13.....	9,936	13	1,292	3	298	1,590	65	71
1911-12.....	6,132	6	368	4	245	613	105	114

TABLE 3.—Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1915—Continued.

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crop.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crop.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Ohio:							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1914-15.....	14,250	34	4,845	9	1,282	6,127	53	.....
1913-14.....	10,240	26	2,652	10	1,020	3,672	85	83
1912-13.....	20,832	31	6,459	12	2,500	8,959	53	58
1911-12.....	12,350	25	3,088	7	864	3,952	84	114
Indiana:								
1914-15.....	6,000	33	1,980	12	720	2,700	56	.....
1913-14.....	3,975	30	1,200	16	640	1,840	84	84
1912-13.....	9,918	31	3,075	16	1,587	4,662	50	54
1911-12.....	5,162	22	1,136	10	516	1,652	87	116
Illinois:								
1914-15.....	7,440	28	2,083	15	1,116	3,199	61	.....
1913-14.....	5,750	21	1,218	5	290	1,508	89	87
1912-13.....	13,837	17	2,352	11	1,522	3,874	60	62
1911-12.....	6,900	20	1,380	10	1,035	2,415	90	113
Michigan:								
1914-15.....	44,044	52	22,903	8	3,524	26,427	30	.....
1913-14.....	33,600	49	16,964	12	4,032	20,996	55	53
1912-13.....	36,750	51	18,742	11	4,042	22,784	41	38
1911-12.....	31,020	41	12,718	10	3,102	15,820	71	89
Wisconsin:								
1914-15.....	37,696	54	20,356	10	3,770	24,126	30	.....
1913-14.....	32,155	53	17,066	10	3,220	20,286	54	55
1912-13.....	34,920	51	14,809	11	3,841	18,650	34	32
1911-12.....	32,480	37	12,018	11	3,573	15,591	62	85
Minnesota:								
1914-15.....	30,780	36	11,081	9	2,770	13,851	32	.....
1913-14.....	30,250	37	11,174	13	3,926	15,100	52	55
1912-13.....	33,075	41	13,561	15	5,161	18,722	28	28
1911-12.....	25,875	32	8,280	12	3,105	11,385	58	84
Iowa:								
1914-15.....	12,642	23	2,908	19	2,402	5,310	59	.....
1913-14.....	7,200	20	1,440	2	144	4,320	82	93
1912-13.....	18,966	31	5,879	15	2,845	8,724	46	50
1911-12.....	12,876	15	1,931	10	1,288	3,219	73	110
Nebraska:								
1914-15.....	9,440	38	3,587	9	850	4,437	54	.....
1913-14.....	5,664	27	1,539	8	456	2,095	78	84
1912-13.....	9,440	32	3,021	8	755	3,776	51	52
1911-12.....	6,032	25	1,508	10	603	2,111	92	124
Kansas:								
1914-15.....	4,464	10	446	5	223	669	77	.....
1913-14.....	2,920	10	290	8	232	522	91	98
1912-13.....	5,740	19	1,091	14	804	1,895	73	76
1911-12.....	1,760	11	194	7	123	317	106	132
Colorado:								
1914-15.....	8,760	50	4,380	7	613	4,993	50	.....
1913-14.....	9,200	55	5,060	7	644	5,704	65	60
1912-13.....	8,075	60	4,845	6	484	5,329	41	43
1911-12.....	3,150	45	1,418	8	252	1,670	99	100
Total above:								
1914-15.....	315,880	44.7	141,196	8.1	25,650	166,846	43.2	.....
1913-14.....	238,946	42.1	100,495	9.5	22,797	123,292	66.2	67.0
1912-13.....	304,126	39.8	119,678	9.8	30,167	149,845	48.6	47.7
1911-12.....	217,532	33.1	72,072	8.6	18,706	90,778	77.6	101.4
1910-11.....	261,141	40.2	104,954	10.9	28,457	133,411	49.5	46.9
1909-10.....	298,308	41.2	122,997	9.9	29,384	142,381	50.0	47.3

FALL SEEDINGS IN COTTON STATES.

The amount of oats sown in the cotton States the past fall was 102 per cent larger than the amount sown in the fall of 1913, according to estimates of crop correspondents made within the past month. The oats acreage in the cotton States in 1914 was estimated at 4,355,000 acres, of which 43 per cent was planted in autumn and 57 per cent in spring. These figures would indicate that in the cotton States about

1,900,000 acres more were sown to oats last fall than in the fall of 1913.

In December the Department of Agriculture estimated the acreage sown last fall to wheat in the cotton-growing States as 7,271,000 acres, as compared with 5,459,000 the preceding year—an increase of 33 per cent, or 1,812,000 acres.

The estimated increases of fall seedings, by States, are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Increased fall seedings in cotton States.*

State.	Fall-sown wheat.		Fall-sown oats.		Cotton, acres, 1914, preliminary.	Per cent of fall-sown to cotton acreage.
	Increase, per cent.	Increase, acres.	Increase, per cent.	Increase, acres.		
North Carolina.....	75	470,000	56	98,000	1,600,000	36
South Carolina.....	200	164,000	112	336,000	2,800,000	18
Georgia.....	118	170,000	96	328,000	5,375,000	9
Florida.....			64	20,000	195,000	10
Alabama.....	185	63,000	116	258,000	3,875,000	8
Mississippi.....	125	1,000	147	156,000	3,120,000	5
Louisiana.....			189	94,000	1,360,000	7
Texas.....	20	228,000	66	291,000	11,930,000	4
Arkansas.....	44	56,000	211	154,000	2,525,000	8
Tennessee.....	20	145,000	127	124,000	890,000	30
Oklahoma.....	20	515,000	133	44,000	2,825,000	20
Total above.....	33	1,812,000	102	1,903,000	36,722,000	10

The increase in the acreage sown to fall wheat and oats in the cotton States appears to have been about 3,700,000 acres, or over 10 per cent of the acreage planted to cotton last year. Reports received indicate an intention to increase considerably the acreage of spring planting of corn and spring-sown oats.

CROP-VALUE COMPARISONS.

The estimated total value of 13 crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, and lint cotton—in the United States, by States, in order of their rank in 1914, is given in Table 5. Values used are farm values on December 1 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, except for cotton in the years 1909–1911; in those years values given by the Bureau of the Census for lint ginned from the respective crops of those years were used.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated value in 1914 of 13 crops considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons.*

State.	Value of crops named in text (000 omitted).				Value of all crops, 1909, census (000 omitted).	Value of crops named in text, 1909, compared with value of all crops.	Rank of State.			Value of crops named in text, 1914—		
	1914.	1913.	1909 (census).	Five-year aver- age, 1909-13.			Crops named in text.	All crops, 1909.	Compared with 1913.	Compared with 5-year average.	Compared with 1909.	
Iowa.....	\$351,450	\$327,996	\$287,065	\$284,280	\$314,666	P. ct. 91	1	2	2	P. ct. 7.2	+23.6	+22.4
Illinois.....	319,656	295,046	342,861	307,593	372,270	92	2	1	1	+8.3	+3.9	+6.8
Texas.....	288,335	400,231	244,721	336,725	298,133	82	3	3	3	+28.0	+14.4	+17.8
Kansas.....	287,662	124,136	189,091	164,844	214,860	88	4	5	7	+131.7	+74.5	+52.1
Nebraska.....	210,099	162,078	173,512	153,869	196,126	88	5	9	10	+29.6	+36.5	+21.1
Ohio.....	207,337	212,434	197,288	202,084	230,338	86	6	4	4	+2.4	+2.6	+5.1
Missouri.....	192,981	171,520	188,524	188,689	220,664	85	7	6	6	+10.6	+2.3	+2.4
Indiana.....	189,553	185,317	181,234	172,499	204,210	89	8	7	9	+2.0	+9.9	+4.6
Minnesota.....	180,432	194,178	168,706	174,074	193,451	87	9	10	11	+7.1	+3.7	+7.0
Pennsylvania.....	173,967	168,998	130,010	160,346	166,740	78	10	13	13	+2.9	+8.5	+33.3
New York.....	161,919	148,767	132,620	149,913	209,168	63	11	12	8	+8.8	+8.0	+22.1
Georgia.....	155,167	217,753	176,959	188,709	226,595	78	12	8	5	+28.7	+17.8	+12.3
Wisconsin.....	152,321	155,465	121,048	139,157	148,359	82	13	14	16	+2.0	+9.5	+25.8
North Dakota.....	144,293	105,356	123,448	180,636	93	14	11	11	12	+37.0	+16.9	+14.3
Michigan.....	139,899	122,555	114,808	125,501	162,005	71	15	15	14	+14.2	+15.5	+21.9
Oklahoma.....	134,159	111,532	112,344	117,618	133,454	84	16	17	22	+20.3	+14.1	+19.4
N. Carolina.....	124,918	150,203	102,783	126,456	142,890	72	17	22	15	+16.8	+1.2	+21.5
Kentucky.....	118,325	110,654	114,202	114,784	138,973	82	18	16	21	+6.9	+3.1	+3.6
Alabama.....	114,255	156,175	108,035	132,952	144,287	75	19	20	18	+26.8	+14.1	+5.7
South Dakota.....	106,488	94,397	109,353	91,894	125,507	87	20	19	23	+12.2	+15.9	+2.6
Tennessee.....	106,456	114,249	93,341	108,188	120,706	77	21	23	24	+6.8	+1.6	+14.1
S. Carolina.....	101,373	139,076	109,699	121,920	141,983	77	22	18	20	+27.1	+16.9	+7.6
Mississippi.....	93,882	130,622	107,054	117,385	147,316	73	23	21	17	+28.1	+20.0	+12.3
California.....	91,261	88,897	71,994	91,729	153,111	47	21	25	15	+2.7	+0.5	+26.8
Arkansas.....	81,883	103,132	86,611	96,881	119,419	73	25	21	25	+20.6	+15.5	+5.5
Washington.....	75,653	73,246	64,340	69,465	78,927	82	26	27	27	+3.3	+8.9	+17.6
Virginia.....	73,985	100,807	71,153	81,924	100,531	71	27	26	26	+26.6	+9.7	+4.0
Louisiana.....	64,767	73,353	47,577	60,247	77,336	62	28	28	28	+11.7	+7.5	+36.1
Montana.....	47,893	41,214	22,394	35,264	29,715	75	29	36	38	+16.2	+35.8	+113.9
Colorado.....	46,111	43,149	31,416	37,722	50,975	62	30	31	29	+6.9	+22.2	+46.8
Oregon.....	44,418	40,069	33,140	39,803	49,041	68	31	29	30	+10.9	+11.6	+34.0
Maryland.....	42,893	35,089	31,454	34,520	43,920	72	32	30	31	+22.2	+24.3	+36.4
West Virginia.....	38,937	42,213	27,749	35,556	40,375	69	33	34	32	+7.8	+9.5	+40.3
Idaho.....	38,191	35,294	28,816	34,513	34,358	84	34	32	36	+8.2	+10.7	+32.5
Maine.....	34,039	35,553	27,836	34,834	39,318	71	35	33	34	+4.3	+2.3	+22.3
New Jersey.....	29,441	30,337	23,396	27,813	40,341	58	36	35	33	+3.0	+5.9	+25.8
Vermont.....	23,449	21,332	18,577	23,197	27,447	68	37	37	39	+3.0	+1.1	+26.2
Massachu- setts.....	20,839	18,432	14,916	17,524	31,948	47	38	39	37	+13.1	+13.9	+39.7
Connecticut.....	20,799	18,930	14,872	18,837	22,488	66	39	40	40	+9.9	+10.4	+39.9
Utah.....	19,743	17,698	13,682	16,262	18,485	74	40	41	41	+11.6	+21.4	+44.3
Florida.....	19,405	19,688	14,932	17,384	36,142	41	41	38	35	+1.4	+11.6	+30.0
Wyoming.....	16,352	12,851	7,508	12,899	10,023	75	42	43	43	+27.2	+26.8	+117.8
N. Hampshire.....	12,920	11,201	9,233	11,216	15,976	58	43	42	42	+15.3	+15.2	+39.9
N. Mexico.....	10,377	9,017	5,591	8,282	8,922	63	44	45	45	+15.1	+25.3	+85.6
Nevada.....	9,832	9,980	4,082	8,181	5,924	69	45	46	46	+1.5	+20.2	+140.9
Delaware.....	9,437	7,810	6,543	7,649	9,122	72	46	44	44	+20.8	+23.4	+44.2
Arizona.....	6,894	8,818	3,993	6,601	5,497	73	47	47	47	+21.8	+4.4	+72.7
Rhode Island.....	2,437	2,451	2,030	2,295	3,937	52	48	48	48	+0.6	+6.2	+20.0
U. S.....	4,936,893	4,905,881	4,357,445	4,633,529	5,486,615	79.4	.....	.....	.....	+0.6	+6.5	+13.3

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.9 per cent during December; in the past six years the price level has increased during December 1.1 per cent.

On January 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 4.6 per cent lower than a year ago, 14 per cent higher than two years ago, and 1.4 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on January 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 2.7 per cent during the month from November 15 to December 15. This compares with an average decline from November 15 to December 15 in the past four years of 1.8 per cent.

On December 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.61 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$6.85 a year ago, \$6.42 two years ago, \$5.37 three years ago, and \$6.21 four years ago on December 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 13 to 21.

APPLE COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS AND THE MARKET.

By CLARENCE W. MOOMAW,

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Although dealers generally report that the holiday demand for apples did not prove to be as expected, the result of investigations conducted by the Office of Markets would indicate that the movement of cold-storage apples during the month of December was satisfactory under the conditions. The following recapitulation may be of service to growers, dealers, and cold storages in arriving at helpful conclusions regarding the present and future of the season's cold-storage deal:

Number of apple cold storages reporting for January 1, 1915.....	306
Number reporting on October 15, 1914, but not reporting January 1, 1915.....	60
Number reporting on December 1, 1914, but not reporting January 1, 1915.....	75
Total capacity of firms reporting January 1, 1915.....barrels..	7,093,691
Holdings January 1, 1915 (2,517,912 barrels and 2,759,128 boxes)....do....	3,437,621
Holdings January 1, 1913 (1,839,057 barrels and 2,859,535 boxes)....do....	2,792,235

Of the 306 firms reporting for January 1, 1915, only 231 reported December 1, 1914. The holdings of these 231 firms upon the two dates mentioned were as follows:

December 1 (2,232,613 barrels and 2,306,236 boxes).....barrels..	3,001,358
January 1 (1,872,627 barrels and 2,208,175 boxes).....do....	2,608,685

The total movement from these storages in December thus amounted to 392,673 barrels. If the average condition for 231 cold

storages situated in all parts of the country is a criterion, approximately 13 per cent of the total cold-storage holdings December 1 were marketed prior to January 1.

Analyzing the movement for barrels and boxes, it is noted that according to these reports the movement of barreled apples has been much greater than the movement of boxed apples. It is seen that during the month of December 359,986 barrels were marketed, whereas the movement of boxes amounted to only 98,061; or, in other words, approximately 16 per cent of barrels were moved as against 4.2 per cent of boxes.

Remembering that cold-storage apples met with heavy competition in the distribution of common-storage stock, it is apparent that the movement of barreled apples in December, as indicated by the above recapitulation, was liberal. Common-storage apples are chiefly marketed prior to January 1, and the entire common-storage holdings as a rule are out of the way by February 1. This does not mean that high prices can be expected, but rather that the fruit ought to move gradually to meet the heavy demand which has been created during the past few months as the result of bountiful supply and low prices. With common-storage apples out of the way, the demand for remaining cold-storage stock will increase proportionately.

January trade in apples may not be typical of the winter-apple market, for the reason that immediately following the holidays dealers do not take on large supplies as a rule, because consumption is curtailed as the result of Christmas purchases. However, it is reasonable to expect that the reports for February 1 will show a movement relatively as liberal as the movement of December.

The percentage of movement in December for box apples was small, but it is to be remembered that large quantities of this pack are held in common storage in the box-apple producing areas, and that box apples placed in cold storage under conditions existing this year were held largely for the later winter markets. The cold-storage holdings of apples are admittedly large, and a regular, vigorous movement throughout the remainder of the season may be necessary to prevent disaster in the spring. Growers and dealers are urged neither to dump their holdings nor to stand for arbitrarily high prices. Panicky selling usually means grief, but all concerned should seek to move cold-storage apples gradually and with such rapidity as the market allows, so that the deal may be wound up in relatively good shape.

Referring to the response of cold storages to the inquiries of the Office of Markets, it is gratifying to note that 75 additional firms reported their holdings January 1. The capacity of storages reporting December 1 was 5,465,310 barrels, whereas the capacity of those reporting for January 1 was 7,093,691 barrels. It is hoped that other

cold storages which have not replied to previous inquiries will realize the importance of these investigations to growers, dealers, and storages alike, and will cooperate with this office to the end that these reports may be of the utmost service.

PRODUCTION OF UPLAND LONG-STAPLE COTTON, $1\frac{3}{16}$ INCHES AND OVER.

As a result of frequent requests for information regarding long-staple cotton, the Bureau of Crop Estimates has made an inquiry to determine what percentage of the total crop is long staple, where this staple is principally produced, and the usual yields and selling prices compared with short-staple cotton.

While the bureau's inquiry restricted the term "long staple" to lint $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches or over in length, many correspondents reported under this head cotton of less length, but known locally as long staple. Wherever it was evident that this misunderstanding existed such reports have been disregarded, but it is probable that this oversight on the part of correspondents has resulted in showing the percentage raised of staple $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches and over in length and its yield per acre as somewhat higher and the price received lower than the actual facts warrant.

The reports received from the voluntary correspondents, supplemented by the investigations of the field agents of the bureau, in the cotton States indicate the approximate percentages shown in Table 6 of long staple ($1\frac{3}{16}$ inches and over), short staple (under $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches), and sea island cotton produced in 1914, with the yields secured and the prices obtained for each:

TABLE 6.—*Upland long-staple, short-staple, and sea-island cotton: Relative production, yields per acre, and prices.*

State.	Proportion of entire cotton crop.			Yields per acre.			Prices.		
	Long.	Short.	Sea island.	Long.	Short.	Sea island.	Long.	Short.	Sea island.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Virginia.....	1.0	99.0	.....	230	255	.....	9.0	7.3	.....
North Carolina.....	1.4	98.6	.....	250	283	.....	10.0	6.9	.....
South Carolina.....	4.0	95.4	0.6	265	256	140	10.0	6.7	19.0
Georgia.....	2.5	95.0	2.5	210	237	185	9.5	6.6	15.8
Florida.....	7.0	38.0	55.0	155	220	165	13.0	7.0	15.0
Alabama.....	.5	99.5	.....	255	209	.....	10.0	6.7	.....
Mississippi.....	11.0	89.0	.....	215	194	.....	10.0	6.8	.....
Louisiana.....	2.0	98.0	.....	150	162	.....	9.5	6.9	.....
Texas.....	.3	99.7	.....	175	183	.....	10.0	6.8	.....
Oklahoma.....	1.0	99.0	.....	185	212	.....	7.0	6.5	.....
Arkansas.....	6.0	94.0	.....	185	198	.....	8.7	6.5	.....
Tennessee.....	.5	99.5	.....	180	196	.....	9.3	6.4	.....
Missouri.....	2.0	98.0	.....	325	295	.....	9.0	6.4	.....
California.....	25.0	75.0	.....	500	500	.....	10.2	6.0	.....

The maximum production of long staple in the rich delta lands of the lower Mississippi Valley, to which this type was, until recent years, largely confined, was between 300,000 and 400,000 bales. Since the coming of the boll weevil, to which the older varieties of long staple appear to have been particularly susceptible, the production there seems to have diminished to about half the former maximum production and in some counties to have almost entirely ceased. The entire production of the United States, as indicated by these reports, is slightly over 400,000 bales, but, as before explained, these figures probably include some of the longer varieties under $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length.

Some light on the production of $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch lint, considered as long-staple upland in many classifications, may be gained from the statement in Department Bulletin 121, showing the annual consumption by the United States and Canadian mills to be about 850,000 bales of this length compared with 280,000 bales of the length of $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches and over. Assuming the same proportions, this would indicate a total production of considerably over 1,000,000 bales of cotton $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches and over in length in 1914.

The principal areas of present production, additional to the delta lands extending through western and northwestern Mississippi, eastern and southeastern Arkansas, northeastern Louisiana, and into Tennessee, already mentioned, appear to be the counties on the Red River or its tributaries in southwestern Arkansas and northeastern Texas; the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlboro in northern South Carolina, with some extension into the counties across the line in North Carolina; a group of counties along the Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina; and small groups or isolated counties in other States.

While the yields shown in the table indicate that long staple is only slightly less productive than short staple, and in several States even larger yields are shown, a study of the individual reports indicate that the yields per acre of long-staple varieties at present generally grown are less than those of short staple, as a rule. While certain improved varieties of long staple may give a yield of lint equal to that of short varieties, the favorable showing in the table for average yields of long staple in comparison with short is partly due to the fact that the long staple is grown by the more progressive farmers on better land and with better cultivation, while the short staple is the average for all farmers.

The improved varieties of long-staple upland cotton developed in recent years by the specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department are fully equal in yield of lint to the average short-staple varieties.

ESTIMATED NUMBER ON FARMS AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

TABLE 7.—Horses: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan. 1, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	102	113	111	108	\$146.00	\$150.00	\$125.00	\$16,498	\$16,650	\$13,500
New Hampshire..	100	47	47	46	127.00	137.00	106.00	5,969	6,439	4,876
Vermont.....	100	88	88	81	131.00	129.00	106.00	11,528	11,352	8,586
Massachusetts....	99	64	65	64	155.00	161.00	128.00	9,920	10,465	8,192
Rhode Island.....	100	10	10	9	146.00	156.00	129.00	1,450	1,560	1,161
Connecticut.....	100	47	47	46	148.00	153.00	126.00	6,956	7,191	5,796
New York.....	100	615	615	591	142.00	145.00	125.00	87,330	89,175	73,875
New Jersey.....	101	92	91	89	146.00	157.00	134.00	13,432	14,287	11,926
Pennsylvania.....	102	596	584	550	134.00	139.00	132.00	79,864	81,176	72,600
Delaware.....	102	36	35	33	100.00	106.00	106.00	3,600	3,710	3,498
Maryland.....	101	167	165	156	113.00	119.00	108.00	18,871	19,635	16,848
Virginia.....	101	354	350	330	109.00	114.00	107.00	38,586	39,900	35,510
West Virginia....	101	192	190	180	114.00	122.00	112.00	21,888	23,180	20,160
North Carolina....	101	182	180	166	130.00	139.00	121.00	23,660	25,020	20,086
South Carolina....	98	83	85	80	131.00	144.00	127.00	10,873	12,240	10,160
Georgia.....	98	125	128	120	119.00	131.00	125.00	14,875	16,768	15,000
Florida.....	103	57	55	46	121.00	122.00	109.00	6,897	6,710	5,014
Ohio.....	101	910	901	910	128.00	132.00	129.00	116,480	118,932	117,390
Indiana.....	100	854	854	814	114.00	116.00	122.00	97,356	99,064	99,308
Illinois.....	98	1,467	1,497	1,453	105.00	113.00	124.00	154,035	169,161	180,172
Michigan.....	103	673	653	610	132.00	139.00	126.00	88,836	90,767	76,860
Wisconsin.....	104	705	678	615	131.00	136.00	121.00	92,355	92,208	74,415
Minnesota.....	103	872	847	753	116.00	125.00	111.00	101,152	105,875	83,583
Iowa.....	101	1,600	1,584	1,492	105.00	118.00	120.00	168,000	186,912	179,040
Missouri.....	100	1,095	1,095	1,073	88.00	98.00	103.00	96,360	107,310	110,519
North Dakota.....	105	785	748	651	110.00	112.00	114.00	86,350	83,776	74,214
South Dakota.....	104	759	730	669	89.00	96.00	105.00	67,551	70,080	70,245
Nebraska.....	99	1,038	1,048	1,008	92.00	94.00	108.00	95,496	98,512	108,864
Kansas.....	102	1,132	1,110	1,147	93.00	93.00	107.00	105,276	103,230	122,729
Kentucky.....	100	443	443	443	95.00	103.00	105.00	42,085	45,629	46,515
Tennessee.....	102	353	346	350	100.00	116.00	112.00	35,300	40,136	39,200
Alabama.....	100	149	149	136	96.00	113.00	95.00	14,304	16,837	12,920
Mississippi.....	100	241	241	216	86.00	95.00	85.00	20,726	22,895	18,360
Louisiana.....	100	191	191	181	83.00	85.00	79.00	15,853	16,235	14,299
Texas.....	98	1,192	1,216	1,170	78.00	80.00	73.00	92,976	97,280	85,410
Oklahoma.....	99	758	766	743	81.00	85.00	81.00	61,398	65,110	60,183
Arkansas.....	101	276	273	255	76.00	93.00	82.00	20,976	25,389	20,910
Montana.....	105	391	372	316	86.00	102.00	80.00	33,626	37,944	25,280
Wyoming.....	103	176	171	156	79.00	79.00	83.00	13,904	13,509	12,948
Colorado.....	102	347	340	294	85.00	83.00	85.00	29,495	28,220	24,990
New Mexico.....	110	217	197	179	55.00	55.00	47.00	11,935	10,835	8,413
Arizona.....	105	118	112	100	70.00	73.00	62.00	8,260	8,176	6,200
Utah.....	104	146	140	116	86.00	91.00	85.00	12,556	12,740	9,800
Nevada.....	102	78	76	68	69.00	78.00	78.00	5,382	5,928	5,304
Idaho.....	104	243	234	198	92.00	96.00	102.00	22,356	22,464	20,196
Washington.....	102	311	305	281	96.00	106.00	108.00	29,856	32,330	30,348
Oregon.....	101	304	301	272	90.00	96.00	103.00	27,360	28,896	28,016
California.....	101	503	498	469	100.00	100.00	105.00	50,300	49,800	49,245
United States....	101.1	21,195	20,962	19,833	103.33	109.32	108.03	2,190,102	2,291,638	2,142,524

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 8.—*Mules: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan. 1, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen- sus).	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
New York.....	101	4	4	4	\$152.00	\$154.00	\$132.00	\$608	\$616	\$528
New Jersey.....	103	4	4	4	169.00	177.00	155.00	676	708	620
Pennsylvania.....	102	46	45	44	142.00	148.00	145.00	6,532	6,660	6,380
Dalaware.....	104	6	6	6	121.00	126.00	125.00	726	756	750
Maryland.....	104	25	24	23	138.00	143.00	130.00	3,450	3,432	2,990
Virginia.....	101	62	61	60	128.00	136.00	130.00	7,936	8,296	7,800
West Virginia.....	100	12	12	12	119.00	131.00	120.00	1,428	1,572	1,440
North Carolina.....	101	194	192	175	151.00	160.00	137.00	29,294	30,720	23,975
South Carolina.....	97	166	171	156	149.00	167.00	158.00	24,734	28,557	24,648
Georgia.....	97	309	319	295	140.00	161.00	157.00	43,260	51,359	46,315
Florida.....	103	28	27	23	163.00	168.00	155.00	4,564	4,536	3,565
Ohio.....	100	24	24	23	127.00	132.00	125.00	3,048	3,168	2,875
Indiana.....	100	86	86	82	117.00	121.00	126.00	10,062	10,406	10,332
Illinois.....	98	145	148	148	110.00	121.00	131.00	15,950	17,908	19,388
Michigan.....	102	4	4	4	131.00	133.00	122.00	524	532	488
Wisconsin.....	101	3	3	3	127.00	135.00	115.00	381	405	345
Minnesota.....	102	6	6	6	124.00	134.00	114.00	744	804	684
Iowa.....	101	58	57	56	111.00	123.00	123.00	6,438	7,011	6,888
Missouri.....	101	329	326	343	98.00	112.00	119.00	32,242	36,512	40,817
North Dakota.....	105	8	8	8	122.00	130.00	130.00	976	1,040	1,040
South Dakota.....	103	14	14	12	106.00	110.00	121.00	1,484	1,540	1,452
Nebraska.....	101	85	84	83	105.00	105.00	119.00	8,925	8,820	9,877
Kansas.....	105	233	222	208	102.00	105.00	116.00	23,766	23,310	24,128
Kentucky.....	101	231	229	225	106.00	118.00	118.00	24,486	27,022	26,550
Tennessee.....	102	275	270	276	110.00	127.00	123.00	30,250	34,290	33,948
Alabama.....	101	281	278	247	114.00	135.00	122.00	32,034	37,530	30,134
Mississippi.....	102	292	286	256	108.00	115.00	113.00	31,536	32,890	28,928
Louisiana.....	100	132	132	132	125.00	128.00	116.00	16,500	16,896	15,312
Texas.....	100	753	753	676	100.00	109.00	99.00	75,300	82,077	66,924
Oklahoma.....	106	269	269	257	96.00	104.00	105.00	25,824	27,976	26,985
Arkansas.....	102	240	235	222	96.00	114.00	109.00	23,040	26,790	24,198
Montana.....	102	4	4	4	93.00	106.00	102.00	392	421	408
Wyoming.....	103	2	2	2	101.00	113.00	106.00	202	226	212
Colorado.....	103	18	17	15	100.00	101.00	105.00	1,800	1,717	1,575
New Mexico.....	104	16	15	15	81.00	92.00	79.00	1,296	1,380	1,185
Arizona.....	110	7	6	4	104.00	144.00	108.00	728	864	432
Utah.....	100	2	2	2	79.00	82.00	80.00	158	164	160
Nevada.....	98	3	3	3	79.00	79.00	79.00	237	237	237
Idaho.....	103	4	4	4	85.00	103.00	116.00	340	412	464
Washington.....	104	15	14	12	104.00	116.00	121.00	1,560	1,624	1,452
Oregon.....	100	10	10	10	96.00	107.00	108.00	960	1,070	1,080
California.....	101	74	73	70	120.00	120.00	122.00	8,880	8,760	8,540
United States.....	100.7	4,479	4,449	4,210	112.36	123.85	120.20	503,271	551,017	506,049

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 9.—*Milch cows: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan. 1, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	99	157	159	157	\$54.00	\$47.50	\$33.00	\$8,478	\$7,552	\$5,181
New Hampshire.....	99	95	96	101	60.00	53.50	36.20	5,700	5,136	3,656
Vermont.....	101	268	265	265	52.00	47.50	34.20	13,936	12,588	9,063
Massachusetts.....	97	157	162	172	66.00	59.00	42.00	10,362	9,553	7,224
Rhode Island.....	98	23	23	23	71.00	70.00	43.80	1,633	1,610	1,007
Connecticut.....	98	118	120	123	66.70	58.00	41.00	7,871	6,960	5,043
New York.....	103	1,509	1,465	1,510	61.00	57.00	39.50	92,049	83,505	59,645
New Jersey.....	100	146	146	154	68.00	67.00	47.50	9,928	9,782	7,315
Pennsylvania.....	100	943	943	934	59.50	58.40	39.00	56,108	55,071	36,426
Delaware.....	104	41	39	36	56.50	52.00	38.00	2,316	2,028	1,368
Maryland.....	104	177	170	167	54.00	53.80	37.30	9,558	9,146	6,229
Virginia.....	102	349	342	356	43.50	42.00	29.70	15,182	14,364	10,573
West Virginia.....	101	234	232	240	51.00	50.00	35.00	11,934	11,600	8,400
North Carolina.....	102	315	309	309	36.50	35.10	25.50	11,498	10,846	7,880
South Carolina.....	100	185	185	181	33.00	34.20	28.90	6,105	6,327	5,231
Georgia.....	101	406	402	406	32.00	31.30	25.00	12,992	12,583	10,150
Florida.....	104	133	128	116	42.50	38.00	32.50	5,652	4,864	3,770
Ohio.....	101	895	886	905	60.00	60.00	42.80	53,700	53,160	38,734
Indiana.....	101	646	640	634	55.00	53.90	41.00	35,530	34,496	25,994
Illinois.....	99	1,007	1,017	1,050	59.50	58.20	42.80	59,916	59,189	44,940
Michigan.....	102	814	798	767	60.50	59.70	39.50	49,247	47,641	30,296
Wisconsin.....	105	1,626	1,549	1,473	59.50	59.90	36.60	96,747	92,785	53,912
Minnesota.....	102	1,186	1,163	1,085	53.50	55.00	33.00	63,451	63,965	35,805
Iowa.....	102	1,377	1,350	1,407	57.00	60.50	36.00	78,489	81,675	50,652
Missouri.....	101	797	789	856	54.50	54.00	34.80	43,436	42,606	29,789
North Dakota.....	111	339	305	259	61.50	59.00	33.90	20,848	17,995	8,780
South Dakota.....	108	453	419	370	59.50	61.00	33.00	26,954	25,559	12,210
Nebraska.....	102	625	613	614	62.50	60.70	35.00	39,062	37,209	21,490
Kansas.....	104	726	698	736	63.50	57.50	36.90	46,101	40,135	27,158
Kentucky.....	102	390	382	410	45.50	44.50	32.70	17,745	16,999	13,407
Tennessee.....	102	355	348	397	41.00	41.40	27.50	14,555	14,407	10,918
Alabama.....	99	384	388	392	31.50	32.40	23.00	12,096	12,571	9,016
Mississippi.....	103	434	421	430	35.00	34.00	23.50	15,190	14,314	10,105
Louisiana.....	102	268	263	279	36.00	34.00	24.30	9,648	8,942	6,780
Texas.....	102	1,086	1,065	1,014	47.50	45.60	29.50	51,585	48,564	29,913
Oklahoma.....	102	491	484	531	52.00	50.30	31.50	25,688	24,345	16,726
Arkansas.....	103	387	376	426	37.00	37.50	22.00	14,319	14,100	9,372
Montana.....	110	114	104	77	75.00	70.50	46.50	8,550	7,332	3,580
Wyoming.....	112	46	41	33	78.00	74.50	43.70	3,588	3,054	1,442
Colorado.....	110	205	186	145	68.00	63.00	41.00	13,940	11,718	5,945
New Mexico.....	110	68	62	51	61.50	55.00	38.80	4,182	3,410	1,979
Arizona.....	120	44	37	29	74.00	64.00	43.00	3,256	2,368	1,247
Utah.....	104	92	88	76	62.00	59.00	34.00	5,704	5,192	2,584
Nevada.....	107	24	22	17	77.50	65.10	44.00	1,860	1,432	748
Idaho.....	107	120	112	86	72.00	69.80	41.40	8,640	7,818	3,560
Washington.....	108	253	234	186	74.00	74.00	41.80	18,722	17,316	7,775
Oregon.....	107	210	196	173	63.50	65.00	39.60	13,335	12,740	6,851
California.....	105	541	515	467	72.00	62.00	38.40	38,952	31,930	17,933
United States.....	102.5	21,262	20,737	20,625	55.33	53.94	35.29	1,176,338	1,118,487	727,802

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 10.—*Cattle other than milch cows: Estimated number on farms and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan. 1, 1914	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	101	101	100	100	\$26.10	\$23.40	\$16.90	\$2,636	\$2,340	\$1,660
New Hampshire	99	64	65	67	23.00	26.80	20.30	1,792	1,742	1,360
Vermont.....	101	167	165	165	23.10	21.10	14.40	3,858	3,452	2,376
Massachusetts...	101	83	82	80	25.10	23.10	16.70	2,083	1,894	1,336
Rhode Island...	98	11	11	11	26.80	28.10	17.50	295	309	192
Connecticut.....	99	71	72	72	29.80	27.90	19.10	2,116	2,009	1,375
New York.....	102	894	876	913	28.20	27.20	18.20	25,211	23,827	16,617
New Jersey.....	103	70	68	69	31.50	30.50	21.40	2,205	2,074	1,477
Pennsylvania.....	101	638	632	653	29.30	28.30	19.20	18,693	17,886	12,538
Delaware.....	104	20	19	19	31.20	29.20	21.00	624	555	399
Maryland.....	102	121	119	121	29.50	29.40	21.10	3,570	3,499	2,553
Virginia.....	100	450	450	503	28.60	27.00	19.40	12,870	12,420	9,758
West Virginia...	102	338	331	380	36.30	35.90	22.50	12,269	11,853	8,550
North Carolina...	101	369	365	392	17.00	17.20	12.50	6,273	6,314	4,900
South Carolina...	100	211	211	203	14.60	14.90	12.00	3,081	3,144	2,508
Georgia.....	100	660	660	674	12.80	12.70	10.30	8,448	8,382	6,942
Florida.....	100	735	735	729	14.50	13.70	10.30	10,658	10,070	7,509
Ohio.....	100	838	838	933	34.60	35.40	24.10	28,955	29,665	22,455
Indiana.....	98	693	707	729	35.20	33.90	24.50	21,394	23,967	17,800
Illinois.....	97	1,180	1,216	1,391	37.80	35.90	26.40	44,604	43,654	36,722
Michigan.....	104	707	680	731	29.80	28.10	18.50	21,069	19,108	13,524
Wisconsin.....	105	1,216	1,158	1,207	27.70	27.10	16.40	33,683	31,382	19,795
Minnesota.....	103	1,203	1,173	1,262	24.70	24.30	14.50	29,888	28,501	18,047
Iowa.....	105	2,683	2,555	3,011	37.50	39.20	22.20	100,612	100,156	67,510
Missouri.....	102	1,414	1,356	1,705	37.90	36.10	22.60	53,591	50,035	38,533
North Dakota...	110	515	468	485	36.00	34.60	20.50	18,540	16,193	9,942
South Dakota...	106	967	912	1,165	39.50	39.50	21.50	38,196	36,024	25,048
Nebraska.....	108	2,634	1,883	2,518	40.80	38.10	21.90	82,987	71,742	50,764
Kansas.....	113	1,768	1,565	2,343	42.50	36.60	23.70	75,140	57,748	55,529
Kentucky.....	103	543	527	591	30.40	28.80	19.90	16,507	15,178	11,761
Tennessee.....	101	503	498	600	22.40	21.40	13.80	11,267	10,637	8,280
Alabama.....	98	504	514	510	12.00	12.00	9.60	6,350	6,168	4,860
Mississippi.....	105	514	490	553	14.50	13.50	8.40	7,350	6,615	4,897
Louisiana.....	100	448	448	526	16.40	15.30	10.30	7,347	6,854	5,418
Texas.....	99	5,121	5,173	5,921	31.70	23.50	15.30	162,336	137,084	90,591
Oklahoma.....	102	1,119	1,097	1,423	35.40	33.40	19.20	39,613	36,640	27,322
Arkansas.....	102	484	475	602	17.20	15.80	9.00	8,325	7,505	5,418
Montana.....	105	791	753	866	49.00	46.40	27.40	38,759	34,939	23,728
Wyoming.....	115	628	546	734	53.30	49.40	26.40	33,472	26,972	19,378
Colorado.....	105	996	949	983	43.70	40.00	23.00	43,525	37,960	22,609
New Mexico.....	108	991	918	1,031	35.50	32.70	17.40	35,180	30,019	17,939
Arizona.....	107	791	739	796	34.50	32.50	19.30	27,290	24,018	15,363
Utah.....	107	381	356	336	35.80	35.50	18.30	13,640	12,658	6,149
Nevada.....	103	450	437	433	40.70	38.90	20.70	18,315	16,999	8,963
Idaho.....	107	379	354	368	41.80	41.20	21.40	15,842	14,585	7,875
Washington.....	108	215	199	216	34.90	35.70	19.90	7,504	7,101	4,298
Oregon.....	107	503	470	552	36.30	38.00	18.50	18,259	17,860	10,212
California.....	105	1,480	1,410	1,610	39.30	33.00	20.10	58,164	46,530	32,361
United States..	103.4	37,067	35,855	41,178	33.38	31.13	19.07	1,237,376	1,116,333	785,261

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 11.—*Sheep: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan 1, 1914.	Apr.15, 1910 (census)	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910 ^a
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	93	165	177	206	\$4.50	\$4.30	\$3.70	\$742	\$761	\$762
New Hampshire.....	97	38	39	44	4.50	4.40	3.70	136	172	163
Vermont.....	95	105	111	119	5.10	4.80	4.00	536	533	476
Massachusetts.....	97	30	31	33	5.00	5.30	4.20	168	164	139
Rhode Island.....	96	7	7	7	5.20	5.40	4.20	36	38	29
Connecticut.....	96	19	20	22	5.70	5.40	4.70	108	108	103
New York.....	97	849	875	930	5.80	5.40	5.00	4,924	4,725	4,650
New Jersey.....	100	31	31	31	6.00	5.60	5.20	186	174	161
Pennsylvania.....	99	831	839	883	5.30	4.90	4.80	4,404	4,111	4,238
Delaware.....	100	8	8	8	5.30	5.10	4.60	42	41	37
Maryland.....	100	223	223	237	5.20	5.00	4.70	1,160	1,115	1,114
Virginia.....	98	720	735	805	4.50	4.50	3.90	3,240	3,303	3,140
West Virginia.....	101	796	788	910	4.50	4.30	4.30	3,582	3,388	3,913
North Carolina.....	100	177	177	214	3.30	3.20	2.60	584	566	556
South Carolina.....	97	32	33	38	2.60	2.60	2.40	83	86	91
Georgia.....	98	163	166	188	2.30	2.10	2.20	375	349	414
Florida.....	101	119	118	114	2.20	1.50	2.00	262	224	228
Ohio.....	100	3,263	3,263	3,909	4.70	4.30	4.80	15,336	14,031	18,763
Indiana.....	90	1,114	1,238	1,337	5.40	4.90	5.20	6,016	6,006	6,952
Illinois.....	95	935	984	1,060	5.40	5.00	5.30	5,049	4,920	5,618
Michigan.....	96	2,033	2,118	2,306	5.00	4.60	4.70	10,165	9,743	10,838
Wisconsin.....	99	781	789	930	5.00	4.70	4.50	3,905	3,703	4,185
Minnesota.....	99	564	570	638	4.00	4.40	4.00	2,534	2,503	2,552
Iowa.....	100	1,249	1,249	1,146	5.00	5.30	5.30	6,994	6,620	6,074
Missouri.....	95	1,490	1,568	1,811	5.00	4.20	4.40	7,450	6,586	7,968
North Dakota.....	90	250	278	293	4.50	4.20	4.00	1,125	1,168	1,172
South Dakota.....	103	636	617	611	4.50	4.00	4.00	2,862	2,468	2,444
Nebraska.....	100	374	374	294	4.80	4.50	4.40	1,795	1,683	1,294
Kansas.....	100	316	316	272	4.50	4.50	4.70	1,548	1,422	1,278
Kentucky.....	97	1,229	1,267	1,363	4.20	4.20	4.00	5,162	5,321	5,452
Tennessee.....	98	674	688	795	3.70	3.40	3.40	2,494	2,339	2,703
Alabama.....	96	119	124	143	2.30	2.40	2.00	274	298	236
Mississippi.....	103	208	202	195	2.20	2.30	1.90	458	465	370
Louisiana.....	100	180	180	178	2.20	2.20	1.90	396	396	338
Texas.....	103	2,114	2,052	1,809	3.20	2.90	2.90	6,765	5,951	5,246
Oklahoma.....	101	76	75	62	4.20	4.00	3.30	319	300	205
Arkansas.....	105	130	124	144	2.60	2.60	2.30	338	322	331
Montana.....	102	4,379	4,293	5,381	4.40	3.70	4.20	19,268	15,884	22,600
Wyoming.....	99	4,427	4,472	5,397	4.70	4.10	4.40	20,807	18,335	23,747
Colorado.....	105	1,751	1,668	1,426	4.40	3.70	3.80	7,704	6,172	5,419
New Mexico.....	110	3,340	3,036	3,347	3.50	3.00	2.90	11,690	9,108	9,706
Arizona.....	110	1,761	1,601	1,227	4.00	3.60	3.70	7,044	5,764	4,540
Utah.....	105	2,068	1,970	1,827	4.50	3.90	4.10	9,306	7,683	7,491
Nevada.....	101	1,532	1,517	1,155	4.90	4.50	3.70	7,507	6,826	4,274
Idaho.....	102	3,041	2,981	3,011	4.70	4.20	4.70	14,293	12,520	14,152
Washington.....	108	546	506	476	4.80	4.40	3.90	2,621	2,226	1,856
Oregon.....	96	2,563	2,670	2,699	4.50	3.90	3.70	11,534	10,413	9,986
California.....	98	2,500	2,551	2,417	4.50	3.80	3.30	11,250	9,694	7,976
United States.....	100.5	49,956	49,719	52,448	4.50	4.04	4.12	224,687	200,803	216,030

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 12.—*Swine: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1915.		Jan. 1, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1910 (cen- sus).	1915	1914	1910	1915	1914	1910 ²
	Per cent. ¹	Total.								
Maine.....	98	95	97	87	\$15.70	\$15.80	\$11.50	\$1,492	\$1,533	\$1,000
New Hampshire.....	101	52	51	45	14.00	14.80	11.50	728	755	518
Vermont.....	102	103	106	95	13.00	14.10	10.00	1,404	1,495	950
Massachusetts.....	102	108	106	103	15.50	14.50	11.50	1,674	1,537	1,184
Rhode Island.....	104	15	14	14	13.50	15.20	12.50	202	213	175
Connecticut.....	101	58	57	52	15.50	16.30	12.50	899	929	650
New York.....	102	768	753	666	14.30	14.50	11.50	10,982	10,918	7,659
New Jersey.....	102	161	158	147	14.00	13.60	12.00	2,254	2,149	1,764
Pennsylvania.....	105	1,186	1,130	978	13.50	13.80	9.50	16,011	15,594	9,291
Delaware.....	103	60	58	49	10.20	10.30	8.70	612	597	426
Maryland.....	105	349	332	302	9.70	10.50	8.90	3,385	3,486	2,688
Virginia.....	110	956	869	798	7.90	8.20	6.50	7,552	7,213	5,187
West Virginia.....	102	374	367	328	9.60	10.10	7.70	3,560	3,707	2,526
North Carolina.....	112	1,525	1,362	1,228	8.20	9.00	7.20	12,505	12,258	8,842
South Carolina.....	105	819	780	665	8.60	9.10	7.20	7,043	7,098	4,788
Georgia.....	105	2,042	1,945	1,784	8.00	8.20	7.00	16,336	15,949	12,488
Florida.....	105	949	904	810	6.00	6.00	4.80	5,694	5,424	3,888
Ohio.....	105	3,640	3,467	3,106	11.20	11.30	10.70	40,768	39,177	33,234
Indiana.....	105	4,167	3,969	3,614	10.30	10.20	10.00	42,920	40,881	36,140
Illinois.....	100	4,353	4,358	4,686	10.30	10.80	10.90	44,887	47,066	51,077
Michigan.....	106	1,392	1,313	1,246	10.90	12.30	10.50	15,173	16,150	13,083
Wisconsin.....	110	2,255	2,050	1,809	12.00	13.00	11.80	27,060	26,650	21,346
Minnesota.....	120	1,716	1,430	1,320	12.50	14.00	11.50	21,450	20,020	17,480
Iowa.....	125	8,720	6,976	7,546	11.60	12.00	11.30	95,920	87,898	85,270
Missouri.....	100	4,250	4,250	4,438	8.10	8.50	7.90	34,425	36,125	35,060
North Dakota.....	150	642	428	332	11.80	13.20	11.00	7,576	5,650	3,652
South Dakota.....	115	1,195	1,039	1,010	11.00	11.30	11.10	13,145	11,741	11,211
Nebraska.....	118	3,809	3,228	3,436	10.90	11.80	11.00	41,518	38,090	37,796
Kansas.....	113	2,656	2,350	3,000	10.10	10.00	10.00	26,826	23,500	30,000
Kentucky.....	105	1,582	1,507	1,492	7.20	7.70	6.80	11,390	11,604	10,146
Tennessee.....	108	1,501	1,300	1,388	7.80	8.50	6.50	11,708	11,815	9,022
Alabama.....	105	1,559	1,485	1,267	7.80	8.50	6.00	12,160	12,622	7,602
Mississippi.....	105	1,540	1,467	1,292	7.20	8.10	5.50	11,088	11,883	7,106
Louisiana.....	101	1,412	1,398	1,328	7.70	8.00	5.50	10,872	11,184	7,304
Texas.....	110	2,880	2,618	2,336	9.00	8.60	6.60	25,920	22,515	15,418
Oklahoma.....	105	1,420	1,352	1,839	8.20	8.40	7.70	11,644	11,357	14,160
Arkansas.....	105	1,573	1,498	1,519	6.50	7.40	4.80	10,224	11,085	7,291
Montana.....	150	276	184	99	10.80	11.90	10.10	2,981	2,190	1,000
Wyoming.....	125	64	51	34	11.40	12.40	8.50	730	632	289
Colorado.....	125	256	205	179	10.50	10.50	9.50	2,688	2,152	1,700
New Mexico.....	130	73	56	46	9.80	10.10	8.50	715	566	391
Arizona.....	130	31	24	17	12.00	9.60	9.50	372	230	162
Utah.....	115	98	85	64	10.20	10.90	9.00	1,000	926	576
Nevada.....	110	36	33	23	11.60	12.60	9.00	418	416	207
Idaho.....	130	328	252	178	10.00	10.70	8.70	3,280	2,696	1,549
Washington.....	115	327	284	206	11.10	12.70	9.40	3,630	3,607	1,936
Oregon.....	120	360	300	218	9.50	11.00	8.20	3,420	3,300	1,788
California.....	110	877	797	767	10.50	10.50	8.20	9,208	8,368	6,289
United States.....	109.6	64,618	58,933	58,186	9.87	10.40	9.17	637,479	612,951	533,309

¹ Compared with Jan. 1, 1914.² Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 13.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	January 1.													
	Corn, per bushel.		Wheat, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	83	77	114	64	52	84	82				80	73	35	55
N. Hampshire.	82	74		63	52	90	80					70	60	70
Vermont.....	80	74	115	100	61	53	85	81			83	85	50	62
Massachusetts.	85	77		60	53				100	94	87	87	69	81
Rhode Island.	99	90		50	51								60	82
Connecticut...	91	76		59	50				98	90	100	92	67	85
New York.....	82	72	110	99	52	45	75	75	96	78	80	71	45	64
New Jersey...	79	68	110	100	56	47			86	78	84	73	61	79
Pennsylvania..	73	67	113	97	50	46	78	67	86	77	74	67	60	71
Delaware.....	70	56	125	95	50	48			100	78		71	87	84
Maryland.....	70	62	115	97	56	48	67	60	83	74	80	73	65	66
Virginia.....	81	72	115	102	59	52	77	68	91	81	85	77	73	74
West Virginia.	83	73	114	103	54	52			92	86	80	75	80	82
North Carolina	85	83	120	111	65	62			98	98	80	80	88	82
South Carolina	87	90	132	128	68	68			130	140			122	122
Georgia.....	79	84	126	124	69	68			120	140			108	103
Florida.....	89	83		77	72								102	119
Ohio.....	62	54	117	98	47	39	59	66	93	75	78	75	55	68
Indiana.....	61	51	114	95	45	37	64	61	88	70	85	77	57	65
Illinois.....	64	51	111	93	45	36	62	60	90	72	105	94	65	74
Michigan.....	68	60	113	97	45	39	72	64	95	70	73	67	28	46
Wisconsin.....	64	55	104	90	44	37	61	69	94	68	75	74	33	44
Minnesota.....	54	46	104	88	41	33	52	60	95	62	75	75	30	47
Iowa.....	57	47	103	84	43	34	57	62	83	67	100	94	68	68
Missouri.....	69	57	108	92	47	40	70	64	91	79		102	76	83
North Dakota.	61	53	110	84	39	34	45	53	88	59			48	58
South Dakota.	53	45	101	83	39	33	50	58	84	60			55	65
Nebraska.....	55	49	105	81	42	35	45	47	75	61	68	94	62	75
Kansas.....	52	56	107	85	43	41	50	52	82	73			81	92
Kentucky.....	67	61	110	99	54	49			96	87			75	82
Tennessee.....	67	66	115	105	54	50	75	80	99	97	74	78	95	85
Alabama.....	82	81	135	119	68	64			133	140			101	111
Mississippi...	76	75	112	105	66	61							102	103
Louisiana.....	88	71		68	56								110	92
Texas.....	80	76	107	100	50	52	50	94	107	106			107	113
Oklahoma.....	66	61	106	89	44	45	55	62	95	90			92	105
Arkansas.....	82	71	105	95	50	52			102	92			92	101
Montana.....	84	95	93	77	41	36	52	65	62	71			60	70
Wyoming.....	67	76	91	91	50	45	69	69	80	79			74	86
Colorado.....	63	62	92	80	50	46	57	61	62	64			45	60
New Mexico...	75	92	101	106	45	59	55	70					85	103
Arizona.....	124	115	125	108	78	76	63	80					103	116
Utah.....	78	79	90	79	40	45	47	59	58	66			59	59
Nevada.....			110	103	55	63	70	82					82	81
Idaho.....	94	77	96	70	37	38	60	53		68			54	55
Washington...	90	78	106	77	41	43	51	57	85	78			48	54
Oregon.....	80	80	110	82	45	44	61	59	105	89			50	56
California.....	87	86	110	97	46	57	57	69	88	87			65	79
U. S.....	65.8	58.2	107.8	87.4	45.0	38.5	54.3	61.2	90.2	71.4	77.9	70.6	49.7	62.7

TABLE 14.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

State.	January 1.											
	Hay, per ton.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.
			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Maine.....	\$13.70	\$14.40					31	32	41	37	14.0	13.9
New Hampshire.....	15.50	16.86					34	33	41	37	15.9	14.1
Vermont.....	13.70	13.80					35	33	40	37	13.4	12.5
Massachusetts.....	20.20	20.44					36	36	48	43	17.8	15.6
Rhode Island.....	21.50	21.06					36	35	45	45	16.8	17.1
Connecticut.....	20.50	20.66					36	36	50	42	17.7	15.6
New York.....	14.80	15.28					35	34	42	38	15.0	13.6
New Jersey.....	19.30	19.30					37	36	45	40	17.0	16.5
Pennsylvania.....	15.30	16.14					35	34	39	35	13.7	12.4
Delaware.....	19.00	16.20					35	30	38	33	13.5	12.1
Maryland.....	16.20	16.40					30	29	36	31	13.5	13.5
Virginia.....	17.00	15.74			6.6	12.4	27	26	31	28	13.1	12.7
West Virginia.....	16.90	15.78					29	27	32	29	12.7	11.6
North Carolina.....	17.80	15.92			6.7	12.3	24	24	27	25	11.3	10.6
South Carolina.....	16.60	17.72			7.0	12.4	26	26	25	27	12.7	12.5
Georgia.....	16.60	17.04			6.5	12.4	25	25	27	28	12.7	13.0
Florida.....	16.70	16.62			10.0	16.1	36	34	32	32	17.5	14.5
Ohio.....	13.40	13.88					29	28	33	31	10.7	10.5
Indiana.....	14.30	13.28					26	26	32	28	10.4	10.0
Illinois.....	14.80	13.50					28	28	32	29	10.7	10.1
Michigan.....	12.20	13.52					30	29	32	30	11.4	10.5
Wisconsin.....	9.30	12.84	135	166			31	32	30	30	10.8	10.2
Minnesota.....	6.20	8.26	139	165			31	31	31	28	9.3	9.1
Iowa.....	10.70	10.18	126	154			29	29	28	26	9.4	9.3
Missouri.....	14.50	11.08		113	6.2	13.0	24	24	28	26	9.5	9.3
North Dakota.....	5.20	6.62	137	163			28	28	31	30	8.9	9.4
South Dakota.....	6.20	7.22	136	161			28	28	28	28	9.1	8.7
Nebraska.....	7.10	8.72	132	136			26	26	27	27	8.9	8.6
Kansas.....	8.40	9.10	126	139			27	26	27	27	9.3	8.8
Kentucky.....	16.50	14.66					22	22	29	26	10.1	9.8
Tennessee.....	16.80	15.14			6.5	12.3	21	21	27	25	10.2	10.0
Alabama.....	13.60	13.90			6.4	12.4	23	23	25	26	12.2	11.9
Mississippi.....	12.43	12.00			6.6	12.5	24	24	24	25	12.4	11.7
Louisiana.....	11.10	11.68			6.7	12.4	29	28	26	26	14.2	13.2
Texas.....	9.80	11.80			6.6	12.1	24	24	27	26	10.0	9.3
Oklahoma.....	8.20	8.46			6.2	11.5	24	26	25	27	8.9	8.7
Arkansas.....	12.00	12.18			6.4	12.2	24	24	26	26	9.5	9.2
Montana.....	6.90	9.64	125	128			35	36	43	44	13.7	14.1
Wyoming.....	7.00	9.20					33	34	37	39	11.9	14.7
Colorado.....	7.50	9.92					32	32	37	37	13.5	12.7
New Mexico.....	11.50	11.94					36	35	36	36	13.2	13.3
Arizona.....	9.00	12.68					36	40	36	46	17.6	18.0
Utah.....	8.30	9.82					33	33	36	56	12.6	12.5
Nevada.....	7.60	9.64					35	38	49	52	17.5	20.3
Idaho.....	7.20	7.68					32	35	39	39	11.2	11.4
Washington.....	10.90	12.42					35	37	41	41	12.2	13.0
Oregon.....	9.30	10.14					32	35	40	39	12.7	12.6
California.....	8.30	12.42					33	35	41	40	16.9	14.8
United States.....	11.29	12.55	134.8	162.0	6.6	12.3	28.7	28.4	31.6	29.6	11.2	10.7

TABLE 15.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	December 15.															
	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Milch cows, per head. ¹		Horses, per head. ¹		Wool, per pound.	
	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.	1914	4 - year average.
Maine.....	\$7.50	\$7.12	\$7.00	\$6.57	\$8.60	\$8.00	\$5.40	\$4.58	\$6.80	\$6.20	\$53.00	\$51.85	\$200	\$185	<i>Cts.</i> 23	<i>Cts.</i> 22
N. Hampshire..	7.80	7.62	6.80	6.52	8.70	7.80	5.30	4.80	7.60	6.50	60.00	54.62	175	172	19	20
Vermont.....	7.10	6.52	5.40	4.90	8.00	6.98	4.00	3.68	6.20	5.48	51.00	47.05	170	162	22	20
Massachusetts..	8.50	8.00	6.50	5.55	9.20	8.15	5.50	-----	7.00	-----	71.80	47.50	155	194	-----	-----
Rhode Island..	9.00	8.38	6.30	6.57	9.50	8.82	5.30	5.00	7.20	6.60	80.00	67.20	200	-----	22	-----
Connecticut....	10.10	8.60	7.80	8.00	10.00	8.93	6.50	5.67	7.90	7.07	66.50	56.97	205	193	22	-----
New York.....	7.60	7.28	6.10	5.28	9.00	8.48	4.80	4.22	7.30	5.88	64.80	54.35	175	176	22	20
New Jersey....	8.60	8.40	7.00	6.68	10.20	8.60	5.00	4.60	-----	6.23	75.00	58.88	170	173	-----	19
Pennsylvania..	7.80	7.52	7.00	5.95	9.20	8.12	5.10	4.52	7.00	6.02	61.20	51.78	167	168	22	21
Delaware.....	8.40	7.70	6.50	5.40	10.00	9.67	5.90	4.57	8.00	6.93	55.00	45.00	127	-----	20	19
Maryland.....	8.70	7.48	6.60	5.45	9.70	8.88	4.80	3.93	7.00	6.17	45.00	38.25	115	140	-----	-----
Virginia.....	7.50	7.20	6.00	5.00	8.10	7.18	4.20	3.82	6.70	5.75	45.80	38.50	135	138	22	22
West Virginia..	7.60	7.18	6.10	5.12	8.10	6.68	4.50	3.82	6.10	5.35	54.00	42.28	143	138	24	22
North Carolina.	7.80	7.42	4.70	3.95	5.60	4.78	4.20	3.98	5.70	4.92	39.00	33.78	145	148	21	20
South Carolina.	8.10	8.02	4.30	3.98	4.90	4.58	5.20	4.52	5.60	5.32	39.40	36.00	141	165	16	16
Georgia.....	7.60	7.20	4.30	3.75	5.00	4.65	4.20	4.18	5.00	4.98	37.50	32.68	137	155	19	21
Florida.....	7.10	6.20	5.60	4.35	6.60	4.70	6.50	3.63	6.70	3.60	51.60	40.02	143	150	20	21
Ohio.....	6.30	6.80	6.60	5.65	8.20	7.93	4.30	3.58	6.40	5.60	60.30	51.62	148	158	24	21
Indiana.....	6.50	6.78	6.50	5.45	7.70	7.15	4.00	3.58	6.40	5.40	54.50	48.42	135	145	22	20
Illinois.....	6.60	6.70	6.50	5.60	7.90	7.05	4.90	3.85	6.60	5.45	63.90	52.12	138	147	20	19
Michigan.....	6.30	6.65	6.00	4.90	7.70	7.42	4.30	3.75	6.50	5.72	59.70	48.02	164	166	22	20
Wisconsin.....	6.60	6.80	5.40	4.62	7.60	7.32	4.50	3.95	6.40	5.60	64.40	51.95	161	168	20	20
Minnesota.....	6.40	6.58	5.20	4.42	7.20	6.30	4.40	3.62	6.10	5.28	58.30	47.32	146	156	17	17
Iowa.....	6.50	6.65	6.90	5.88	7.90	6.60	4.00	4.20	6.50	5.60	62.40	52.02	146	158	18	18
Missouri.....	6.50	6.50	6.60	5.58	7.50	6.38	4.70	3.75	6.30	5.18	55.00	47.30	109	122	19	19
North Dakota..	6.00	6.40	5.50	4.42	7.30	5.95	4.70	4.15	5.90	5.32	62.60	49.20	129	139	17	15
South Dakota..	6.30	6.48	6.20	4.92	7.50	5.92	5.00	4.02	6.50	5.15	62.90	48.58	120	131	17	16
Nebraska.....	6.40	6.48	6.70	5.50	7.80	6.60	5.30	4.40	7.20	5.75	67.90	50.82	125	123	-----	16
Kansas.....	6.60	6.62	6.90	5.62	7.80	6.55	5.20	4.38	7.00	5.68	65.20	50.52	114	122	14	17
Kentucky.....	6.50	6.65	5.60	4.75	6.80	6.35	3.80	3.40	5.30	5.05	47.10	38.90	110	124	20	20
Tennessee.....	6.60	6.55	5.30	4.10	6.50	5.12	3.80	3.40	5.00	4.65	44.50	36.55	128	142	18	18
Alabama.....	6.50	6.60	4.00	3.25	4.50	4.05	4.70	3.70	5.50	4.50	37.90	31.45	121	134	17	18
Mississippi....	6.20	6.42	4.00	3.30	5.30	4.35	3.70	3.32	4.60	4.12	36.80	30.50	103	116	16	16
Louisiana.....	6.30	6.05	5.10	4.00	5.10	4.75	5.50	4.88	-----	5.83	35.00	34.30	80	90	14	15
Texas.....	6.60	6.68	5.40	4.30	6.40	5.15	5.00	4.38	5.90	5.08	54.00	43.52	89	92	14	15
Oklahoma.....	6.40	6.65	5.80	4.65	6.80	5.78	4.90	4.35	6.10	5.48	58.50	45.50	99	104	18	-----
Arkansas.....	6.00	6.12	4.60	3.72	5.70	5.05	4.00	3.72	7.40	4.58	39.80	32.75	90	106	17	17
Montana.....	6.50	7.15	6.70	5.48	8.30	7.68	5.20	4.52	6.50	5.70	81.00	58.88	137	132	19	18
Wyoming.....	6.50	7.30	6.40	5.68	8.80	7.68	5.90	4.40	6.89	5.98	83.80	63.00	110	97	17	14
Colorado.....	6.80	7.18	6.50	5.38	8.30	7.30	5.20	4.58	7.40	5.65	72.90	53.90	110	115	16	14
New Mexico....	7.00	7.30	6.30	5.08	8.30	7.47	4.70	4.28	5.70	5.25	62.00	53.10	76	81	15	13
Arizona.....	7.70	8.15	6.10	5.23	8.00	6.30	4.20	4.40	5.50	5.80	93.00	63.75	106	118	-----	-----
Utah.....	6.50	6.82	5.60	4.82	8.90	7.72	4.90	4.72	6.20	5.40	63.00	49.08	115	111	16	14
Nevada.....	8.40	7.88	6.20	5.52	8.00	7.33	5.40	4.73	6.00	-----	90.00	62.50	140	123	15	-----
Idaho.....	6.30	6.95	5.80	5.28	7.70	6.85	5.10	4.28	6.00	5.30	75.70	57.55	123	123	21	16
Washington....	6.40	7.60	6.10	5.52	7.50	7.93	5.00	4.58	6.00	5.60	75.00	63.30	115	137	17	16
Oregon.....	6.60	7.35	6.50	5.48	8.20	7.30	6.00	4.50	6.50	5.32	70.00	54.42	95	110	17	16
California.....	7.00	6.98	6.60	6.00	8.10	6.55	5.60	4.62	6.50	5.38	74.20	59.08	120	147	17	13
United States..	6.67	6.73	6.01	5.03	7.61	6.74	4.95	4.23	6.33	5.52	58.23	47.98	129.57	137.14	18.6	17.0

¹ Prices in this table are for marketable grades or classes, and not strictly comparable with prices on pages 14 and 16, which are based upon valuation of all animals, of all ages and grades.

TABLE 16.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	December 15.													
	Turkeys, per pound.		Chickens, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Timothy hay, per ton, 1914.	Clover hay, per ton, 1914.	Alfalfa hay, per ton, 1914.	Prairie hay, per ton, 1914.	Soy beans, per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913					1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>								
Maine.....	19.2	21.0	13.4	13.2	44	42	\$14.00	\$11.90	\$12.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire.....	24.0	21.0	16.5	15.2	45	43	18.00	15.30	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	17.7	19.0	10.8	13.0	42	42	13.50	13.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	26.7	24.0	16.5	17.0	51	51	21.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	20.0	23.0	16.1	16.1	52	49	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	27.0	28.0	17.4	17.0	50	48	20.30	17.00	.....	.....	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	20.7	21.0	13.2	13.6	43	42	16.00	13.20	15.00	.....	\$2.00	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	22.0	22.0	15.4	16.5	46	42	19.40	17.30	21.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19.1	20.2	12.6	13.1	38	39	14.90	12.80	.....	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	19.0	20.5	13.0	14.5	40	36	16.50	14.50	18.00	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	18.2	18.2	13.0	14.3	34	34	16.80	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	15.4	16.5	11.5	13.1	31	32	19.20	16.80	19.50	.....	2.65	2.29	\$27.00	\$29.30
West Virginia.....	15.2	16.3	11.4	12.4	32	34	19.00	17.10	.....	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	14.8	15.1	11.5	11.9	28	30	20.00	18.00	20.50	.....	1.80	1.64	20.10	28.70
South Carolina.....	14.8	15.4	13.4	12.8	29	32	21.00	19.50	27.00	\$15.40	2.10	1.45	19.90	28.00
Georgia.....	15.1	15.8	12.6	13.5	29	34	21.00	20.00	22.00	15.00	2.00	1.75	20.00	27.20
Florida.....	20.0	18.8	17.5	17.0	36	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	16.70	22.30
Ohio.....	15.4	16.7	10.6	11.0	33	34	13.90	12.30	15.40	9.00	2.40	1.75	.....	.....
Indiana.....	14.0	15.5	9.9	10.5	32	32	15.00	12.80	15.10	10.00	2.40	1.88	.....	.....
Illinois.....	15.1	14.5	10.3	10.9	31	32	15.50	13.90	15.60	11.80	2.50	2.33	.....	.....
Michigan.....	15.3	16.4	9.8	10.5	30	32	12.10	10.50	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	14.9	15.9	9.8	10.8	30	31	10.30	8.90	13.30	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	13.4	13.8	8.9	9.6	30	30	8.50	8.20	11.00	6.40	1.55	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	15.2	15.8	9.8	10.7	29	28	11.60	10.70	13.50	8.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	13.8	14.9	9.4	10.2	28	29	14.70	14.00	14.70	10.50	1.50	2.60	25.00	21.00
North Dakota.....	12.9	13.2	9.6	10.5	30	31	8.80	10.00	9.80	6.40	2.62	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	14.0	13.9	9.4	9.3	28	30	8.70	8.70	9.40	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	13.2	13.9	8.5	9.1	27	30	8.50	8.40	8.40	6.80	2.60	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	12.5	13.2	9.3	9.5	27	31	10.90	10.10	9.50	7.70	.....	2.00	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	12.1	14.0	9.6	9.8	28	29	18.60	16.80	19.00	.....	2.10	2.10	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	12.3	13.7	9.7	10.5	28	28	19.30	18.10	19.90	12.60	1.86	2.10	18.30	24.20
Alabama.....	12.1	14.6	11.6	12.4	27	30	20.00	18.00	20.50	14.50	.....	2.15	18.30	26.00
Mississippi.....	12.8	14.0	11.3	12.2	27	29	16.60	14.60	19.40	9.80	.....	.....	19.30	22.50
Louisiana.....	16.7	15.0	13.9	13.7	28	30	.....	12.00	15.00	8.50	.....	.....	17.80	18.50
Texas.....	11.3	11.8	9.9	10.1	29	30	.....	.....	14.00	9.50	.....	.....	15.10	20.00
Oklahoma.....	11.3	12.2	9.3	9.3	25	30	.....	.....	11.80	8.80	.....	.....	14.10	20.00
Arkansas.....	12.4	13.0	9.1	9.8	27	29	18.00	17.10	18.00	10.60	2.80	.....	17.60	19.30
Montana.....	17.4	19.0	12.2	13.4	46	46	11.00	10.00	9.60	8.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	15.1	17.0	8.9	11.1	36	40	9.00	7.70	7.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	14.2	15.0	10.4	12.0	33	37	11.70	.....	7.00	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	13.7	14.5	13.0	12.4	34	38	13.00	.....	10.40	10.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	19.3	20.8	17.9	15.5	49	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Utah.....	16.4	16.3	12.8	11.0	34	38	9.00	7.00	6.80	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	26.0	23.0	24.0	20.0	49	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	15.8	16.5	11.4	11.1	41	39	10.60	8.10	7.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	17.9	20.0	11.3	12.5	42	40	12.70	10.20	10.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	17.3	18.5	12.4	12.4	42	43	10.00	8.50	7.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	20.5	20.5	15.4	15.5	41	46	9.00	.....	8.50	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S.....	14.5	15.5	10.7	11.3	31.9	32.9	13.69	12.76	9.05	7.37	2.24	1.72	17.73	23.48

TABLE 17.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	December 15.																	
	Apples, per bushel.		Pears, per bushel.		Grapes, per pound.		Walnuts, black, per bushel.		Hickory nuts, per bushel.		Pea- nuts, per pound.		Pecans, per bushel, 1914.	Chest- nuts, per bushel, 1914.	Hops, per pound.			
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913			1914	1913		
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>			<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		
Maine.....	55	99																
New Hampshire.....	54	110																
Vermont.....	65	125																
Massachusetts.....	70	143																
Rhode Island.....	70	130								225								
Connecticut.....	60	97					125		225	240								
New York.....	50	97	80	82	4.0		200	90	240	225				\$2.75	20	48		
New Jersey.....	60	100	80	70			97	90	300	200				2.00				
Pennsylvania.....	53	93	70	117			83	80	200	200				3.70				
Delaware.....	65	125	38	40			68	70	55					3.50				
Maryland.....	47	100	75				75		58					4.50				
Virginia.....	50	93	85	126			60	50	125	50	3.3	4.5		2.30				
West Virginia.....	55	135		145			70	60	120	150				2.50				
North Carolina.....	50	100	100	125			75	75	95	80	3.8	4.0		1.80				
South Carolina.....	90	150	100	200			85	95	90	85	4.8	5.0	\$6.20					
Georgia.....	80	105	110	108			71	85	61	85	5.0	5.6	5.10	2.50				
Florida.....				125				120			4.5	5.1	4.10					
Ohio.....	65	115	75	104	3.0		65	70	160	140				2.60				
Indiana.....	75	95	80	80	4.8		62	67	125	130				2.60				
Illinois.....	90	105	92	87	4.1		65	70	115	125			4.00					
Michigan.....	55	85	74	75	3.5	5.0	56	55	130	135								
Wisconsin.....	92	100		125			85	85	150	130								
Minnesota.....	85	120			8.0		100	105	150	175								
Iowa.....	110	120					96	95	150	150								
Missouri.....	78	100	100	125			55	50	95	100		5.5	4.00					
North Dakota.....	100																	
South Dakota.....	125	150		150														
Nebraska.....	100	110		185			100	92										
Kansas.....	100	115	125	185	5.0		82	95	150	140			3.40					
Kentucky.....	87	95	90	100			55	60	105	110			3.55	1.95				
Tennessee.....	80	107	90	140			55	50	94	100	3.9	5.0	3.80	1.50				
Alabama.....	88	115	90	120			73	93	82	130	5.0	4.7	5.00	2.60				
Mississippi.....	100	125	100	140			88	88	86	80	4.0	4.6	4.85					
Louisiana.....								47			4.0	3.9						
Texas.....	115	135	88	110	10.0	8.5	80	95	65	70	4.7	5.6	3.45					
Oklahoma.....	100	130		160			90	95	100	100	4.7	5.3	3.25					
Arkansas.....	90	110	140	110			65	75	75	75	4.8	5.5	3.10					
Montana.....	80	160																
Wyoming.....	140																	
Colorado.....	65	110	88	150														
New Mexico.....	95	125	150								7.0	7.0						
Arizona.....	180	210									10.0							
Utah.....	65	95	85	115														
Nevada.....	130	125																
Idaho.....	80	100	88	150														
Washington.....	65	90	80	95	2.2										10			
Oregon.....	85	90	85	125											11	21		
California.....	80	130	85		2.0	2.8									10			
United States.....	66.6	103.6	82.5	97.9	2.3	2.9	82.4	71.8	117.8	130.2	4.3	4.8	3.72	2.28	13.2	29.4		

TABLE 18.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

December 15.																		
State.	Beans, per bushel.		Cabbages, per 100 pounds.		Onions, per bushel.		Sweet po- tatoes, per bushel.		Turnips, per bushel.		Broom corn, per ton.		Pop corn, per bushel.		Honey (comb) per pound.		Honey (extract), per pound.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Me....	\$3.10	\$2.74	Cts. 95	Cts. 130	Cts. 85	Cts. 105	Cts.	Cts.	Cts. 50	Cts. 45	.....	.....	Cts. 271	Cts. 20	Cts. 20	Cts. 20	Cts. 21	Cts. 21
N. H....	3.00	2.75	115	165	100	120	.....	.....	51	55	.....	.....	218	233	20	19	22	22
Vt....	2.90	2.60	150	175	78	110	.....	.....	41	54	.....	.....	177	235	19	18	20	20
Mass....	2.71	3.50	105	140	67	120	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	208	350	19	18	15	15
R. I....	.....	2.50	88	130	70	105	.....	.....	48	53	.....	.....	190	205	.....	22	.....	22
Conn....	2.90	2.55	115	160	71	110	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	150	200	19	18	14	14
N. Y....	2.70	2.39	49	115	71	98	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	146	243	15	14	14	11
N. J....	2.85	2.38	74	165	80	97	97	70	50	39	.....	.....	.....	200	16	18	16	19
Pa....	2.60	2.40	150	165	85	100	110	115	47	48	.....	.....	99	120	15	16	11	9
Del....	2.60	2.80	168	195	100	120	92	58	35	30	.....	.....	92	100	13	15	17	.....
Md....	2.90	2.10	125	250	92	80	100	50	42	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	19	.....
Va....	2.75	2.59	190	198	95	98	84	75	41	41	.....	.....	104	135	13	14	15	14
W. Va....	2.80	2.75	190	185	120	110	100	120	50	55	.....	.....	114	165	18	19	14	18
N. C....	2.47	2.35	150	205	93	91	70	67	40	46	.....	.....	133	100	14	14	13	14
S. C....	2.50	3.43	200	260	120	135	76	74	62	64	.....	.....	150	160	12	13	15	15
Ga....	2.25	2.26	170	230	105	120	67	74	60	80	.....	.....	132	152	12	12	12	12
Fla....	3.50	2.70	260	270	150	169	83	77	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	11	.....
Ohio....	2.75	2.33	140	200	80	111	110	110	45	53	.....	.....	149	160	16	17	13	13
Ind....	2.62	2.47	150	210	80	103	95	105	39	52	.....	.....	154	165	17	17	15	15
Ill....	2.70	2.43	150	210	105	126	100	110	39	55	\$85	\$113	180	150	16	16	14	12
Mich....	2.18	1.75	90	130	55	96	.....	.....	33	32	.....	.....	89	105	14	15	10	10
Wis....	2.45	2.04	115	125	80	108	.....	.....	35	40	.....	.....	155	210	14	15	11	10
Minn....	2.30	2.11	200	220	98	95	.....	.....	47	45	.....	.....	140	140	15	14	13	13
Iowa....	2.83	2.55	200	260	110	110	160	160	52	60	.....	.....	162	140	16	15	13	12
Mo....	2.80	2.75	200	255	125	130	110	120	40	51	.....	95	162	160	15	16	13	12
N. Dak...	2.80	2.79	295	350	150	170	.....	.....	55	51	.....	.....	232	205	16	.....	10	.....
S. Dak...	2.85	2.85	240	315	130	155	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	156	215	15	15	15	16
Nebr....	2.80	2.90	200	250	105	144	125	200	48	56	.....	.....	159	190	16	16	12	12
Kans....	3.00	2.70	180	230	115	150	110	137	56	60	50	82	160	225	15	16	12	12
Ky....	2.50	2.50	170	205	110	100	85	96	35	50	.....	.....	125	100	15	14	13	12
Tenn....	2.40	2.60	200	230	97	100	80	93	39	50	.....	.....	132	150	14	14	15	15
Ala....	2.80	2.10	190	270	120	132	69	70	53	70	.....	.....	150	185	11	11	12	12
Miss....	.....	1.83	215	260	120	138	59	62	75	74	.....	.....	200	200	11	12	13	11
La....	.....	.....	280	.....	120	52	60	70	80	80	.....	.....	125	.....	10	12	10	13
Tex....	2.90	3.36	225	297	140	143	87	98	75	89	68	82	210	215	11	12	10	10
Okla....	2.75	2.70	225	270	150	150	96	105	51	60	55	90	220	210	14	17	12	13
Ark....	3.30	2.75	260	300	115	130	81	85	45	55	.....	.....	150	135	12	12	13	12
Mont...	2.85	3.30	135	185	100	140	.....	.....	60	70	.....	.....	280	.....	13	12	9	11
Wyo....	3.20	3.15	180	235	165	170	.....	.....	85	75	.....	.....	220	.....	13	13	10	11
Colo....	2.00	2.40	85	155	80	130	.....	.....	44	55	.....	.....	263	215	12	11	9	9
N. Mex	2.25	2.40	200	210	150	150	125	125	80	95	40	70	310	.....	11	12	11	10
Ariz....	2.90	2.80	260	285	170	180	150	165	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	10	7
Utah....	2.85	2.75	150	200	80	130	.....	.....	48	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	7	7
Nev....	3.00	3.00	210	200	125	118	165	140	110	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	.....	8
Idaho...	2.65	2.60	175	180	100	130	.....	.....	75	55	.....	.....	240	240	11	12	8	10
Wash...	3.60	3.00	130	150	75	115	.....	.....	49	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	10	9
Oreg....	3.10	3.00	150	100	150	120	.....	.....	60	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	13
Cal....	2.60	2.60	150	175	85	120	100	150	55	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	7	7
U. S.	2.40	2.12	125.9	174.6	92.3	114.9	74.9	75.8	48.4	55.1	58.21	92.32	160.5	165.9	13.6	14.0	11.2	11.6

TABLE 19.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	Prices paid to producers, Dec. 15.						Prices paid by producers, Dec. 15.									
	Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Bran, per ton.		Cotton seed meal, per ton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Me.							\$11.50	\$12.00	\$3.30	\$3.25			\$29.90	\$28.83	\$33.20	\$35.30
N. H.							11.20	12.00	3.30	3.50			30.00	28.30	33.00	35.50
Vt.			\$3.25				11.40	10.50	3.50	3.40			27.80	27.30	31.50	34.70
Mass.							13.40	17.50	3.75	3.25			29.00	28.00	33.00	34.00
R. I.							13.20	14.40	3.20	3.00			28.80	27.60	32.80	35.50
Conn.				3.00			12.00	11.00	3.40	3.15			28.50	27.30	31.40	34.10
N. Y.	\$11.00	\$9.00	\$3.30	2.71			11.20	10.40	3.40	3.22	\$9.50	\$10.25	28.10	26.80	33.00	34.40
N. J.							10.80	10.10	3.25	3.00	10.50	8.75	29.50	28.30	34.20	35.50
Pa.	8.30	8.20	2.50	2.48			10.50	9.80	3.20	2.85	10.20	10.50	28.20	26.80	33.00	34.00
Del.			3.30				9.50		4.00		9.75		31.50	28.20	34.00	33.30
Md.													26.20	26.50	30.50	30.00
Va.	9.70	9.60	3.00	2.80	\$9.17	\$9.00	10.50	9.80	3.25	3.10	9.60	9.00	28.80	28.40	30.00	33.30
W. Va.	10.50	10.00	3.20	2.80			10.80	10.40	3.50	3.00	11.00	9.50	30.80	29.00	33.50	34.00
N. C.				3.00			10.30	10.90	3.00	3.50			8.40	31.30	31.00	26.70
S. C.								8.00				8.80	30.00	33.30	24.20	30.80
Ga.								11.75				10.70	30.70	31.80	25.00	30.40
Fla.													31.00	32.50	28.00	33.50
Ohio.	8.00	7.65	2.50	2.27	8.40	8.90	9.00	8.75	2.95	2.81	9.50	9.60	28.00	27.30	31.50	34.50
Ind.	8.20	7.50	2.60	2.50	8.00	8.10	9.20	8.40	3.15	3.00	9.20	9.00	27.40	25.80	30.80	33.30
Ill.	8.75	7.90	2.70	2.50	9.00	8.90	9.70	8.90	3.20	2.85	10.50	9.75	24.80	25.00	29.70	31.70
Mich.	7.95	7.70	2.40	2.30	8.20	8.20	9.30	9.15	3.15	2.90	9.60	9.50	27.60	26.70	32.70	34.40
Wis.	7.25	7.40	2.25	2.20	8.00	7.30	8.50	8.25	2.75	2.50	9.60	8.90	24.50	25.30	32.80	31.90
Minn.	7.00	7.20	2.10	2.00			8.60	8.50	2.50	2.50	8.75	10.00	24.10	22.60	29.50	32.00
Iowa.	8.10	7.50	2.10	2.00		6.00	10.00	8.20	2.40	2.20	9.20	7.75	25.20	24.20	31.10	32.40
Mo.	9.10	8.00	2.90	2.50	9.00	9.00	10.50	9.70	3.40	3.10	10.40	10.00	24.50	25.60	28.50	31.50
N. Dak.			2.50				12.00		3.50	2.60	14.00	12.60	23.10	22.00	30.00	28.30
S. Dak.	7.00	12.25	1.90		8.50	10.10	10.00		2.50		11.00		24.40	22.20	33.50	32.00
Nebr.		9.30		3.00	7.60	6.45		9.50		3.40	7.80	6.80	23.60	23.15	30.50	33.50
Kans.	8.50	7.65	3.00	2.20	6.90	5.50	10.00	9.00	3.20	2.60	7.50	5.90	22.70	23.30	27.60	32.85
Ky.	9.10	8.60	3.00	2.85		9.15	10.40	9.70	3.10	3.00	9.60	9.55	27.40	28.80	28.90	32.00
Tenn.	10.40	8.25	3.10	2.88			11.50	10.00	3.20	2.90	10.50	10.00	28.40	29.60	28.60	31.80
Ala.								9.50			12.50		30.10	31.20	26.30	31.20
Miss.							11.00				10.00		30.50	30.00	26.60	30.70
La.													28.00	26.00	25.90	29.00
Tex.					7.40	7.35					8.40	11.50	28.10	29.00	26.30	31.70
Okla.					7.60	5.60					8.50		24.60	26.25	25.80	31.50
Ark.						11.40			3.00	3.30	9.80	11.00	27.30	27.50	26.70	30.00
Mont.	7.90		1.90		8.00	7.50	8.70		1.90		10.00	11.00	25.70	23.30	31.00	
Wyo.					6.55	7.70	12.00		2.70		8.00	9.90	25.40	24.75		
Colo.					6.90	6.80						8.90	25.70	26.10	29.90	34.25
N. Mex.					6.90							7.40	31.30	32.00	31.40	37.00
Ariz.					9.00	6.80					15.00		38.30	37.30	40.00	40.00
Utah.			3.00		7.00	6.00	12.40		4.00		7.45	7.50	24.00	20.60		
Nev.					8.40				9.10		9.10		33.80	29.50		
Idaho.	9.00	7.40	1.80	1.90	8.00	7.15	10.00	9.75	2.40	2.50	9.40	8.60	23.70	22.30	46.70	
Wash.							12.30	11.00	3.60	3.20	11.60	10.80	25.90	24.00	37.20	42.30
Oreg.					8.10	6.25					8.10		25.60	23.75	36.00	38.50
Cal.					9.00	8.80					11.00		30.20	29.80		
U. S.	8.12	7.70	2.18	2.10	7.57	6.60	10.04	9.43	3.05	2.84	8.81	7.25	26.72	26.43	29.04	32.36

TABLE 20.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	Dec. 15—					Jan. 15—		Nov. 15—		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1914	1913	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 lbs..	\$6.67	\$7.16	\$6.89	\$5.72	\$7.16	\$7.45	\$6.77	\$7.00	\$7.33	\$7.05
Beef cattle.....do..	6.01	5.96	5.33	4.37	4.45	6.04	5.40	6.02	5.99	5.22
Veal calves.....do..	7.61	7.74	6.88	5.98	6.38	7.89	7.06	7.74	7.70	6.77
Sheep.....do..	4.95	4.46	4.21	3.71	4.54	4.67	4.35	4.68	4.27	4.05
Lambs.....do..	6.33	5.85	5.70	4.93	5.60	6.16	6.03	6.14	5.64	5.37
Milch cows.....per head..	58.23	57.19	48.62	42.72	43.41	57.99	49.51	58.77	57.71	47.38
Horses.....do..	130.00	135.00	139.00	134.00	141.00	137.00	140.00	130.00	136.00	139.00
Turkeys.....per lb..	.145	.155	.148	.....	.....	.155	.149	.141	.152	.144
Chickens.....do..	.107	.113	.106	.....	.....	.115	.107	.111	.114	.108
Eggs.....per doz..	.319	.329	.298	.....	.....	.298	.241	.282	.313	.286
Honey, comb.....per lb..	.136	.140	.142	.138	.137	.136	.139	.137	.141	.138
Honey, extract.....do..	.112	.116	.120	.118	.124	.113	.122	.111	.118	.120
Wool, unwashed.....do..	.186	.161	.186	.155	.178	.157	.186	.181	.156	.186
Walnuts, black.....per bu..	.82	.72	.70	.....	.....	.77	.68	.75	.70	.65
Hickory nuts.....do..	1.13	1.30	1.12	.....	.....	1.30	1.13	1.19	1.27	1.12
Chestnuts.....do..	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.....	.....
Pecans.....do..	3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.01	.....	.....
Peanuts.....per lb..	.043	.048	.046	.044	.045	.047	.046	.044	.044	.047
Apples.....per bu..	.67	1.04	.73	.86	1.00	1.11	.74	.57	.94	.64
Pears.....do..	.82	.98	.93	1.11	1.22	1.13	1.08	.78	.93	.79
Beans.....do..	2.40	2.12	2.31	2.42	2.20	2.17	2.26	2.28	2.20	2.25
Beans, soy.....do..	2.24	1.72	.....	.....	.....	1.96	.....	2.15	1.57	.....
Sweet potatoes.....do..	.75	.76	.77	.79	.71	.82	.84	.72	.73	.74
Turnips.....do..	.48	.55	.49	.....	.....	.57	.50	.47	.56	.45
Onions.....do..	.92	1.15	.84	1.13	.99	1.21	.82	.84	1.15	.84
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs..	1.26	1.75	1.15	1.83	1.49	1.87	1.26	1.14	1.58	1.04
Timothy hay.....per ton..	13.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.69	.....	.....
Clover hay.....do..	12.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.70	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay.....do..	9.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20	.....	.....
Prairie hay.....do..	7.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.49	.....	.....
Clover seed.....per bu..	8.12	7.70	9.00	10.62	7.94	7.99	9.41	8.02	7.33	9.06
Timothy seed.....do..	2.18	2.10	1.79	6.72	4.11	2.07	1.79	2.34	2.08	1.82
Alfalfa seed.....do..	7.57	6.60	7.86	.....	.....	6.55	7.66	7.29	6.36	8.23
Broom corn.....per ton..	58.00	92.00	57.00	108.00	93.00	94.00	49.00	66.00	100.00	69.00
Pop corn.....per bu..	1.60	1.66	1.57	.....	.....	1.72	1.47	1.59	1.69	1.41
Cottonseed.....per ton..	17.73	23.48	21.42	16.70	25.65	22.70	21.98	14.01	22.46	18.57
Hops.....per lb..	.132	.294	.178	.425	.146	.260	.197	.156	.260	.197
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bu..	10.04	9.43	11.10	.....	.....	9.82	11.39	10.06	9.13	11.23
Timothy seed.....do..	3.05	2.84	2.47	.....	.....	2.90	2.51	3.11	2.87	2.67
Alfalfa seed.....do..	8.81	7.25	9.49	.....	.....	8.30	8.25	8.45	7.65	9.73
Bran.....per ton..	26.72	26.43	25.16	26.99	24.68	26.53	25.24	26.40	26.47	25.66
Cottonseed meal.....do..	29.04	32.36	30.16	30.50	31.58	32.49	30.97	28.36	31.97	29.37

	Jan. 1.					Feb. 1.		Dec. 1.		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1914	1913	1912
Wheat.....cts. per bu..	107.8	81.0	76.2	88.0	88.6	81.6	79.9	98.6	79.9	76.0
Corn.....do..	65.8	69.6	48.9	62.2	48.2	68.3	50.6	64.4	69.1	48.7
Oats.....do..	45.0	39.1	32.2	45.1	33.2	39.3	32.4	43.8	39.2	31.9
Barley.....do..	54.3	52.2	49.9	86.4	59.8	52.4	51.4	54.3	53.7	50.5
Rye.....do..	90.2	62.5	63.8	82.7	73.3	61.7	68.9	86.5	63.4	66.3
Buckwheat.....do..	77.9	76.6	66.8	73.7	65.8	75.6	69.4	76.4	75.5	66.1
Potatoes.....do..	49.7	68.4	50.6	84.5	54.1	69.7	53.1	48.9	68.7	50.5
Flaxseed.....do..	134.8	124.2	106.2	187.1	221.1	127.8	109.3	125.6	119.9	114.7
Hay.....dols. per ton..	11.29	12.42	11.86	14.85	12.24	12.41	11.64	11.12	12.43	11.79
Butter.....cts. per lb..	28.7	29.2	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.4	27.6	28.4	29.2	28.8
Eggs.....cts. per doz..	31.6	30.7	26.8	29.5	30.4	28.4	22.8	29.7	33.0	29.7
Chickens.....cts. per lb..	11.2	11.5	10.7	9.8	10.5	11.6	10.9	11.3	11.5	10.8
Cotton.....do..	6.6	11.7	12.2	8.4	14.4	11.9	11.9	6.8	12.2	11.9

TABLE 21.—*Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.*

Product and market.	Jan. 2, 1915.	Dec., 1914.	Nov., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis...	\$1.27½-\$1.28½	\$1.12½-\$1.27½	\$1.08-\$1.15	\$0.90-\$0.97½	\$1.00-\$1.10½
No. 2 red winter, Chicago....	1.28-1.28½	1.13½-1.28½	1.11½-1.16½	.93½-.97½	.99½-1.11½
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹ ..	1.36½-1.36½	1.24½-1.35½	1.22-1.25½	1.00-1.01½	1.05½-1.09
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.69-.69	.62-.68½	.63-.80	.65-.82	.45-.48½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.68½-.68½	.62½-.68½	.62½-.78½	.64-.73½	.47-.54
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....				.78-.85	.54½-.55
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.49-.50½	.46½-.50	.44½-.48½	.39½-.41½	.33-.34½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.50½-.50½	.46½-.49½	.47½-.50	.37½-.40½	.31½-.33½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago...	1.11½-1.13	1.07½-1.12½	.96-1.08	.61-.65	.58-.64
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-18.00	13.00-18.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.23-.27	.23-.28	.26-.36	.45-.48	.30-.42
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.23-.24	.23-.24	.23-.24	.20-.21	.24-.24
Best tub washed, St. Louis...	.31-.32	.31-.32	.31-.32	.28-.28	.37-.38
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	7.20-7.30	6.90-7.50	7.25-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.70
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York...	.36-.36	.33-.36½	.33½-.36	.34-.37½	.37-.38
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.34-.34	.32-.34	.32-.33	.32-.35½	.34-.35½
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.42-.49	.41-.62	.36-.62	.35-.63	.30-.55
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.35-.35	.27-.35	.24½-.29	.27½-.32	.22-.27
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.14½-.14½	14½-.15	.14½-.15	.15½-.16½	.17½-.17½

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored, May to July, inclusive; colored August.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE CROP REPORT.

Crops in the Northern Hemisphere in 1914, compared with 1913, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, were as follows: Wheat, in 20 countries, 2,741,000,000 bushels in 1914 and 3,007,000,000 in 1913; rye, in 16 countries, 1,485,000,000 and 1,545,000,000 bushels in the respective years; barley, in 19 countries, 1,188,000,000 and 1,327,000,000; oats, in 19 countries, 3,304,000,000 and 3,778,000,000; and corn (maize), in 9 countries, 3,125,000,000 bushels in 1914 and 2,882,000,000 in 1913.

The crops covered by these reports amounted altogether to 11,843,000,000 bushels in 1914 and 12,539,000,000 in 1913, showing a decrease of 696,000,000 bushels, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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FARMERS' BULLETIN



WASHINGTON, D. C.

665

MARCH 20, 1915.

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF APRIL CROP REPORT.

On Wednesday, April 7, at 12 noon (Washington time), the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture will issue a report upon the condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye. Details by States, with comparisons, will appear in the April issue of the Agricultural Outlook. This number (April) of the Agricultural Outlook will also give estimates of the condition on April 1 and losses during the year from diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; losses from exposure of cattle and sheep; and the number of breeding sows on April 1, 1915, as compared with April 1, 1914, in percentages.

STOCKS OF GRAIN ON FARMS MARCH 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, estimates that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1915, was about 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 60.7 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop and 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1915, was about 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 866,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 18.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.2 per cent of the 1913 crop and 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1914 crop which is merchantable is about 84.5 per cent, against 80.1 per cent of the 1913 crop and 85 per cent of the 1912 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1915, was about 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 419,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 29.4 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 26.5 per cent of the 1913 crop and 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1915, was about 42,889,000 bushels, or 22 per cent, of the 1914 crop, against 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent, of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914, and 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent, of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913. About 45.1 per cent will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 48.4 per cent of the 1913 crop and 53.7 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped.

WHEAT SUPPLIES.

Long-established custom has fixed upon March 1 as the date for taking stock of supplies of grain in the country. The information is presumed to be a guide to farmers in deciding what and how much to plant in the spring, and to dealers is indicative of the amount that can safely be exported without encroaching too closely upon home needs before the next crop becomes available. The beginning of the crop season, for statistical calculations, is July 1.

The results of the inquiry into stocks of wheat in the United States on March 1 this year indicate that as compared with a year ago there are 1,000,000 bushels more on farms and about 8,000,000 bushels less in country mills and elevators; "visible stocks," that is stocks at points of accumulation, are about 7,000,000 bushels less; thus making a total reduction in apparent supplies of 14,000,000 bushels.

A year ago March 1, there was sufficient wheat to supply domestic needs for food and seed between March 1 and July 1, and, in addition, to have 36,000,000 bushels for export during the four months and about 76,000,000 bushels surplus to carry into the new year. In other words, March 1 a year ago there were apparently 112,000,000 bushels in excess of home requirements.

This year March 1, there is apparently 14,000,000 bushels less supplies than a year ago. Between March 1 and July 1 this year there is likely to be about 5,000,000 bushels more seed wheat needed than last year, and nearly 2,000,000 bushels would normally be allowed for the increased needs for food requirements resulting from the year's increase in population. On this basis of calculation there would appear to be on March 1 about 21,000,000 bushels less surplus than a year ago, when there was an apparent surplus of 112,000,000 bushels; that is, a present surplus of about 91,000,000 bushels for export in the four months March 1 to July 1 and carry-over. Several additional facts should be taken into consideration in connection with this subject of wheat supplies. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has not inquired into the stocks of flour; but it is believed that they do not show as much reduction as do wheat stocks. Also, the Southern States have greatly increased their wheat acreage, the crop of which will be marketable before July 1, and have the effect of increasing the available supplies between now and July 1.

The exports of wheat (including flour) during the four months March 1 to July 1 last year were 36,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent of the year's exports; in the past five years the exports between March 1 and July 1 have averaged 26,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent of the average yearly exports. It would appear, therefore, that the United States is able, by reducing its carry-over to a small amount, to export during the four months March 1 to July 1 this year twice the amount exported in the same period last year and treble the average of the past five years in the like period. It does not appear, however, that exportations at the same rate as during January and February can continue during the entire period without encroaching upon normal domestic requirements. In Table 1 are shown the exports monthly of wheat (including flour) during the past five years:

TABLE 1.—*Exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States.*
[Compiled from the Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.]

Month.	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
July.....	30,173,618	12,966,596	3,008,397	6,275,872	3,132,366	4,628,890
August.....	27,617,655	28,348,281	8,910,696	10,175,683	4,948,473	8,835,360
September.....	31,435,600	17,512,665	16,987,254	10,700,095	6,184,791	12,471,736
October.....	25,664,458	13,110,946	20,746,157	8,823,222	7,450,882	13,897,595
November.....	25,896,525	9,616,645	16,153,840	6,576,086	6,755,019	12,995,776
December.....	37,117,984	10,620,644	14,488,134	7,981,467	8,042,903	9,126,097
January.....	32,027,259	9,704,617	13,445,373	5,815,887	7,000,665	4,973,345
February.....	135,500,000	7,554,992	9,193,876	5,030,888	5,128,078	3,527,335
Total, 8 months.....	1,245,433,099	109,435,386	102,933,727	61,379,200	48,643,177	70,456,134
March.....		6,954,128	8,799,485	5,853,254	5,616,730	3,737,356
April.....		7,039,778	10,819,336	4,922,964	5,241,573	5,330,616
May.....		10,915,044	11,177,828	4,385,436	5,851,934	4,975,991
June.....		11,247,296	9,149,222	3,148,550	3,958,345	2,864,218
Total, 4 months.....		36,156,246	39,945,871	18,310,204	20,668,582	16,908,181
Total, 12 months.....		145,591,632	142,879,598	79,689,404	69,311,759	87,364,315
Per cent in first 8 months.....		75.2	72.0	77.0	70.0	80.6
Per cent in last 4 months.....		24.8	28.0	23.0	30.0	19.4

¹ Preliminary estimate.

SPRING WHEAT PRODUCTION, BY VARIETIES.

The most profitable variety of spring wheat grown last year was durum wheat, according to an investigation made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. In yield per acre the Marquis led, but the higher prices paid for durum made its value per acre slightly higher than that of Marquis wheat.

The total production of durum wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota (which produced 95 per cent of all durum wheat in the census year of 1909) was about 18,103,000 bushels in 1914, as compared with 21,529,000 in 1913. Durum wheat represented 11.6 per cent of all spring wheat raised in these States in 1914 compared with 13.5 per cent in 1913.

In former years an obstacle to the growing of durum wheat was the low price offered for it. For instance, in the census production year 1909 durum yielded two bushels per acre more than common varieties of spring wheat, but it sold for 17 cents per bushel less, consequently it was less profitable.

This year, however, the price of durum has been higher than that of all other varieties, being about \$1.27 per bushel in the middle of January, as compared with about \$1.15 for common varieties; hence, on this basis, the value per acre was \$16.09, as compared with \$11.79 for common varieties.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated production in 1914 of the different varieties of wheat in the three spring wheat States.*

Variety.	Total.		Minnesota.		North Dakota.		South Dakota.	
	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Per cent.
Blue Stem.....	68,023,000	43	22,240,000	52	36,395,000	45	9,388,000	30
Velvet Chaff.....	32,297,000	21	12,984,000	30	9,425,000	11	9,888,000	31
Fife.....	23,765,000	15	2,715,000	7	17,549,000	21	3,501,000	11
Durum.....	18,103,000	12	990,000	2	10,389,000	13	6,724,000	21
Marquis.....	6,360,000	4	1,349,000	3	4,111,000	5	900,000	3
Winter.....	2,011,000	1	975,000	2	70,000	.....	966,000	3
Other or uncertain.....	5,584,000	4	1,722,000	4	3,653,000	4	199,000	1
Total.....	156,143,000	100	42,975,000	100	81,592,000	100	31,566,000	100

TABLE 3.—*Estimated yield per acre in 1914, average price per bushel in the middle of January, 1915, and value per acre of the several varieties of wheat in the three spring wheat States.*

Variety.	Minnesota.			North Dakota.			South Dakota.		
	Yield per acre.	Price per bu.	Value per acre.	Yield per acre.	Price per bu.	Value per acre.	Yield per acre.	Price per bu.	Value per acre.
	<i>Bu.</i>			<i>Bu.</i>			<i>Bu.</i>		
Blue Stem.....	9.8	\$1.15	\$11.27	10.3	\$1.16	\$11.95	7.5	\$1.10	\$8.25
Velvet Chaff.....	11.6	1.15	13.34	12.1	1.16	14.01	9.3	1.10	10.23
Fife.....	10.3	1.18	12.15	10.9	1.17	12.75	9.3	1.12	10.42
Durum.....	12.3	1.24	15.25	13.9	1.29	17.93	11.2	1.24	13.89
Marquis.....	12.8	1.17	14.98	14.9	1.18	17.58	11.2	1.17	13.10
Winter.....	19.5	1.15	22.42	13.7	1.16	15.89	14.0	1.09	15.26
Other or uncertain.....	11.0	1.15	12.65	10.8	1.11	11.99	8.7	1.13	9.83
Average.....	10.6	1.155	12.25	11.2	1.177	13.19	9.1	1.134	10.32

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 4.—*Crop situation in Florida and California, Mar. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

Item.	Florida.			California.		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Orange trees (condition).....	92	94	93	98	90	68
Lemon trees (condition).....				97	85	56
Lime trees (condition).....	90	97	96			
Grapefruit trees (condition).....	93	96	92			
Pineapple plants (condition).....	86	90	92			
Tomatoes (condition).....	65	85	84			
Cabbages (condition).....	85	88	91			
Celery (condition).....				91	94	82
Cauliflower (condition).....				94	94	85
White potatoes ¹ (condition).....	89	88	93			
Spring pasture (condition).....	82	87	86			
Spring plowing (per cent done).....	75	68	75			
Spring planting (per cent done).....	45	52	56			
Meadows (condition).....	85	90	93			

¹ The acreage planted to white potatoes is about 10 per cent lower than last year's acreage.

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP, 1913-14.

The sugar produced in Hawaii during the year ending June 30, 1914, equaled 612,000 short tons, and was the largest ever recorded for that Territory. While the acreage was less than in the three previous years, the average yield of cane per acre was the highest and so was the sugar yield per acre of cane. An average of 45 tons of cane per acre was harvested, and 240 pounds of sugar were made on an average, from each ton of cane. Details are shown in Table 5.

Since 18 months are required for a crop to mature, only a part, possibly one-half, of the total cane acreage is actually harvested during one season. Ten plantations reported in 1913-14 a total cane area of 39,580 acres, of which 20,755 acres, or 52 per cent, were harvested during the year.

TABLE 5.—*The Hawaiian sugar campaigns ending Sept. 30, 1912-1914.*

[Figures for 1914 are subject to revision.]

Island and year ending Sept. 30—	Facto- ries in opera- tion.	Aver- age length of cam- paign.	Sugar made.	Cane used for sugar.			Average extraction of sugar.		
				Area har- vested.	Aver- age yield per acre.	Produc- tion (cane crushed).	Per cent of cane.	Per short ton of cane.	Per acre of har- vested cane.
	<i>Num- ber.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Hawaii:									
1914.....	23	174	213,000	51,000	36	1,854,000	11.49	230	8,353
1913.....	24	170	197,212	53,600	32	1,703,000	11.58	232	7,364
1912.....	24	204	209,914	52,900	34	1,799,000	11.67	233	7,936
Kauai:									
1914.....	9	214	121,000	21,600	50	1,089,000	11.11	222	11,204
1913.....	9	198	100,340	20,800	42	841,000	11.93	239	9,665
1912.....	9	206	96,845	18,900	43	807,000	12.00	240	10,248
Mau:									
1914.....	7	167	145,000	19,400	54	1,054,000	13.76	275	14,948
1913.....	7	152	124,820	19,700	47	929,000	13.44	269	12,684
1912.....	7	192	148,740	19,400	55	1,074,000	13.85	277	15,334
Oahu:									
1914.....	7	188	133,000	20,700	53	1,097,000	12.12	242	12,850
1913.....	10	157	124,152	20,500	49	1,003,000	12.38	248	12,153
1912.....	10	200	139,539	21,800	50	1,094,000	12.75	255	12,802
Territory of Hawaii:									
1914.....	46	183	612,000	112,700	45	5,094,000	12.01	240	10,861
1913.....	50	169	546,524	114,600	39	4,476,000	12.21	244	9,544
1912.....	50	200	595,038	113,000	42	4,774,000	12.46	249	10,532

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE CROP REPORT.

Reports to the International Institute of Agriculture from seven countries show a total area sown to winter wheat, in the autumn of 1914, of 85,600,000 acres, or 14 per cent more than was sown in 1913. The countries included in this report are British India, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and the United States.

The production of wheat in 1914-15 in Argentina, Chile, and Australia is reported by the International Institute as 246,000,000 bushels; in 1913-14 these crops equaled 230,000,000 bushels. An abnormally small crop in Australia in 1914-15 (only 28.5 per cent of the 1913-14 crop) was more than compensated by good crops in Argentina and Chile, leaving a net increase in the three countries in 1914-15 of 7 per cent over 1913-14.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.5 per cent during February; in the past seven years the price level has increased during February 1.6 per cent.

On March 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 7.6 per cent higher than a year ago, 27.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and

12.0 per cent higher than the average of the past seven years on March 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals decreased 1.7 per cent during the month from January 15 to February 15. This compares with an average increase from January 15 to February 15 in the past five years of 1.4 per cent.

On February 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.46 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.27 a year ago, \$6.70 two years ago, \$5.54 three years ago, \$6.19 four years ago, and \$6.71 five years ago on February 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 12 to 15.

STOCKS OF WOOL IN MANUFACTURERS' HANDS.

The first inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture as to stocks of wool held by manufacturers on January 1 resulted in replies from manufacturers whose total purchases in 1914 amounted to 158,169,000 pounds of wool (raw equivalent). Their stocks on January 1, 1915, amounted to 39,995,000 pounds, which equals 25.3 per cent of their purchases last year. Their stocks on January 1, 1914, were 22,933,000 pounds. The manufacturers reporting had, therefore, in the aggregate, nearly 75 per cent more wool on January 1, 1915, than on January 1, 1914.

TIME OF TRANSIT TO ENGLAND THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.

The average time of transit for steamships from United States Pacific coast ports to England is about one-half what it was before the opening of the Panama Canal. Grain ships arriving at British ports from August, 1914, to February 13, 1915, from San Francisco, Portland, Oreg., and Puget Sound averaged 48 days for a voyage. Of 27 voyages, the shortest was 34 days and the longest 88. Only 3, however, exceeded 54 days.

Most of the grain exported from the Pacific coast is carried in steamships this season (1914-15). Last season (1913-14) most of the export grain from the Pacific coast was carried in sail vessels, whose voyages to British ports averaged 136 days. Of 22 cargoes, the shortest time of transit was 102 days and the longest 171 days. In 1913-14 the average time of transit for steamships carrying grain over these routes was 94 days, or nearly double the average for the first part of 1914-15.

COUNTRIES PROHIBITING CEREAL EXPORTS.

Exports of various articles of food have been prohibited by many countries since the outbreak of the present European war. The International Institute of Agriculture gives the following list of countries from which it is forbidden to export certain articles:

Cereals generally are forbidden to be shipped out of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis, Union of South Africa, Australia (except to Great Britain and Ireland), New Zealand, and, to some extent, out of Canada and Russia. The regulations of some of the countries differ as to what cereals are prohibited, what countries of destination are affected, and as to other details.

Great Britain and Ireland, also Switzerland, prohibit the export of all foodstuffs.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

The money wages of farm labor averaged during the past year about 1.7 per cent lower than during the preceding year, but about 9 per cent higher than five years ago.

The wages per month without board averaged, for the United States, \$29.88 during the past year, which compares with \$30.31 in the preceding year, \$27.43 five years ago, and \$19.97 fifteen years ago. State averages last year ranged from \$16.50 in South Carolina to \$56 in Nevada.

Wages per month, including board, averaged \$21.05, compared with \$21.38 in the preceding year, \$20.01 five years ago, and \$13.90 fifteen years ago. State averages last year ranged from \$12 in South Carolina to \$39 in Nevada.

Day labor other than harvest, without board, averaged \$1.45 a day, compared with \$1.50 the preceding year and \$1.29 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$0.82 in South Carolina to \$2.54 in Montana.

Day labor other than harvest, with board, averaged \$1.13, compared with \$1.16 a year ago and \$1.03 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$0.64 in South Carolina to \$1.80 in Montana.

Day labor at harvest time, without board, averaged \$1.91, compared with \$1.94 a year ago and \$1.71 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$1.06 in Mississippi to \$3.25 in North Dakota.

Day labor at harvest time, with board, averaged \$1.55, compared with \$1.57 a year ago and \$1.43 five years ago. State averages ranged from \$0.82 in Mississippi to \$2.68 in North Dakota.

The reductions in wages as compared with the preceding year were greatest in the Southern States, due largely to the depression in the cotton market; but all sections showed some reduction, although a few States showed slight advances in some kinds of employment.

FARM LABOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

A system of distribution of wage earners, established by the Department of Labor of the United States, is now in operation and prepared to receive applications for help, skilled and unskilled. On January 22 the Department of Labor published the following notice:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has recently established distribution branches throughout the country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said distribution branches. No fee is charged employer or employee for this service.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in this work. The plan provides for placing in every post office in the United States the blanks of the Division of Information, so that persons seeking employment and employers in need of help may apply at their local post offices for the appropriate blanks on which to make application.

Realizing that the distribution of these blanks in this way will in all probability result in the filing of many applications for employment, it has been deemed advisable to communicate directly with industrial establishments, farmers, and other employers of labor, for the purpose of securing profitable employment for applicants.

There is accordingly sent you herewith a form of application which, in the event of your needing help, may be filled out and returned in the accompanying envelope without postage. Careful attention will be given to the selection of applicants with a view to directing to employers only such help as is specified in the applications received.

If you are not in need of help—skilled or unskilled—at the present time the inclosed blank may be retained for future use.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The cooperation by the Department of Agriculture, referred to above, does not involve more than giving wide publicity among farmers to the service undertaken by the Department of Labor.

FOR USE IN MAKING APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DIVISION OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON.

(FARM LABORERS.)

Date.....

1. Employer:..... Post office.....
(Name.).....
County of..... State of.....
Telegraph office..... Railroad station.....
2. References:.....
3. Number of men you wish to hire:.....
4. (a) Nature of duties:.....
(State whether truck farm, stock farm, or dairy.)
(b) State number of cows each man must milk:.....
5. (a) Nationalities acceptable:.....
(State whether or not knowledge of English is necessary.)
(b) Will English-speaking men of any other nationality be acceptable?.....
(c) Do you desire experienced help or "green hands"?.....
6. (a) Married or single men preferred:.....
(b) Do you require that married men be accompanied by wives?.....
(c) Will children be objectionable?.....
7. (a) Will you advance transportation from points within the United States?.....
(b) If so, will amount be deducted later from employee's wages?.....
(c) Will you refund the money so deducted after a period of service, and, if so, under what conditions?.....
8. (a) What money wage will { green hand? \$..... \$..... per month;
you pay married man. { (Winter.) (Summer.)
experienced hand? \$..... \$..... per month;
(Winter.) (Summer.)
and will house (furnished or unfurnished), garden patch, fuel, milk, etc., be provided free in addition to wages?.....
(b) Would services of wife be required, and, if so, her duties and compensation therefor?.....
(c) What wages will you pay { green hand? \$..... \$..... per month;
single man. { (Winter.) (Summer.)
experienced hand? \$..... \$..... per month;
(Winter.) (Summer.)
and will board, lodging, washing, etc., be furnished free in addition to wages?
(Yes or no.)
(d) Winter pay to Summer pay to
(Date.) (Date.) (Date.) (Date.)
9. When will services of this help be required?.....
(State day and month when you desire help to arrive.)
10. Hours of labor:.....
11. Will employment be permanent?.....
12. Size of farm or place, Under cultivation, Number of men
(Acres.) (Acres.)
on place,

13. Do you employ extra hands for any part of the year; if so, how many; for what kind of work; at what pay; when, and for how long a period of time?

14. Remarks:

It is agreed that the undersigned will keep the division informed as to need of men applied for above, and advise by telegraph (at employer's expense) in case said help is secured through other sources; this in order that men may not be directed and find position filled upon arrival.

(Sign here).

(NOTE.—Additional sheets may be used if necessary.)

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING OUT BLANK.

N. B.—The party filling out this blank may return same to the postmaster or transmit same through the rural mail carrier or through the officer in charge of any branch post office, whereupon it will be forwarded to destination free of charge for postage. If transmitted otherwise the usual postage will be required.

In addition to answering carefully all the questions on this blank, your especial attention is called to the following:

QUESTION 4. Nature of duties.—Define whether a "farmer" or a "farm laborer" is wanted. A "farmer" will be understood to mean one who is competent to take charge of and operate a farm without supervision. A "farm laborer" will be understood to mean one who has had some experience, but is to work under the immediate direction and supervision of the employer. If a "green hand" (one who has had no experience at farm work, but willing to learn) will be accepted as a farm laborer, it should be so stated. Also make it clear whether you operate a "dairy farm," "stock farm," "truck farm," etc. If immigrant help is acceptable, so state. "Experienced" are those with experience in native land, or in the United States; "green," those with no farming experience.

QUESTION 5. Nationalities preferred.—As much scope as possible should be allowed in the matter of nationalities which would be acceptable to you. Always state whether or not a knowledge of English is necessary.

QUESTION 6. Married or single men preferred.—If your preference be for a man and wife, state whether or not a single man will answer, provided we are unable to supply the married couples. This is asked because at times there is a scarcity of the latter.

QUESTION 7. Will you advance transportation from points within United States?—*The necessity for this question is due to the fact that many good men apply at our branch offices who would willingly go to distant points, but are unable to do so without aid from the prospective employer. Such advance would, of course, be made through a representative of this division, who would see that the employee was properly ticketed and then mail his baggage check direct to the employer interested, which would serve somewhat as a precaution against an employee going astray.*

It must be distinctly understood, however, that the responsibility of the division and its representative ends when the said employee has been placed upon the train or boat. No guaranty is given or implied that he will actually arrive at his destination. (See circular on this subject.)

QUESTION 8. Wages.—This question must not be left unanswered, because of the fact that an employee wants to know as to the wages he is to receive before accepting an offer, and this point should be definitely stated. If wages are stated at so much per day, it should be made clear whether employee is paid for every day in the month or only for such days as work can be performed. Also approximate pay received per week or month in such case.

All communications relative hereto should be addressed:

DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS SERVICE IS FREE TO EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Persons who wish employment on a farm can secure from any post office an application blank, as shown below:

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
WASHINGTON.

When you shall have filled out this blank please return same to the postmaster, or transmit same through the rural mail carrier or through the officer in charge of any branch post office, whereupon it will be forwarded to the proper officer of the Department of Labor for action. No postage necessary when thus returned. If transmitted otherwise the usual postage will be required. You will be notified when work of the kind desired is available. This service is FREE.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

Date.....

Name and address.....

Age.... Height.... feet.... inches. Weight.... pounds. Sex..... Race.....

Where born (name of country).....

If of *foreign birth*, how many years have you been in the United States?.....

Trade or calling..... Experience.....

Wages expected..... Other work will be accepted as.....

Wages expected..... What experience have you had in this other work?
..... Are you a citizen of the United States?.....

If married, names of wife or husband and children.....

Will family accompany you (yes or no)?..... If so, is wife able and willing to
accept employment as domestic?

How much money would you pay for railroad tickets?

What languages do you speak?.....

Name and address of last employer.....

Wages received..... Cause of loss of position.....

Name and address of one other employer.....

Wages received..... Cause of loss of position.....

Are you strong and robust (yes or no)?..... If you have any ailment or physical
disability, state just what it is.....

How long have you been idle?..... In what States will you accept
employment?

If you are a farm hand, state kind of farming you have done, where service was per-
formed, and the number of cows you can milk

(Sign here)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address list of distribution branches, showing territory controlled by each.

[Address all communications as follows: "Distribution Branch, U. S. Immigration Service" (at the address shown below).]

Zone No.	Location of branch.	Local address.	States or territory controlled.
1	Boston, Mass.	Long Wharf.	Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.
2	New York, N. Y.	U. S. Barge Office.	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gloucester City, N. J.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
4	Baltimore, Md.	Stewart Building.	Maryland.
5	Norfolk, Va.	119 West Main Street.	Virginia, North Carolina.
6	Jacksonville, Fla.	Federal Building.	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.
7	New Orleans, La.	Immigration Station.	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.
8	Galveston, Tex.	do.	Texas, New Mexico.
9	Cleveland, Ohio.	Post-Office Building.	Ohio, Kentucky.
10	Chicago, Ill.	845 South Wabash Avenue.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.
11	Minneapolis, Minn.	Federal Building.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
12	St. Louis, Mo.	Chemical Building.	Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.
13	Denver, Colo.	Central Savings Bank Building.	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.
14	Helena, Mont.	Power Building.	Montana, Idaho.
15	Seattle, Wash.	Fifteenth Avenue West and Main Street.	Washington.
16	Portland, Oreg.	Railway Exchange Building.	Oregon.
17	San Francisco, Cal.	Angel Island.	California, north of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Nevada.
18	Los Angeles, Cal.	Post-Office Building.	California, south of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Arizona.

A. CAMINETTI,

Commissioner General of Immigration.

JANUARY 4, 1915.

Reserve this list for reference.

APPLES IN COLD STORAGE MARCH 1, 1915, AND PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT.

Contribution from the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

Reports as of March 1, 1915, have been received from 289 cold storages having an approximate capacity of 7,074,580 barrels, showing the quantity of barreled and boxed apples held by them on that date. The following statement is for these 289 cold storages, March 1, 1915:

289 cold storages.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.	1,378,874	1,730,662	1,955,761

Of the 289 storages reporting on March 1, 216, having an approximate capacity of 5,809,431 barrels, reported their holdings on March 1, 1913. Their holdings were as follows:

216 cold storages.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Mar. 1, 1913.....	1,045,249	1,784,312	1,640,020
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1,026,397	1,561,375	1,546,855

From the above it appears that there were 5.7 per cent less apples in storage in these houses on March 1, 1915, than on March 1, 1913.

Of the 289 storages reporting for March 1, only 221, having an approximate capacity of 5,657,209 barrels, reported on February 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

221 cold storages.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Feb. 1, 1915.....	1,588,425	2,158,759	2,308,011
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1,086,820	1,533,952	1,598,137

The decrease during February, 1915, is 501,605 barrels and 624,807 boxes, which is equivalent to 709,874 barrels.

This is a decrease of 31.6 per cent in barreled apples and 28.9 per cent in boxed apples, or a total of 30.8 per cent of all apples in storage February 1, 1915.

Of the 289 storages reporting for March 1, only 165, having an approximate capacity of 4,000,350 barrels, reported on December 1, January 1, and February 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

165 cold storages.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Dec. 1, 1914.....	1,676,909	2,202,011	2,410,913
In storage Jan. 1, 1915.....	1,539,127	2,055,537	2,224,306
In storage Feb. 1, 1915.....	1,247,783	1,827,922	1,857,090
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	878,059	1,313,611	1,315,929

These 165 firms show a decrease during December, 1914, of 8.2 per cent in barreled apples and 6.7 per cent in boxed apples, or a total decrease of 7.7 per cent.

During January, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 17.4 per cent, of boxed apples 10.3 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 15.2 per cent of the total holdings of December 1.

During February, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 22 per cent, of boxed apples 23.4 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 22.4 per cent of the total holdings of December 1.

During the months of December, 1914, January, 1915, and February, 1915, taken together, the decrease was 47.6 per cent in barreled apples, and 40.3 per cent in boxed apples, or a total decrease of 45.4 per cent since December 1, 1914.

This office will endeavor to issue on the 10th of next month a similar statement for the month of March.

STOCKS OF CEREALS AND AGGREGATE VALUE PER ACRE OF CROP PRODUCTION.

TABLE 6.—Wheat: Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills and elevators, price per bushel Mar. 1, 1915, and percentage of crop which moved out of county where grown, by States, with comparisons.

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Quantity in interior mills and elevators Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1.		
	1915	1914	10-year av- erage.	1915	1914	5-year av- erage.	1915	1914	10-year av- erage.	1915	1914 (re- vised).	1913 (re- vised).	1915	1914	5-year av- erage.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	30	35	33	24	35	31	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	130	100	102
Vermont.....	30	12	30	9	3	6	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	97	100
New York.....	23	25	27	1,863	1,700	1,861	29	31	24	972	612	536	144	94	100
New Jersey.....	18	21	25	256	294	370	22	30	27	(1)	(1)	(1)	144	94	100
Pennsylvania...	23	30	34	5,462	6,570	6,909	35	32	29	3,800	3,935	3,571	142	95	100
Delaware.....	20	21	25	467	336	399	61	53	55	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	98	100
Maryland.....	18	16	22	2,368	1,996	1,985	62	56	61	1,184	1,136	898	148	95	100
Virginia.....	23	22	27	2,398	2,332	2,396	33	32	31	1,531	1,591	1,547	142	100	105
West Virginia...	24	27	28	850	810	749	10	12	16	(1)	(1)	(1)	144	101	105
North Carolina..	29	28	30	2,126	1,988	1,688	7	4	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	150	110	113
South Carolina..	17	20	22	156	200	168	2	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	146	124	121
Georgia.....	20	22	22	339	374	287	5	6	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	146	117	124
Ohio.....	22	28	28	8,038	9,828	8,113	50	44	44	4,019	4,212	1,464	141	92	99
Indiana.....	15	20	21	6,486	7,960	6,485	58	52	50	5,189	4,773	1,210	142	91	97
Illinois.....	12	17	19	5,550	7,123	6,197	57	53	54	3,700	3,770	982	134	87	94
Michigan.....	23	26	26	3,983	3,328	3,903	49	40	41	2,078	1,789	980	139	92	96
Wisconsin.....	25	36	32	878	1,332	1,092	25	24	18	351	476	463	132	83	90
Minnesota.....	24	29	28	10,314	19,720	17,504	65	59	66	4,298	8,845	10,726	126	83	90
Iowa.....	20	26	31	3,013	4,264	3,586	70	58	42	1,205	1,312	1,928	137	79	85
Missouri.....	16	17	19	6,933	6,732	5,564	50	43	48	5,200	5,542	4,275	137	87	94
North Dakota...	19	19	23	15,502	14,991	19,969	70	68	74	6,527	8,674	24,449	134	80	86
South Dakota...	22	27	25	6,945	9,180	9,969	67	65	71	4,104	5,096	8,350	128	78	85
Nebraska.....	16	22	26	10,899	13,706	12,365	70	62	66	4,037	5,609	4,955	131	74	81
Kansas.....	17	12	18	30,124	10,440	12,585	72	54	69	8,860	6,089	8,306	133	79	87
Kentucky.....	10	13	17	1,254	1,287	1,390	34	25	31	2,633	1,972	1,166	142	97	100
Tennessee.....	16	16	20	1,786	1,344	1,470	30	28	30	1,562	1,428	920	143	103	107
Alabama.....	14	15	17	56	60	40	3	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	130	122	117
Mississippi.....	2	13	0	0	0	13	3	0	0				100	110	
Texas.....	11	10	11	1,547	1,360	966	48	48	34	1,969	2,320	1,764	139	90	101
Oklahoma.....	10	8	14	4,798	1,400	2,108	76	60	61	4,798	1,575	3,215	130	80	90
Arkansas.....	17	24	22	276	312	219	14	14	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	133	87	95
Montana.....	19	23	28	3,488	4,761	3,431	55	55	41	(1)	(1)	(1)	120	65	77
Wyoming.....	20	31	32	458	682	516	17	25	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	116	73	92
Colorado.....	18	24	24	2,036	2,328	2,194	59	55	50	(1)	(1)	(1)	120	75	81
New Mexico.....	21	15	20	386	180	173	20	15	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	112	92	102
Arizona.....	6	12	14	52	108	77	8	10	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	135	100	108
Utah.....	23	28	33	1,673	1,792	1,568	35	28	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	121	75	80
Nevada.....	16	28	27	213	308	262	28	20	16	(1)	(1)	(1)	135	91	101
Idaho.....	17	19	22	2,442	2,679	2,883	60	54	63	(1)	(1)	(1)	122	67	74
Washington.....	12	12	15	5,021	6,396	6,337	70	75	77	6,694	9,594	16,118	128	77	80
Oregon.....	11	11	15	1,826	1,727	2,087	58	58	59	(1)	(1)	(1)	128	80	83
California.....	6	13	11	408	546	735	60	48	59	(1)	(1)	(1)	131	96	96
United States	17.2	19.9	22.6	152,903	151,812	150,650	60.7	53.9	57.7	85,955	93,626	118,400	133.6	83.1	89.0

¹ Not estimated separately, but included in total.

TABLE 7.—*Corn: Estimated stocks on farms, price per bushel Mar. 1, 1915, percentage of crop which moved out of county where grown, and percentage of crop which is of merchantable quality, by States, with comparisons.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Per cent of crop merchantable.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1.		
	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	5-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	5-year average.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	17	17	21	125	102	151	1	0	0	77	65	79	89	85	76
New Hampshire.....	18	21	26	174	168	279	0	1	0	75	64	78	86	80	73
Vermont.....	20	24	28	423	408	532	0	0	0	68	61	75	84	74	70
Massachusetts.....	27	28	31	609	532	657	0	1	1	80	72	80	81	79	74
Rhode Island.....	35	47	40	162	188	189	2	1	1	84	71	82	104	....	89
Connecticut.....	26	30	31	730	690	898	0	0	1	83	73	83	92	77	74
New York.....	27	23	29	6,088	3,450	5,559	2	2	2	77	59	72	90	80	71
New Jersey.....	43	44	42	4,503	4,796	4,152	12	15	16	89	88	88	80	77	70
Pennsylvania.....	35	38	37	21,762	21,698	20,352	9	7	7	88	83	80	83	71	68
Delaware.....	46	43	44	3,262	2,666	2,438	32	35	37	88	85	87	73	70	63
Maryland.....	44	42	43	10,794	9,282	9,143	25	20	28	87	80	84	86	68	65
Virginia.....	39	44	44	15,358	22,660	19,489	7	8	10	81	84	84	93	83	76
West Virginia.....	30	33	33	6,808	7,491	6,153	4	4	5	82	81	78	93	86	77
North Carolina.....	48	48	46	27,624	26,544	21,980	4	3	4	86	87	86	94	93	87
South Carolina.....	49	53	51	17,904	20,405	16,427	3	2	3	90	91	90	101	....	93
Georgia.....	52	53	47	29,120	33,390	24,755	3	6	3	86	90	89	93	93	87
Florida.....	31	42	39	3,472	4,242	3,313	5	4	2	83	88	85	89	81	86
Ohio.....	32	37	38	45,669	54,131	60,584	20	23	24	86	81	82	73	63	57
Indiana.....	36	37	40	58,794	65,268	74,267	25	29	32	87	84	84	70	61	53
Illinois.....	33	36	42	99,011	101,592	150,043	34	35	44	85	75	87	68	60	53
Michigan.....	31	32	34	19,530	17,952	18,413	6	5	5	83	78	73	73	66	59
Wisconsin.....	27	37	32	18,863	24,716	18,719	4	5	3	82	78	75	71	59	56
Minnesota.....	29	35	34	26,390	33,600	27,233	26	25	16	88	85	73	62	50	47
Iowa.....	36	37	43	140,193	125,171	147,296	34	30	26	93	90	86	65	56	48
Missouri.....	24	22	36	38,016	28,402	71,309	6	5	11	66	56	81	76	72	59
North Dakota.....	19	20	20	2,660	2,160	1,412	3	3	2	76	68	66	67	57	57
South Dakota.....	30	31	35	23,400	20,863	19,165	30	35	28	93	89	82	62	54	47
Nebraska.....	41	24	40	71,320	27,408	64,336	29	15	35	93	83	90	64	60	49
Kansas.....	27	6	31	29,221	1,404	44,495	12	1	20	83	45	83	74	71	57
Kentucky.....	38	34	40	34,675	25,432	35,298	6	5	10	73	75	82	77	79	69
Tennessee.....	41	42	42	32,964	28,854	33,758	11	9	15	81	81	86	81	82	71
Alabama.....	48	47	45	26,634	26,038	21,787	3	2	3	85	87	87	93	93	84
Mississippi.....	44	48	43	25,641	30,240	22,799	6	4	3	84	89	87	83	81	78
Louisiana.....	34	38	35	13,124	15,884	13,454	12	6	6	83	77	82	88	79	73
Texas.....	23	30	31	28,704	48,960	35,448	7	6	8	74	74	81	96	87	79
Oklahoma.....	20	18	30	10,000	9,396	19,154	12	12	24	75	65	79	83	75	63
Arkansas.....	27	36	38	11,340	16,920	18,217	3	3	3	82	79	82	93	82	75
Montana.....	15	28	19	210	252	120	3	3	2	80	85	82	87	....	96
Wyoming.....	10	17	18	52	85	55	1	1	0	78	78	73	85	75	62
Colorado.....	38	32	27	4,038	2,016	1,844	15	15	10	91	86	79	68	68	63
New Mexico.....	30	18	21	773	288	349	12	3	5	88	75	80	100	77	92
Arizona.....	15	16	18	86	80	73	4	10	6	85	75	84	92	108	110
Utah.....	15	16	20	63	48	49	2	3	4	78	80	75	....	74	77
Nevada.....	5	....	....	2	0	1	0	0	0	85	....	....	115	....	....
Idaho.....	13	10	15	77	40	42	2	3	2	80	87	88	80	73	74
Washington.....	17	15	16	165	150	133	5	5	4	80	78	82	98	71	79
Oregon.....	9	13	12	59	78	70	1	2	2	75	80	81	100	77	88
California.....	14	14	14	302	252	221	15	17	19	90	85	89	109	86	84
United States.....	34.1	35.4	39.1	910,894	866,392	1,036,611	18.6	17.2	21.7	84.5	80.1	84.2	75.1	69.1	60.5

TABLE 8.—Oats: Estimated stocks on farms, price per bushel Mar. 1, 1915, and percentage of crop which moved out of county where grown, by States, with comparisons.

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1.		
	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	5-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	5-year average.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	34	36	34	1,966	2,016	1,681	1	2	2	66	60	56
New Hampshire.....	24	28	31	109	112	138	1	3	1	69	57	54
Vermont.....	35	38	38	1,175	1,178	1,061	1	1	1	65	50	53
Massachusetts.....	25	24	32	83	72	89	1	1	1	62	52	54
Rhode Island.....	26	27	31	14	14	17	1	0	0	60	0	59
Connecticut.....	20	27	26	64	81	90	0	0	0	64	50	52
New York.....	38	43	43	15,262	18,361	16,525	5	7	7	62	47	47
New Jersey.....	35	35	40	680	700	735	8	13	13	60	47	48
Pennsylvania.....	39	42	40	12,554	15,036	13,783	8	5	7	59	47	48
Delaware.....	20	25	27	22	25	26	10	10	10	55	45	44
Maryland.....	25	26	28	290	338	334	12	15	12	61	50	48
Virginia.....	23	30	31	681	1,260	1,112	5	7	7	68	56	57
West Virginia.....	24	28	32	504	784	712	3	2	3	61	55	55
North Carolina.....	18	20	22	788	900	733	2	2	2	71	60	63
South Carolina.....	15	18	17	1,125	1,530	1,297	3	4	4	71	68	67
Georgia.....	19	19	16	1,710	1,748	1,297	4	6	4	73	67	68
Florida.....	15	15	16	135	135	118	1	2	3	71	65	71
Ohio.....	31	36	36	15,601	19,584	23,978	35	31	32	52	39	40
Indiana.....	24	29	31	10,773	10,556	17,358	42	43	44	52	37	38
Illinois.....	29	37	35	36,537	38,517	51,877	47	45	50	52	37	38
Michigan.....	40	39	38	20,301	17,550	18,045	23	23	26	51	39	40
Wisconsin.....	36	45	44	22,356	37,350	32,907	20	17	18	53	36	39
Minnesota.....	37	44	41	31,494	49,544	39,829	30	28	29	48	32	35
Iowa.....	37	40	40	61,050	67,360	68,451	49	44	41	50	34	35
Missouri.....	26	28	34	6,708	7,420	10,297	10	10	15	57	44	43
North Dakota.....	43	47	48	27,909	27,166	27,646	18	14	16	45	31	35
South Dakota.....	42	43	42	18,549	18,103	15,598	30	25	27	46	32	34
Nebraska.....	42	38	41	29,232	22,648	22,356	29	17	32	47	37	37
Kansas.....	33	23	33	19,457	7,889	13,838	15	2	13	51	46	43
Kentucky.....	23	23	30	845	736	912	4	2	6	65	53	53
Tennessee.....	24	26	27	1,932	1,638	1,526	16	15	17	59	59	56
Alabama.....	15	14	15	1,287	938	686	3	2	2	74	67	67
Mississippi.....	15	16	18	552	448	342	6	2	1	67	60	63
Louisiana.....	10	15	15	161	150	121	5	3	1	66	62	60
Texas.....	21	22	18	4,725	7,150	4,397	28	32	25	60	50	55
Oklahoma.....	23	25	27	6,958	4,625	4,967	24	18	22	52	49	49
Arkansas.....	25	27	26	1,560	1,728	1,195	5	5	3	64	52	57
Montana.....	29	46	38	5,380	10,028	7,981	31	28	34	48	35	41
Wyoming.....	30	35	33	2,362	2,940	2,354	14	25	15	55	40	49
Colorado.....	33	35	34	4,290	3,745	3,325	27	30	27	48	48	47
New Mexico.....	25	20	22	494	300	309	25	15	11	60	34	53
Arizona.....	20	23	19	67	69	40	10	10	12	78	71	71
Utah.....	37	32	33	1,758	1,312	1,299	25	31	27	50	40	48
Nevada.....	23	31	24	155	155	109	17	16	16	65	55	59
Idaho.....	21	32	30	3,068	4,832	4,493	42	41	44	47	33	39
Washington.....	20	33	27	2,792	4,686	3,734	41	45	42	53	40	44
Oregon.....	23	33	29	2,930	5,016	3,756	34	32	34	50	39	46
California.....	12	15	13	924	990	873	35	50	42	51	45	53
United States.....	33.2	37.4	37.4	379,369	419,463	424,347	29.4	26.5	29.4	52.1	38.9	40.1

TABLE 9.—*Barley: Estimated stocks on farms, price per bushel Mar. 1, 1915, and percentage of crop which moved out of county where grown, by States, with comparisons.*

State.	Percent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms, Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers, Mar. 1.		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	5-year average.	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	5-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	24	20	23	36	28	28	1	1	1	76	76	80
New Hampshire.....	7	20	25	2	6	4	0	0	0	90	80	81
Vermont.....	25	25	25	104	96	96	0	1	0	97	75	80
New York.....	26	23	33	546	473	528	14	16	20	83	71	77
Pennsylvania.....	23	27	28	45	49	56	5	7	10	80	75	72
Maryland.....	15	14	10	25	20	17	5	5	5	81	62	62
Virginia.....	10	17	18	29	49	44	7	6	7	70	70	66
Ohio.....	26	27	32	228	259	160	40	28	38	62	56	66
Indiana.....	23	22	30	46	44	53	20	45	40	65	50	60
Illinois.....	27	28	38	438	393	469	45	40	41	71	56	64
Michigan.....	26	25	27	608	527	488	19	21	25	75	65	68
Wisconsin.....	24	33	33	4,423	5,981	5,576	40	42	41	73	53	70
Minnesota.....	26	31	34	8,240	10,788	8,939	56	53	60	63	47	63
Iowa.....	22	23	29	2,059	2,300	3,069	62	60	60	68	52	64
Missouri.....	20	20	35	24	22	35	10	0	19	70	70	70
North Dakota.....	25	27	31	7,069	6,885	6,179	45	50	65	60	40	55
South Dakota.....	26	23	25	5,083	3,856	3,861	55	61	64	62	45	60
Nebraska.....	30	21	31	797	370	494	30	21	16	54	48	53
Kansas.....	33	25	44	1,940	486	940	30	20	20	59	54	59
Kentucky.....	10	7	9	14	6	9	4	5	20	84	70	73
Tennessee.....	15	6	5	20	3	9	15	10	0	95	90	83
Texas.....	30	15	26	60	25	19	10	10	15	71	73	87
Oklahoma.....	11	12	15	19	8	26	9	5	16	80	77	62
Montana.....	22	30	44	470	558	394	21	40	38	65	55	63
Wyoming.....	30	25	45	158	99	100	4	5	25	69	64	71
Colorado.....	26	25	35	1,031	812	650	22	20	25	69	56	60
New Mexico.....	30	20	12	51	19	12	5	10	10	78	75	73
Arizona.....	10	19	24	126	282	212	35	40	20	65	60	71
Utah.....	26	25	29	374	289	238	35	35	30	57	55	64
Nevada.....	20	25	30	122	123	128	20	10	20	97	80	81
Idaho.....	19	23	25	1,336	1,739	1,327	44	45	31	60	50	54
Washington.....	19	23	20	1,349	1,677	1,313	50	68	50	76	51	60
Oregon.....	15	21	24	549	882	819	25	31	40	76	57	63
California.....	13	15	16	5,468	4,972	5,162	45	50	60	76	60	68
United States..	22.0	24.8	27.8	42,889	44,126	41,454	45.1	48.4	53.7	67.7	51.1	62.9

AGGREGATE VALUE PER ACRE OF CROPS, BY STATES, 1909-1914.

TABLE 10.—Aggregate value per acre of crop production.

[The tabulation below gives the average value per acre of 12 leading crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flaxseed, cotton, rice, and tobacco) which represent more than 90 per cent of the total area of all crops, and which closely approximate the value per acre of all crops. For comparison the value of all crops which had acreage reports in the census of 1909 is also given.]

State and division.	Value per acre.						Census, all crops with acreage reports, 1909
	12 crops combined.						
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	Census, 1909	
Maine.....	\$22.15	\$23.72	\$23.43	\$26.24	\$23.35	\$20.91	\$19.80
New Hampshire.....	22.58	20.44	21.51	21.77	21.41	19.53	19.29
Vermont.....	20.20	20.78	22.61	20.47	18.39	17.61	18.17
Massachusetts.....	36.20	32.34	34.38	31.59	29.94	30.89	41.33
Rhode Island.....	32.07	32.25	30.62	32.81	29.04	29.01	40.50
Connecticut.....	41.50	37.63	43.04	40.69	37.77	35.16	35.84
New York.....	21.06	19.33	20.04	20.80	19.51	18.39	20.80
New Jersey.....	28.76	29.02	28.70	26.67	26.59	26.31	33.19
Pennsylvania.....	22.13	21.34	22.41	21.11	20.60	18.16	18.90
Delaware.....	22.43	18.47	19.00	19.82	18.17	17.00	19.36
Maryland.....	23.25	18.85	19.55	18.97	19.52	18.66	20.54
Virginia.....	18.12	23.69	19.58	18.31	19.18	17.63	20.31
West Virginia.....	20.61	21.67	21.57	16.79	18.51	16.71	17.67
North Carolina.....	20.18	24.84	22.35	20.82	21.46	18.62	22.28
South Carolina.....	17.88	25.18	21.35	22.55	24.59	22.48	26.45
Georgia.....	14.69	20.80	16.42	19.52	19.47	19.32	22.20
Florida.....	17.39	17.85	14.41	15.70	15.58	15.06	21.54
Ohio.....	19.79	19.29	17.75	19.45	16.89	19.07	18.83
Indiana.....	17.27	17.28	14.97	16.69	14.88	17.29	17.07
Illinois.....	16.25	14.87	15.37	15.99	14.30	17.56	17.88
Michigan.....	18.96	16.83	16.42	19.89	16.39	16.85	17.32
Wisconsin.....	18.53	19.41	17.63	20.64	15.10	16.54	15.77
Minnesota.....	13.19	14.26	11.80	13.16	12.96	13.72	12.61
Iowa.....	17.92	17.01	14.30	14.13	12.22	14.40	14.94
Missouri.....	13.96	12.29	13.98	13.24	13.84	14.16	14.25
North Dakota.....	11.10	8.15	11.49	9.13	4.55	12.36	11.35
South Dakota.....	10.79	9.48	10.21	6.29	10.12	12.05	10.17
Nebraska.....	14.19	10.85	9.80	10.59	9.95	12.36	11.19
Kansas.....	15.66	7.00	10.60	8.94	9.95	11.25	10.63
Kentucky.....	20.22	19.12	20.14	18.81	20.25	20.68	20.82
Tennessee.....	16.75	18.01	17.36	17.40	17.61	15.81	17.05
Alabama.....	14.16	20.00	17.45	17.32	18.56	15.69	18.87
Mississippi.....	13.68	19.62	17.01	15.39	20.48	17.59	22.59
Louisiana.....	15.40	19.05	17.76	15.86	16.08	15.60	20.36
Texas.....	13.48	18.52	19.50	13.97	17.87	15.50	15.62
Oklahoma.....	12.21	10.06	11.34	7.93	14.02	11.80	10.95
Arkansas.....	14.01	18.56	17.93	16.68	19.40	16.61	20.34
Montana.....	18.23	16.07	16.24	20.41	18.78	20.45	15.40
Wyoming.....	18.54	15.37	17.74	21.11	25.88	16.52	12.45
Colorado.....	18.97	18.88	17.41	17.02	19.96	20.50	17.52
New Mexico.....	23.58	22.26	19.45	28.78	22.81	19.05	12.76
Arizona.....	29.34	38.85	38.52	39.62	29.67	29.77	25.97
Utah.....	22.72	21.66	23.14	22.37	24.58	23.25	23.15
Nevada.....	29.70	32.30	29.93	34.93	37.12	26.30	14.73
Idaho.....	20.90	19.93	19.04	23.47	21.86	22.15	19.53
Washington.....	23.96	20.00	18.78	21.42	19.65	21.11	20.63
Oregon.....	19.87	18.67	18.66	19.24	21.88	18.59	18.54
California.....	18.40	20.25	21.84	21.86	18.82	19.51	20.39
United States.....	16.34	16.31	15.96	15.51	15.52	16.02	16.30
Geographic division:							
North Atlantic.....	22.83	21.80	22.75	22.39	21.24	19.61	21.55
South Atlantic.....	17.82	22.54	19.31	19.80	20.47	19.10	22.23
North Central, East.....	17.79	17.07	16.22	17.95	15.30	17.57	17.53
North Central, West.....	14.28	11.52	11.91	11.08	10.67	12.96	12.24
South Central.....	14.40	17.45	17.31	14.55	17.79	15.75	17.06
Western.....	20.35	19.59	19.55	21.43	20.63	20.39	18.76

FARM WAGES.

TABLE 11.—*Wages of male farm labor.*

State and division.	Per month with board.				Per month without board.			
	1914	1913	1909	1899	1914	1913	1909	1899
Maine.....	\$26.30	\$25.50	\$26.71	\$18.00	\$37.20	\$36.00	\$37.38	\$26.58
New Hampshire.....	24.70	24.70	25.18	18.48	38.50	38.60	37.92	28.22
Vermont.....	26.30	26.30	25.93	18.74	37.50	37.00	36.51	27.49
Massachusetts.....	25.00	25.50	26.52	18.32	41.00	42.00	41.40	31.25
Rhode Island.....	24.50	25.00	24.62	18.35	38.40	39.40	43.11	30.56
Connecticut.....	22.90	23.90	24.61	17.52	37.80	39.30	36.92	30.28
New York.....	25.40	25.50	24.78	17.52	25.70	36.20	33.64	24.88
New Jersey.....	21.00	21.20	20.50	15.19	34.00	35.50	32.01	25.30
Pennsylvania.....	20.40	20.60	19.69	14.32	31.20	32.00	29.45	22.71
Delaware.....	17.80	17.20	17.12	11.98	26.50	26.00	26.14	18.55
Maryland.....	17.00	17.30	15.96	11.53	26.00	26.50	23.82	17.92
Virginia.....	16.20	16.10	15.00	10.43	22.80	23.50	21.11	14.82
West Virginia.....	21.00	21.20	20.33	13.55	30.00	30.50	28.05	19.85
North Carolina.....	15.50	15.90	14.05	8.56	21.90	22.30	19.55	12.39
South Carolina.....	12.00	13.40	11.96	7.34	16.50	17.90	15.71	10.06
Georgia.....	12.80	14.30	13.21	8.05	18.00	20.20	18.33	11.38
Florida.....	16.50	17.90	17.86	11.32	24.50	26.70	26.64	17.40
Ohio.....	22.50	22.70	21.35	15.27	31.80	32.20	28.84	22.14
Indiana.....	22.10	22.30	21.40	15.45	30.10	30.20	27.91	21.87
Illinois.....	24.80	25.30	24.52	17.76	33.00	33.30	31.31	24.34
Michigan.....	24.70	24.90	24.36	16.95	34.70	35.00	32.96	24.12
Wisconsin.....	28.00	28.10	27.52	19.20	39.90	39.80	36.92	27.68
Minnesota.....	28.70	28.90	28.30	19.98	40.80	41.00	38.90	29.46
Iowa.....	30.10	30.70	28.14	19.32	40.00	40.20	36.19	27.09
Missouri.....	21.10	21.60	20.56	14.57	29.20	29.40	27.74	20.44
North Dakota.....	31.20	31.00	32.33	21.82	45.10	42.50	45.96	32.84
South Dakota.....	30.10	30.00	30.38	20.41	43.50	43.00	40.75	30.58
Nebraska.....	28.10	26.90	27.50	18.87	39.70	38.40	37.98	27.40
Kansas.....	24.80	24.00	25.21	17.46	35.10	33.70	34.79	25.24
Kentucky.....	17.20	17.40	17.13	12.24	24.20	24.00	22.38	16.64
Tennessee.....	15.20	15.80	14.98	10.33	21.10	22.30	20.36	14.21
Alabama.....	13.00	14.40	13.19	8.63	18.90	20.30	18.63	12.56
Mississippi.....	12.70	13.60	14.21	9.27	18.20	19.60	19.79	13.17
Louisiana.....	14.30	14.00	13.94	10.30	20.70	20.70	19.54	14.88
Texas.....	19.10	19.20	18.47	12.94	27.00	27.50	25.14	17.98
Oklahoma.....	20.20	20.00	20.87	14.52	28.80	29.10	28.70	21.55
Arkansas.....	16.40	17.00	16.31	10.54	24.00	24.50	22.68	15.09
Montana.....	36.10	37.20	38.05	32.12	52.80	54.00	53.32	42.78
Wyoming.....	34.20	34.70	34.53	29.64	50.00	49.20	43.98	42.54
Colorado.....	30.00	29.10	31.53	23.23	44.60	44.30	45.59	34.36
New Mexico.....	25.00	24.80	25.62	18.45	36.60	36.00	34.17	25.22
Arizona.....	34.00	35.00	35.28	28.23	48.00	48.50	48.24	38.26
Utah.....	36.00	38.50	40.77	25.72	50.00	51.00	56.12	34.43
Nevada.....	39.00	39.70	40.30	31.76	56.00	56.50	54.95	45.10
Idaho.....	35.70	36.00	39.38	28.13	51.00	50.00	51.64	39.39
Washington.....	32.90	33.20	35.43	25.06	48.40	48.40	48.54	36.77
Oregon.....	32.00	31.00	33.11	22.89	46.00	44.50	43.98	31.23
California.....	34.80	35.10	34.17	25.64	50.10	50.70	47.30	36.87
United States.....	21.05	21.38	20.01	13.90	29.88	30.31	27.43	19.97
Geographic division:								
North Atlantic.....	23.31	23.45	23.26	16.60	34.71	35.29	33.68	25.44
South Atlantic.....	15.14	15.88	14.42	9.26	21.50	22.62	20.13	13.35
North Central.....	25.44	25.56	24.66	17.36	35.35	35.23	32.90	24.75
South Central.....	16.27	16.70	15.91	10.97	23.19	23.85	21.85	15.47
Western.....	33.30	33.52	34.44	25.19	48.17	48.17	47.24	35.64

TABLE 11.—*Wages of male farm labor—Concluded.*

State and division.	Per day at harvest with board.			Per day at harvest without board.			Per day other than harvest with board.			Per day other than harvest without board.		
	1914	1913	1909	1914	1913	1909	1914	1913	1909	1914	1913	1909
Maine.....	\$1.73	\$1.71	\$1.63	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$2.02	\$1.37	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.77	\$1.74	\$1.59
New Hampshire.....	1.68	1.70	1.71	2.12	2.15	2.12	1.35	1.39	1.31	1.78	1.79	1.70
Vermont.....	1.70	1.71	1.73	2.15	2.06	2.14	1.28	1.31	1.21	1.67	1.65	1.64
Massachusetts.....	1.60	1.61	1.60	2.11	2.08	2.03	1.35	1.39	1.04	1.87	1.87	1.69
Rhode Island.....	1.56	1.53	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.94	1.30	1.25	1.12	1.70	1.72	1.60
Connecticut.....	1.53	1.55	1.44	1.94	1.95	1.85	1.27	1.25	1.14	1.74	1.75	1.54
New York.....	1.85	1.80	1.77	2.26	2.30	2.07	1.37	1.41	1.26	1.76	1.82	1.59
New Jersey.....	1.73	1.78	1.71	2.17	2.25	2.08	1.24	1.23	1.09	1.65	1.67	1.47
Pennsylvania.....	1.51	1.53	1.42	1.91	1.94	1.82	1.17	1.17	1.04	1.52	1.58	1.41
Delaware.....	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.74	1.74	1.61	1.03	.94	.95	1.30	1.19	1.14
Maryland.....	1.38	1.30	1.31	1.72	1.65	1.54	.94	.91	.90	1.26	1.22	1.17
Virginia.....	1.21	1.25	1.12	1.49	1.52	1.37	.85	.86	.74	1.09	1.11	.96
West Virginia.....	1.40	1.31	1.21	1.75	1.73	1.53	1.03	1.04	.89	1.40	1.36	1.18
North Carolina.....	1.14	1.13	1.01	1.38	1.40	1.20	.81	.83	.70	1.02	1.06	.89
South Carolina.....	.96	1.03	.94	1.17	1.29	1.06	.64	.73	.60	.82	.91	.71
Georgia.....	.97	1.10	.90	1.20	1.38	1.12	.74	.82	.71	.94	1.04	.91
Florida.....	1.07	1.12	1.06	1.34	1.40	1.46	.95	.98	.86	1.24	1.30	1.21
Ohio.....	1.79	1.81	1.67	2.21	2.23	2.02	1.31	1.33	1.18	1.70	1.71	1.47
Indiana.....	1.76	1.80	1.66	2.16	2.20	1.97	1.23	1.25	1.13	1.56	1.59	1.38
Illinois.....	1.88	1.93	1.84	2.25	2.33	2.11	1.31	1.39	1.33	1.69	1.73	1.56
Michigan.....	1.86	1.94	1.75	2.24	2.37	2.13	1.38	1.41	1.26	1.75	1.82	1.62
Wisconsin.....	1.87	1.90	1.79	2.33	2.36	2.19	1.45	1.46	1.35	1.87	1.93	1.70
Minnesota.....	2.36	2.43	2.23	2.80	2.83	2.59	1.66	1.67	1.53	2.05	2.14	1.88
Iowa.....	2.24	2.25	2.08	2.60	2.62	2.43	1.67	1.70	1.53	2.10	2.13	1.82
Missouri.....	1.55	1.57	1.50	1.93	1.95	1.81	1.05	1.08	1.00	1.35	1.39	1.27
North Dakota.....	2.68	2.70	2.58	3.25	3.35	3.17	1.75	1.85	1.66	2.33	2.50	2.14
South Dakota.....	2.40	2.37	2.38	2.92	2.96	2.82	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.20	2.22	2.19
Nebraska.....	2.21	2.19	2.22	2.64	2.68	2.59	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.99	2.06	1.94
Kansas.....	2.30	2.14	2.17	2.71	2.48	2.43	1.40	1.35	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.73
Kentucky.....	1.38	1.36	1.31	1.68	1.68	1.56	.86	.87	.82	1.11	1.13	1.00
Tennessee.....	1.15	1.18	1.11	1.42	1.47	1.34	.79	.81	.74	1.00	1.03	.92
Alabama.....	.95	1.00	.89	1.18	1.26	1.12	.73	.83	.68	.95	1.04	.87
Mississippi.....	.82	.93	.89	1.06	1.16	1.13	.72	.85	.75	.98	1.08	.96
Louisiana.....	1.00	1.00	.92	1.25	1.28	1.16	.86	.85	.79	1.04	1.10	1.00
Texas.....	1.32	1.30	1.20	1.67	1.63	1.44	1.03	1.08	.93	1.34	1.34	1.16
Oklahoma.....	1.72	1.60	1.61	2.05	2.00	1.81	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.45	1.47	1.37
Arkansas.....	1.16	1.24	1.11	1.46	1.53	1.37	.88	.92	.83	1.12	1.18	1.05
Montana.....	2.26	2.21	2.23	2.94	2.90	2.58	1.80	1.76	1.68	2.54	2.52	2.31
Wyoming.....	1.98	1.94	1.99	2.57	2.54	2.33	1.64	1.59	1.54	2.22	2.22	2.04
Colorado.....	1.84	1.75	1.80	2.32	2.27	2.26	1.42	1.36	1.44	1.98	1.95	1.87
New Mexico.....	1.42	1.37	1.28	1.80	1.74	1.62	1.16	1.13	1.06	1.53	1.53	1.39
Arizona.....	1.80	1.88	1.73	2.32	2.31	2.13	1.50	1.46	1.35	1.95	2.00	1.74
Utah.....	1.96	1.96	2.00	2.35	2.37	2.38	1.70	1.75	1.61	2.12	2.15	2.07
Nevada.....	2.00	2.05	2.04	2.60	2.75	2.40	1.61	1.65	1.42	2.50	2.38	2.22
Idaho.....	2.28	2.31	2.17	2.73	2.76	2.72	1.71	1.72	1.70	2.28	2.32	2.22
Washington.....	2.29	2.41	2.34	2.75	2.90	2.58	1.60	1.67	1.66	2.18	2.20	2.25
Oregon.....	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.55	2.60	2.29	1.48	1.48	1.42	2.01	1.98	1.79
California.....	1.96	1.97	2.01	2.47	2.48	2.31	1.44	1.44	1.43	2.05	2.01	1.94
United States.....	1.55	1.57	1.43	1.91	1.94	1.71	1.13	1.16	1.03	1.45	1.50	1.29
Geographic division:												
North Atlantic.....	1.68	1.67	1.62	2.09	2.12	1.98	1.28	1.30	1.16	1.67	1.71	1.53
South Atlantic.....	1.12	1.16	1.03	1.38	1.45	1.25	.81	.85	.73	1.05	1.09	.93
North Central.....	1.98	2.00	1.87	2.39	2.42	2.21	1.40	1.42	1.32	1.75	1.83	1.62
South Central.....	1.20	1.21	1.10	1.49	1.51	1.34	.88	.93	.82	1.14	1.18	1.02
Western.....	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.51	2.53	2.51	1.52	1.52	1.48	2.09	2.07	1.97

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 12.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

MARCH 1.

State.	Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Hay, per ton.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.		
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	
Maine.....	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
New Hampshire.....	90	.....	72	28	55	14.00	14.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	31	27	27	14.6	14.3	.....
Vermont.....	80	.....	89	89	48	75	15.80	16.70	.....	.....	.....	32	32	28	29	13.8	14.4	.....
Massachusetts.....	109	97	110	88	60	85	23.00	20.62	.....	.....	.....	34	32	28	27	13.7	13.0	.....
Rhode Island.....	110	.....	.....	.....	50	88	22.40	21.46	.....	.....	.....	36	35	32	33	17.5	15.8	.....
Connecticut.....	100	88	100	90	56	91	20.50	21.66	.....	.....	.....	36	35	31	32	17.8	15.9	.....
New York.....	110	78	94	71	43	68	15.50	15.58	.....	.....	.....	33	31	28	28	15.9	14.2	.....
New Jersey.....	108	77	85	74	60	82	19.70	19.22	.....	.....	.....	35	34	30	30	16.9	16.3	.....
Pennsylvania.....	105	78	79	67	58	74	14.70	16.42	.....	.....	.....	32	31	26	26	14.2	13.0	.....
Delaware.....	110	73	.....	.....	73	88	20.30	17.48	.....	.....	.....	32	30	26	24	14.5	13.4	.....
Maryland.....	109	74	82	74	54	72	16.50	16.74	.....	.....	.....	29	28	22	22	13.8	14.2	.....
Virginia.....	95	82	96	78	75	83	18.80	16.48	.....	8.0	13.4	27	26	20	21	13.4	13.2	.....
West Virginia.....	105	85	80	76	82	87	17.80	16.36	.....	.....	.....	26	26	23	23	12.8	12.0	.....
North Carolina.....	105	99	87	82	96	91	18.30	16.42	.....	7.4	12.5	24	24	17	19	11.6	10.8	.....
South Carolina.....	147	153	.....	.....	115	131	17.00	17.96	.....	7.6	12.5	26	25	19	21	12.7	11.3	.....
Georgia.....	116	140	.....	.....	113	114	16.20	17.72	.....	7.3	12.5	23	25	17	20	13.2	12.4	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	138	17.00	17.38	.....	10.9	16.8	35	32	22	34	16.3	13.7	.....
Ohio.....	106	73	74	76	52	71	14.20	14.06	.....	.....	.....	26	26	20	22	11.7	11.7	.....
Indiana.....	102	70	86	70	55	71	14.60	13.42	.....	.....	.....	24	24	19	20	11.4	11.1	.....
Illinois.....	98	69	.....	97	67	77	14.90	13.84	.....	.....	.....	26	25	21	21	11.4	10.9	.....
Michigan.....	109	70	77	67	28	48	12.30	13.74	.....	.....	.....	28	26	25	24	11.5	11.3	.....
Wisconsin.....	111	68	78	70	31	48	9.80	12.94	130	182	.....	30	28	24	23	11.5	11.0	.....
Minnesota.....	108	63	75	66	37	52	6.80	7.90	163	175	.....	28	27	23	22	10.2	9.5	.....
Iowa.....	94	68	90	91	69	74	12.10	10.64	139	162	.....	28	26	22	20	11.4	9.9	.....
Missouri.....	103	76	116	98	80	88	14.40	11.50	150	129	7.1	11.8	23	22	18	19	10.8	10.4
North Dakota.....	105	59	.....	.....	50	62	5.70	6.78	163	177	.....	25	24	25	24	10.0	9.6	.....
South Dakota.....	100	59	.....	.....	57	72	6.40	7.16	153	172	.....	26	24	23	20	9.0	8.9	.....
Nebraska.....	98	61	85	107	71	81	7.50	8.58	122	158	.....	23	22	20	19	9.6	9.1	.....
Kansas.....	93	72	.....	.....	83	97	8.40	9.54	138	159	.....	24	23	18	18	9.8	9.5	.....
Kentucky.....	109	89	.....	.....	81	88	17.80	15.36	.....	.....	.....	22	21	17	18	10.8	10.7	.....
Tennessee.....	106	95	80	75	99	97	17.60	15.64	.....	6.8	12.3	20	20	17	18	10.8	10.6	.....
Alabama.....	150	145	.....	.....	110	118	14.10	14.72	.....	7.3	12.5	22	21	16	18	12.0	11.2	.....
Mississippi.....	130	.....	.....	.....	116	119	11.90	12.76	.....	7.3	12.4	22	23	16	19	11.1	11.7	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	107	11.90	12.94	.....	7.4	12.1	29	28	20	19	14.0	13.2	.....
Texas.....	117	106	.....	.....	123	122	9.80	12.12	.....	7.5	12.1	22	22	16	17	9.6	8.9	.....
Oklahoma.....	115	79	.....	.....	99	115	8.90	9.34	.....	7.6	11.6	22	22	18	18	9.6	9.1	.....
Arkansas.....	103	93	.....	.....	112	113	13.60	13.04	.....	7.5	11.9	23	23	18	18	10.5	9.9	.....
Montana.....	79	73	.....	.....	68	70	8.10	11.04	148	138	.....	34	35	29	33	14.1	14.2	.....
Wyoming.....	76	65	.....	.....	84	89	7.00	9.98	.....	.....	.....	32	32	28	29	14.8	13.4	.....
Colorado.....	85	64	.....	.....	60	65	7.60	10.20	135	.....	.....	28	29	24	25	12.0	13.2	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	104	12.00	12.52	.....	.....	.....	36	33	31	27	14.0	13.9	.....
Arizona.....	141	.....	.....	.....	141	124	10.00	12.98	.....	.....	.....	37	38	27	32	17.4	18.2	.....
Utah.....	80	70	.....	.....	55	63	7.40	9.08	.....	.....	.....	27	29	22	23	10.8	11.8	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	83	7.50	10.68	.....	.....	.....	36	36	34	37	20.3	19.6	.....
Idaho.....	80	70	.....	.....	46	61	8.00	9.04	.....	.....	.....	26	32	25	29	9.7	11.6	.....
Washington.....	84	76	.....	.....	60	60	11.70	12.46	.....	.....	.....	31	33	24	27	13.3	13.6	.....
Oregon.....	117	92	.....	.....	70	61	9.90	10.70	.....	8.6	.....	31	33	26	26	12.7	12.8	.....
California.....	100	85	.....	.....	70	88	8.00	12.34	.....	.....	8.6	30	32	24	23	16.0	14.5	.....
United States.....	105.4	71.5	85.5	70.7	50.4	66.9	11.71	12.84	157.9	173.8	7.4	12.4	26.8	25.9	21.3	21.5	11.7	11.2

TABLE 12.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

FEBRUARY 15.

State.	Hogs, per 100 pounds.		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds.		Veal calves, per 100 pounds.		Sheep, per 100 pounds.		Lambs, per 100 pounds.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Wool, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	1914
Maine.....	\$7.30	\$7.46	\$6.90	\$6.42	\$8.50	\$7.94	\$5.10	\$3.98	\$6.10	\$6.30	\$57.90	\$51.16	\$210	\$185	Cts. 23	Cts. 20
New Hampshire.....	7.30	7.80	7.00	6.15	8.50	7.40	5.00	4.75	6.00	6.45	59.00	53.75	186	162	21	16
Vermont.....	6.30	7.14	4.90	5.08	7.60	6.78	3.70	3.80	5.70	5.90	55.00	45.42	175	158	24	17
Massachusetts.....	7.10	8.28	6.20	6.67	8.90	8.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.30	55.95	175	188	25	23
Rhode Island.....	8.20	8.23	7.40	6.73	9.70	9.03	5.50	5.23	7.70	7.73	78.80	66.83	225	203	22	16
Connecticut.....	9.00	9.13	8.00	7.00	10.50	8.90	8.30	5.67	11.50	7.67	74.40	56.50	205	217	24	20
New York.....	7.30	7.50	6.20	5.30	9.80	8.38	4.50	4.22	7.10	6.40	67.20	54.34	179	175	23	18
New Jersey.....	8.50	9.18	6.50	7.46	10.00	8.56	4.70	5.23	7.47	73.00	59.02	178	185	.....	20	20
Pennsylvania.....	7.50	7.96	6.90	5.92	9.20	8.04	5.00	4.64	7.10	6.32	60.30	50.44	171	168	22	20
Delaware.....	7.50	7.90	6.30	5.63	9.70	9.18	4.70	4.93	6.70	7.33	55.00	47.67	129	133	25	22
Maryland.....	7.30	7.60	.....	5.80	.....	8.40	.....	4.56	.....	6.50	.....	45.62	.....	141	.....	.....
Virginia.....	7.10	7.26	6.20	5.04	8.30	7.10	4.50	4.20	6.90	6.04	47.70	38.76	137	142	23	19
West Virginia.....	7.30	7.38	6.30	5.30	7.90	6.88	4.60	4.30	5.50	5.76	53.40	42.04	145	141	24	20
North Carolina.....	7.60	7.44	4.80	4.26	6.00	5.30	4.60	4.36	5.50	5.18	38.50	33.52	148	155	20	18
South Carolina.....	7.70	7.50	4.40	3.80	5.30	4.48	4.90	4.38	5.80	5.42	38.40	33.88	145	170	17	18
Georgia.....	7.20	7.26	4.30	3.76	4.70	4.48	4.20	4.14	5.80	5.50	37.10	32.82	142	158	20	21
Florida.....	6.50	7.12	5.40	4.94	5.00	5.95	4.10	5.33	5.80	.....	46.00	41.06	145	152	20	18
Ohio.....	6.40	7.54	6.60	5.80	8.40	7.94	4.80	4.30	6.90	6.28	59.40	51.72	158	165	24	19
Indiana.....	6.30	7.44	6.40	5.48	7.80	7.26	4.30	4.00	6.70	5.98	54.00	50.70	139	152	22	19
Illinois.....	6.20	7.32	6.40	5.68	8.00	7.18	4.90	4.40	6.60	6.00	63.80	54.02	141	155	21	17
Michigan.....	6.20	7.24	6.00	5.02	8.10	7.50	4.40	4.28	6.80	6.32	60.00	48.24	166	172	23	19
Wisconsin.....	6.40	7.20	5.30	4.82	8.00	7.10	4.90	4.20	6.50	5.86	63.00	52.08	167	171	21	18
Minnesota.....	6.10	7.10	5.30	4.66	7.20	6.38	4.60	4.26	6.20	5.68	58.60	45.54	148	162	18	16
Iowa.....	6.20	7.24	6.50	5.90	7.70	6.64	5.10	4.54	6.90	6.02	58.50	52.02	142	163	19	17
Missouri.....	6.00	6.94	6.30	5.44	7.10	6.30	4.70	4.20	6.30	5.46	55.40	46.42	110	125	20	17
North Dakota.....	5.70	6.68	5.30	4.46	7.10	6.10	4.70	4.42	6.10	5.54	61.80	48.28	135	150	17	13
South Dakota.....	6.00	6.88	5.90	5.16	7.20	6.04	5.20	4.48	6.50	5.68	61.30	48.70	120	141	18	15
Nebraska.....	6.00	6.98	6.30	5.60	7.70	6.82	5.60	4.92	7.30	6.38	65.90	52.06	122	133	21	15
Kansas.....	6.10	7.08	6.50	5.74	7.80	6.70	5.50	4.90	6.70	6.18	67.40	50.66	120	130	19	15
Kentucky.....	6.30	7.04	5.90	4.92	7.40	6.30	3.90	3.64	6.00	5.38	48.30	40.40	114	129	22	19
Tennessee.....	6.30	6.80	5.40	4.34	6.70	5.54	3.90	3.66	5.60	5.06	43.30	37.76	124	145	19	17
Alabama.....	6.40	6.92	4.10	3.32	5.20	4.66	4.90	3.92	5.40	4.94	36.70	31.74	120	138	18	17
Mississippi.....	5.60	6.30	4.20	3.48	5.00	4.68	4.00	3.48	5.20	4.62	36.00	30.74	104	115	16	15
Louisiana.....	6.00	5.86	5.20	3.96	5.90	4.66	6.00	4.32	7.00	4.55	38.00	29.96	100	86	14	14
Texas.....	6.40	6.70	5.40	4.28	6.20	5.16	5.00	4.30	5.80	5.36	54.40	43.78	88	97	16	13
Oklahoma.....	6.00	6.88	5.50	4.80	6.70	5.76	5.20	4.86	6.40	6.08	57.70	45.34	101	109	16	.....
Arkansas.....	5.50	5.98	4.60	3.84	5.70	5.04	3.80	3.66	4.50	4.46	40.90	32.14	93	108	17	15
Montana.....	6.00	7.36	6.20	5.74	7.80	8.00	5.50	4.82	7.00	6.28	76.00	58.56	137	134	22	.....
Wyoming.....	6.50	7.68	6.90	5.60	10.00	7.34	6.00	4.76	7.90	6.30	83.50	60.16	110	107	22	14
Colorado.....	6.40	7.16	6.70	5.78	8.70	7.56	5.30	4.94	7.20	6.34	76.00	53.18	120	116	18	.....
New Mexico.....	6.80	7.42	6.50	4.92	9.30	6.68	5.50	4.68	6.60	5.70	66.00	53.25	78	86	16	13
Arizona.....	7.20	7.70	6.40	5.42	8.50	6.33	5.10	3.83	.....	5.29	85.00	69.45	115	108	.....	.....
Utah.....	6.50	6.62	5.80	5.06	8.50	8.32	5.60	5.12	6.90	6.00	65.00	48.44	117	117	19	14
Nevada.....	7.60	8.00	6.30	5.75	7.80	7.33	5.30	5.03	6.40	6.50	85.00	62.67	127	124	.....	13
Idaho.....	6.10	6.90	6.00	5.34	7.30	7.04	5.00	4.72	6.10	5.62	76.00	56.70	120	141	21	.....
Washington.....	6.40	7.60	6.00	5.50	8.10	7.70	5.40	5.04	6.60	5.80	71.70	62.72	120	141	16	15
Oregon.....	6.30	7.54	6.40	5.82	7.80	7.36	5.40	4.82	6.00	5.92	69.00	55.34	101	124	19	14
California.....	6.90	7.32	6.40	5.98	7.70	6.56	5.70	4.76	6.50	5.74	66.20	55.14	111	139	16	12
United States.....	6.34	7.12	5.93	5.11	7.62	6.77	5.14	4.55	6.67	5.95	57.99	47.75	131.62	142.66	20.2	15.7

TABLE 12.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

FEBRUARY 15.

State.	Timothy hay, per ton.		Clover hay, per ton.		Alfalfa hay, per ton.		Prairie hay, per ton.		Soy beans, per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.		Apples, per bushel.		Walnuts, black, per bushel.		Hickory nuts, per bushel.		Peanuts, per pound.		Honey, comb, per pound.		Honey, extract, per pound.	
	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dls.	Dls.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Maine.....	14.70	13.50							60	130	200									20	20		18	
New Hampshire.....	16.30	14.30							64	135										20	20	22	21	
Vermont.....	14.10	13.70							80	125										19	19		17	
Massachusetts.....	21.10	18.00							85	140										19	20		18	
Rhode Island.....	21.50								91	135										24	21	15	15	
Connecticut.....	21.80	18.20							75	125										19	20	16		
New York.....	16.00	13.20	14.70						51	110	56	228								15	15	13	12	
New Jersey.....	19.50	17.20	22.70						60	120	95	267								16	17	16	16	
Pennsylvania.....	15.00	13.00			3.40	2.00			56	103	106	191								15	15	10	9	
Delaware.....	16.60	14.70			3.50				75	150	68	60								15	12		12	
Maryland.....	17.00	14.50							50	135														
Virginia.....	20.30	18.10	19.50		2.98	2.14	32.00	29.80	61	120	56	108	3.7	4.5						13	13	13	14	
West Virginia.....	19.30	16.90	23.00			2.88			56	155	60	146								18	18	15	14	
North Carolina.....	21.00	19.10	21.70		1.87	1.67	27.00	27.30	73	115	69	115	3.9	4.0	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	
South Carolina.....	21.50	23.00	25.10	17.40	2.50		28.30	28.00	115	160	79	89	5.0	5.0	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	
Georgia.....	24.70	21.60	24.80	16.40	2.70	3.03	28.30	27.90	100	140	70	81	5.2	5.5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	
Florida.....	28.50		30.00	20.00			21.90	23.50					4.5	5.0	12	12	12	9						
Ohio.....	14.50	13.20	16.40		2.17	2.50			75	140	68	142			16	17	11	13						
Indiana.....	15.70	13.70	16.20	7.60	2.41	2.20			98	115	67	138			17	17	15	17						
Illinois.....	16.00	14.60	16.50	12.20	2.58	2.40			100	120	58	124			15	16	13	15						
Michigan.....	11.90	10.40	14.20	6.30	2.45	2.00			68	100	60	132			14	15	10	11						
Wisconsin.....	10.80	9.30	11.70	6.70		2.10			108	150	106	150			15	15	11	11						
Minnesota.....	9.20	8.70	11.00	6.70		1.75			105	170	100			15	15	14	14							
Iowa.....	13.70	12.50	14.00	11.20					120	140	109	210			16	16	13	12						
Missouri.....	15.10	14.50	15.30	11.70	2.58	2.88	26.30	24.00	102	125	60	105		5.5	16	16	13	13						
North Dakota.....	7.30	8.20	11.00	6.50					145						19									
South Dakota.....	10.00	9.60	9.90	7.00					150	190					16	17	14	15						
Nebraska.....	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00		1.80			120	164	94	150			15	16	11	13						
Kansas.....	10.40	9.80	9.40	7.80		3.00			125	197	100	90			16	15	12	12						
Kentucky.....	19.10	17.40	19.90		2.01	2.46			95	135	53	102		6.2	14	15	14	17						
Tennessee.....	20.30	18.80	19.80	13.00	1.95	2.18	22.40	25.10	105	145	64	96	4.0	3.4	14	13	14	13						
Alabama.....	21.00	19.00	21.00	14.00		2.81	25.80	26.40	98	130	80	86	4.9	4.7	11	11	12	12						
Mississippi.....		14.20	17.60	10.00	1.96	2.08	23.30	24.10	100	100	82	96	4.0	4.6	11	12	12	13						
Louisiana.....		14.00	18.50	10.30	1.75		20.50	18.00		100			4.0	4.0	12	11	10	10						
Texas.....			16.00	10.50	2.65		19.20	19.00	130	150	68	54	4.5	5.0	11	12	10	12						
Oklahoma.....			12.10	8.90	1.75	2.10	19.40	20.00	125	150	110	125	5.5	5.5	16	15	12	12						
Arkansas.....	19.00	18.00	18.20	11.90	2.50	2.10	20.30	19.20	105	140	63	78	4.2	5.0	12	13	12	14						
Montana.....	10.20	9.00	8.90	8.30					75	135					13	14	11							
Wyoming.....	11.40	10.00	8.10	11.30					190	188					12	13	10	12						
Colorado.....	12.50	12.50	7.80	8.10					70	120	150				12	11	9	8						
New Mexico.....	13.00		10.20	10.80					100	140		5.0			13	12	11	10						
Arizona.....			10.60							235					12	7								
Utah.....	8.50	9.00	7.70	8.00					75	110					12	11	7	8						
Nevada.....									145	185					12	11		8						
Idaho.....	11.00	9.20	7.50	10.20					85	100					14	12	10	10						
Washington.....	12.70	11.20	11.30	10.20					64	107					13	13	11	9						
Oregon.....	11.70	8.30	9.10	8.00					90	100					12	11	10	9						
California.....	9.20	10.00	8.50	7.00					88	110	50		4.8		12	12	8	8						
United States.....	14.28	13.36	9.32	7.86	2.26	1.80	23.33	23.37	73.1	123.0	84.7	124.5	4.4	4.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	11.0	11.4					

TABLE 12.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.*

FEBRUARY 15.

States.	Maple sugar, per pound.		Maple sirup, per gallon.		Hops, per pound.		Beans, per bushel.		Cabbages, per 100 pounds.		Onions, per bushel.		Sweet pota- toes, per bushel.		Turnips, per bushel.		Broom corn, per ton.		Pop corn, per bushel.	
	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.	Dls.
Maine.....		100			3.55	2.85	1.45	1.87	89	115			49	51					1.75	
New Hampshire.....	14.8	111			3.49	2.75	1.40	1.88	90	139			55	57					2.67	3.07
Vermont.....	9.8	102			3.40	2.80	1.50	2.50	80	125			47	49					1.82	2.50
Massachusetts.....		97			3.25	4.00	1.00	1.72	72	150			51	55					2.65	2.10
Rhode Island.....					3.25	2.30	1.05	1.55	76	122			52	68					2.75	2.10
Connecticut.....					3.50	2.95	1.25	1.90	70	142			42	49					1.25	2.80
New York.....	12.1	100	10		3.18	2.31	.60	1.45	75	122			41	47					1.49	2.45
New Jersey.....	16.0				3.67	2.45	1.30	1.97	64	110	105	75	55	42					.90	1.50
Pennsylvania.....	13.3	94			3.40	2.49	1.50	2.30	90	110	125	110	56	46					1.25	1.20
Delaware.....					3.50	2.60	1.92	1.00	93	125	100	60	49	33					1.33	1.50
Maryland.....					3.12	2.35	1.62	1.75	100	95			60	42					1.00	1.02
Virginia.....	16.0	105			3.03	2.61	1.90	2.40	107	110	85	86	42	43					1.40	1.50
West Virginia.....	14.7	117			3.24	2.83	2.00	2.50	120	120	110	150	53	55					1.41	1.17
North Carolina.....					2.95	2.38	1.40	2.39	95	92	79	75	44	43					1.61	1.17
South Carolina.....					2.88	2.75	2.10	2.42	130	150	85	85	75	75					1.61	1.60
Georgia.....					2.65	2.75	2.10	2.45	125	145	80	85	69	100					1.47	1.50
Florida.....					2.86	2.70	2.50	2.97	138	190	78	80	52	62					1.80	1.55
Ohio.....	15.0	105			3.15	2.40	1.70	2.25	85	125	105	140	49	65					1.60	1.67
Indiana.....	14.0	130			3.15	2.32	1.75	2.40	80	140	105	121	45	48					1.60	1.67
Illinois.....		130			3.13	2.55	1.80	2.60	100	150	110	125	47	70	85	135	2.10	1.90		
Michigan.....		123			2.99	1.70	.90	1.80	65	109			34	37					1.03	1.15
Wisconsin.....	17.0	135			2.79	2.10	1.30	1.70	95	130			41	53					1.56	1.75
Minnesota.....					2.80	2.10	2.00	2.75	105	130			46	50					1.73	1.90
Iowa.....	15.0	138			3.50	2.60	2.00	3.30	105	150		180	70	90					1.84	1.40
Missouri.....	17.6	90			3.03	2.70	2.40	3.00	125	165	110	140	41	52	74	95	1.61	1.80		
North Dakota.....					3.10	2.79	3.05	3.25	145	170			60	47					2.35	3.00
South Dakota.....					3.34	2.70	3.00	3.94	150	160			75	84					1.90	1.71
Nebraska.....					3.09	2.60	2.00	3.05	130	160		194	54	81			40	1.70	1.60	
Kansas.....					3.23	2.80	2.40	3.05	130	180		150	55	60	60		79	1.75	1.98	
Kentucky.....	18.9	150			3.10	2.57	2.00	2.67	110	120	100	110	40	54					1.28	1.50
Tennessee.....	17.2	115			2.78	2.65	2.20	2.78	105	110	98	100	43	55			145	1.44	1.67	
Alabama.....					3.13	2.50	1.90	2.50	140	145	80	83	75	75					1.62	1.95
Mississippi.....					2.35		2.40	3.47	125	150	71	77	65	80					2.17	2.10
Louisiana.....					2.90		2.60	2.35	100	150	62	65		55					1.50	
Texas.....					3.09	2.80	2.15	2.75	165	175	105	110	85	75	58	76	2.26	2.10		
Oklahoma.....					3.24	2.50	2.60	3.00	175	160	110	115	70	59	73	93	2.00	2.90		
Arkansas.....					3.20	2.85	2.70	3.30	125	140	95	100	49	55					1.54	1.35
Montana.....					3.50	3.35	1.75	2.20	100	105			62	78					3.08	2.38
Wyoming.....					3.34	3.35	2.20	2.70	185	215			98	90					2.05	2.25
Colorado.....					2.63	2.05	1.30	1.70	85	150			48	56	63	65	2.24	1.89		
New Mexico.....					2.60	2.60	2.00	2.55	170	215	165	168	110	112	52	80	1.96	2.65		
Arizona.....					3.20	2.85	2.00	3.00			155		95	120						
Utah.....					3.42	3.00	1.90	2.35	125	190			55	110					2.24	
Nevada.....							2.50	3.00	130	210			92	125						
Idaho.....					2.80	2.40	2.80	2.60	125	145			56	55						1.66
Washington.....			10		3.20	3.00	1.80	2.60	100	180			54	60						
Oregon.....			12		3.25	2.80	2.40	2.35	100	160			80	55						
California.....					22	3.00	2.55	1.30	1.50	85	150	105	167	60	70					
United States.....	11.6	106.2	11.1	19.1	3.02	2.09	140.8	2.07	97.6	140.7	85.0	86.1	51.1	60.0	78.44	95.16	1.78	1.73		

TABLE 12.—*Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Concluded.*

State.	Prices paid to producers, Feb. 15.						Prices paid by producers, Feb. 15.											
	Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Bran, per ton.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton.			
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Me.....							\$12.30	\$11.50	\$3.80	\$3.25			\$31.70	\$29.30	\$35.00	\$35.30		
N. H.....							11.05	12.25	3.85	3.40		\$9.00	30.70	29.20	34.30	35.40		
Vt.....							11.20	11.00	4.25	3.40			30.80	28.10	34.70	34.50		
Mass.....	\$10.00		\$2.75				14.00	12.00	4.60	3.10			30.70	29.50	34.70	34.50		
R. I.....								12.00					30.60	28.50	33.70	33.40		
Conn.....			3.50				12.00	13.00	3.90	3.75			31.00	28.80	34.00	34.00		
N. Y.....	\$10.20	9.50	\$3.55	2.79	\$10.60	\$8.70	11.15	10.50	4.00	3.10	\$11.30	9.60	30.30	27.70	33.80	35.00		
N. J.....				2.85			10.85	10.50	3.90	3.10	11.50	10.00	31.20	28.50	34.40	35.40		
Pa.....	8.94	9.00	3.14	2.55	7.75	9.00	10.30	10.00	3.65	3.10	10.60	10.05	30.20	28.10	34.40	34.40		
Del.....	8.50	10.00	3.20	3.50		9.50		11.00	3.50	3.82		9.50	34.70	29.80	31.30	35.00		
Md.....								9.80		3.15			30.30	28.80	32.00	33.50		
Va.....	9.75	9.55	3.35	2.75			10.50	10.45	3.50	3.05	10.50	9.25	30.30	28.50	31.00	33.50		
W. Va.....	9.70	10.00	3.38	3.10		10.40	11.00	10.30	3.90	3.20	10.75	10.10	31.20	29.80	34.90	35.30		
N. C.....	9.85	10.40	3.40	3.27			10.40	10.60	3.40	3.60			32.30	31.80	30.30	33.40		
S. C.....													33.20	31.30	29.40	30.10		
Ga.....											14.70		32.30	30.80	29.40	30.30		
Fla.....													34.30	31.30	31.70	32.90		
Ohio.....	8.55	8.10	2.95	2.29	9.10	8.10	9.65	9.15	3.50	2.80	10.45	9.05	30.40	28.40	33.20	34.00		
Ind.....	8.60	8.00	3.05	2.50	9.30	8.20	9.75	9.10	3.70	3.00	10.50	9.00	29.10	27.50	32.60	34.60		
Ill.....	9.15	8.50	3.05	2.40	10.00	8.80	10.30	9.50	3.60	2.70	10.80	9.50	27.20	26.40	31.30	30.90		
Mich.....	8.30	7.80	3.00	2.40	9.40	7.90	10.00	9.15	3.70	3.00	10.50	8.90	30.00	27.70	33.80	34.50		
Wis.....	7.65	7.50	2.65	2.15	8.40	8.70	8.75	8.65	3.25	2.60	10.20	9.90	27.10	25.10	34.10	34.00		
Minn.....	7.80	7.60	2.50	2.05			9.70	9.40	3.10	2.70	12.00	12.00	27.50	23.30	35.30	33.50		
Iowa.....	9.00	8.20	2.65	2.00	9.60	7.60	9.75	9.40	3.10	2.30	11.00	8.70	27.00	25.30	32.80	32.70		
Mo.....	10.10	8.90	3.10	2.80	10.00	8.90	10.80	9.80	3.60	3.40	10.70	9.80	27.00	25.80	29.90	31.00		
N. Dak.....	10.10	8.00	2.95	3.00	12.00		12.10		3.50	2.75	12.10		25.80	20.80	36.00	28.50		
S. Dak.....	9.10	9.00	2.50	2.00	8.70	8.60	12.00	9.25	3.50	4.50	11.00	10.50	26.50	22.70	31.30	33.00		
Nebr.....	9.00	8.25	2.81	2.75	8.10	6.70	10.50	10.00	3.50	3.00	9.70	7.00	25.00	23.60	33.00	33.60		
Kans.....	9.00	8.20	3.05	2.50	7.20	5.60	10.50	9.80	3.75	3.00	7.75	6.35	24.10	24.40	30.10	32.10		
Ky.....	9.80	9.60	3.45	2.85	9.95	9.30	10.60	10.10	3.60	3.00	10.10	9.20	28.60	28.90	30.50	32.50		
Tenn.....	10.40	9.00	3.25	3.00	10.30	9.50	11.30	10.20	3.80	3.00	11.10	9.50	29.40	29.60	30.00	32.30		
Ala.....								12.80		3.80			31.10	30.50	29.00	31.00		
Miss.....													32.00	30.20	29.10	30.50		
La.....													31.40	28.60	28.70	30.00		
Tex.....					7.20						9.60	7.90	30.60	29.60	28.20	31.30		
Okla.....					8.00	6.50					9.20	8.10	27.10	26.90	27.50	30.80		
Ark.....		11.65				10.00	11.40	11.00	3.90	3.35	10.80	10.20	28.50	28.20	27.60	29.20		
Mont.....	9.40		2.25		9.00	10.00	10.00		2.80		10.20		27.70	22.00	38.00	22.00		
Wyo.....				2.55	8.05	7.10					9.50	8.15	27.00	22.60	39.50	22.60		
Colo.....					8.00	7.45					9.60	7.60	27.80	25.00	31.20	35.60		
N. Mex.....					9.00	8.00					10.00	9.30	31.50	30.30	33.60	36.20		
Ariz.....						6.90							42.00	43.00		39.70		
Utah.....			3.10	2.58	7.50	5.05	9.50		3.90		8.40		27.20	19.50		19.50		
Nev.....					7.30	7.30					7.50	9.75	37.60	32.00		32.00		
Idaho.....	8.20	7.30	2.24	1.80	8.00	6.60	9.50	8.90	2.95	2.75	9.90	8.75	28.00	23.50	38.00			
Wash.....	10.50						11.90	12.00	4.20	5.00	12.20	12.60	32.60	24.00	41.40	39.33		
Oreg.....	7.50	7.45	2.60		9.90	7.50	9.50	9.20	3.00		11.00	29.20	24.20	33.60	36.30			
Cal.....					7.80	7.00					9.70	9.00	32.50	27.80	27.00	33.70		
U. S.....	8.60	8.07	2.66	2.12	7.86	6.48	10.32	9.77	3.56	2.94	9.29	7.98	28.96	26.91	30.88	32.59		

TABLE 13.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	February 15—					March 15—		January 15—		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Hogs.....per 100 lbs..	\$6.34	\$7.75	\$7.17	\$5.79	\$7.04	\$7.80	\$7.62	\$6.57	\$7.45	\$6.77
Beef cattle.....do..	5.93	6.16	5.55	4.61	4.57	6.28	5.88	5.99	6.04	5.40
Veal calves.....do..	7.62	7.90	7.23	6.07	6.38	7.92	7.49	7.66	7.89	7.06
Sheep.....do..	5.14	4.67	4.63	4.01	4.34	4.77	4.97	4.95	4.67	4.35
Lambs.....do..	6.67	6.18	6.34	5.15	5.44	6.31	6.56	6.47	6.16	6.03
Milch cows.....per head..	57.99	59.09	51.42	43.40	44.48	59.23	54.02	58.48	57.99	49.51
Horses.....do..	132.00	139.00	146.00	137.00	144.00	138.00	146.00	130.00	137.00	140.00
Chickens.....per lb..	.113	.120	.112	.107	.107	.124	.115	.109	.115	.107
Eggs.....per doz..	.237	.253	.213	.202	.202	.222	.170	.317	.298	.241
Honey, comb.....per lb..	.137	.137	.139	.140	.133	.137	.139	.136	.136	.139
Honey, extract.....do..	.110	.114	.123	.123	.118	.111	.119	.111	.113	.122
Wool, unwashed.....do..	.202	.157	.187	.163	.173	.164	.184	.186	.157	.186
Walnuts, black.....per bu..	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.82	.77	.68
Hickory nuts.....do..	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	1.30	1.13
Peanuts.....per lb..	.044	.047	.045	.047	.050	.047	.047	.045	.047	.046
Apples.....per bu..	.73	1.23	.78	.99	1.19	1.29	.82	.69	1.11	.74
Maple sugar.....per lb..	.116	.....	.122	.....	.....	.124	.126	.....	.....	.....
Maple sirup.....per gal..	1.06	.....	1.06	.....	.....	1.10	1.06	.....	.....	.....
Beans.....per bu..	3.02	2.09	2.19	2.38	2.23	2.05	2.10	2.63	2.17	2.26
Beans, soy.....do..	2.26	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	1.96	.....
Sweet potatoes.....do..	.85	.86	.87	.94	.82	.87	.91	.81	.82	.84
Turnips.....do..	.51	.60	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.57	.50
Onions.....do..	.98	1.41	.78	1.40	1.04	1.55	.77	.89	1.21	.82
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs..	1.41	2.07	1.17	2.24	1.48	2.03	1.03	1.36	1.87	1.26
Timothy hay.....per ton..	14.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.07	.....	.....
Clover hay.....do..	13.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.07	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay.....do..	9.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.48	.....	.....
Prairie hay.....do..	7.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.65	.....	.....
Clover seed.....per bu..	8.60	8.07	10.28	12.22	8.37	8.17	10.42	8.51	7.99	9.41
Timothy seed.....do..	2.66	2.12	1.78	7.26	4.51	2.30	1.72	2.63	2.07	1.79
Alfalfa seed.....do..	7.86	6.48	8.15	.....	.....	6.60	8.19	7.61	6.55	7.66
Broom corn.....per ton..	78.00	95.00	56.00	86.00	80.00	91.00	57.00	66.00	94.00	49.00
Pop corn.....per bu..	1.78	1.73	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.72	1.47
Cotton seed.....per ton..	23.33	23.37	22.01	16.81	25.61	23.60	21.55	18.97	22.70	21.98
Hops.....per lb..	.111	.191	.169	.388	.178	.205	.....	.146	.266	.197
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bu..	10.32	9.77	11.62	.....	.....	9.45	12.30	10.34	9.82	11.39
Timothy seed.....do..	3.56	2.94	2.47	.....	.....	2.97	2.33	3.42	2.90	2.51
Alfalfa seed.....do..	9.29	7.98	9.60	.....	.....	8.01	9.78	8.79	8.30	8.25
Bran.....per ton..	28.96	26.91	25.32	28.62	25.27	27.58	24.96	27.90	26.53	25.24
Cottonseed meal.....do..	30.88	32.59	31.16	30.87	31.42	32.65	31.08	29.56	32.49	30.97

Product.	March 1—					April 1—		February 1—		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Wheat.....cts. per bu..	133.6	83.1	80.6	90.7	85.4	84.2	79.1	129.9	81.6	79.9
Corn.....do..	75.1	69.1	52.2	66.6	48.9	70.7	53.7	72.8	68.3	50.6
Oats.....do..	52.1	38.9	33.1	49.8	32.8	39.5	33.1	50.1	39.3	32.4
Barley.....do..	67.7	51.1	49.0	91.0	63.0	51.7	48.5	62.9	52.4	51.4
Rye.....do..	105.4	61.9	63.2	84.0	71.9	63.0	62.9	100.6	61.7	68.9
Buckwheat.....do..	85.5	75.1	67.0	76.9	64.1	76.9	68.3	83.7	75.6	69.4
Potatoes.....do..	50.4	70.5	52.0	102.0	55.3	70.0	50.3	50.4	69.7	53.1
Flaxseed.....do..	157.9	132.5	119.0	183.9	240.7	132.8	113.6	163.7	127.8	109.3
Hay.....dols. per ton..	11.71	12.37	11.34	15.69	12.09	12.20	11.15	11.69	12.41	11.64
Butter.....cts. per lb..	26.8	26.0	27.5	27.2	22.7	24.9	27.6	27.9	27.4	27.6
Eggs.....cts. per doz..	21.3	24.2	19.4	24.5	16.5	17.6	16.4	29.2	28.4	22.8
Chickens.....cts. per lb..	11.7	11.7	11.1	10.5	10.6	12.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	10.9
Cotton.....do..	7.4	12.6	11.8	9.8	13.9	11.9	11.8	7.4	11.9	11.9

TABLE 14.—*Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers: Statement for February, 1915.*

Product and market.	Feb. 1, 1915.	Jan., 1915.	Dec., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis...	\$1.53½ - \$1.55½	\$1.27½ - \$1.52	\$1.12½ - \$1.27½	\$0.93 - \$0.99½	\$1.03 - \$1.155
No. 2 red winter, Chicago...	1.54½ - 1.58	1.26½ - 1.53	1.13½ - 1.28½	.95½ - .98½	1.07½ - 1.1½
No. 2 red winter, New York 1...	1.64 - 1.68	1.37½ - 1.62	1.24½ - 1.35½	1.00 - 1.02	1.07 - 1.11
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.78 - .78	.69 - .77	.62 - .68½	.63½ - .68	.45 - .51
No. 2, Chicago.....	.77½ - .78	.68½ - .77	.62½ - .68½	.60 - .66	.46½ - .50½
No. 2, mixed, New York 1....	.87 - .88½	.83 - .86½	.....	.71 - .77	.5½ - .57½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.58 - .58½	.49 - .57½	.46½ - .50	.38½ - .47½	.33 - .35
No. 2, Chicago.....	.59½ - .60	.49 - .58½	.46½ - .49½	.37½ - .39	.32 - .33½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	1.27½ - 1.28½	1.11½ - 1.26½	1.07½ - 1.12½	.60 - .62	.62 - .65½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 17.50	15.00 - 16.00	13.50 - 17.50	13.00 - 19.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.....	.....	.23 - .28	.45 - .48	.26 - .32
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.24 - .25	.23 - .25	.23 - .24	.20 - .21½	.24 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.33 - .34	.31 - .34	.31 - .32	.28 - .28	.37 - .37
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	6.75 - 6.85	6.40 - 7.20	6.90 - 7.50	7.75 - 8.60	7.25 - 7.65
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York..	.33½ - .33½	.32 - .36	.33 - .36½	.26 - .37½	.33½ - .38
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.31½ - .31½	.30 - .34	.32 - .34	.28½ - .35½	.32 - .34
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.29 - .29	.30 - .44	.41 - .62	.34 - .50	.27 - .40
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.26 - .26	.28½ - .37½	.27 - .35	.27 - .31	.21 - .25
Cheese per pound: Colored, 2 New York.....	.16½ - .16½	.15½ - .16½	.14½ - .15	.16½ - .17½	.16½ - .17½

1 F. o. b. afloat.

2 September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 15.—*Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers: Statement for March, 1915.*

Product and market.	Mar. 1, 1915.	Feb., 1915.	Jan., 1915.	Feb., 1914.	Feb., 1913.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis...	\$1.47 - \$1.48	\$1.45 - \$1.64	\$1.27½ - \$1.52	\$0.91 - \$0.95½	\$1.00 - \$1.13
No. 2 red winter, Chicago...	1.47 - 1.50½	1.45½ - 1.68	1.26½ - 1.53	.93½ - .97½	1.02 - 1.12
No. 2 red winter, New York 1...	1.58 - 1.63	1.58 - 1.80	1.37½ - 1.62	1.01 - 1.05½	1.09½ - 1.11½
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.70 - .70½	.68½ - .78	.69 - .77	.64 - .66½	.47½ - .50½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.70 - .72	.68½ - .78	.68½ - .77	.61 - .63½	.49 - .51½
No. 2 mixed, New York 1....	.77 - .79	.75½ - .88½	.83 - .86½	.68 - .70½	.56 - .58½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.56 - .59	.55 - .60	.49 - .57½	.39½ - .43	.33 - .35
No. 2, Chicago.....	.53 - .56	.53 - .60	.49 - .58½	.38½ - .39½	.32½ - .34½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	1.16 - 1.17	1.15 - 1.31	1.11½ - 1.26½	.60½ - .64	.58 - .65
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 17.50	15.00 - 16.00	13.00 - 15.00
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.43 - .46	.25 - .28
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.28 - .29	.24 - .29	.23 - .25	.21 - .22	.24 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.31 - .31½	.30 - .35	.31 - .34	.28 - .28	.35 - .37
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	6.60 - 6.75	6.35 - 7.00	6.40 - 7.20	8.20 - 8.90	7.75 - 8.60
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York..	.23 - .23½	.24 - .30	.32 - .36	.26½ - .32	.35 - .38
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.29 - .29	.29 - .32	.30 - .34	.26½ - .30	.33 - .35
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.40 - .40	.33 - .40	.30 - .44	.29 - .40	.24 - .32
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.18½ - .18½	.20 - .28	.28½ - .37½	.24½ - .28	.17½ - .23
Cheese per pound: Colored, 2 New York.....	.16½ - .17	.16½ - .17½	.15½ - .16½	.16½ - .17½	.16½ - .17½

1 F. o. b. afloat.

2 September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.



FARMERS' BULLETIN



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APRIL 23, 1915.

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF MAY CROP REPORT.

A summary of the May crop report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates will be issued on Friday, May 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). The report will give an estimate of the acreage of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested; the condition on May 1 of winter wheat, rye, meadow mowing lands, and pastures; farm supplies of hay on May 1; the per cent done on May 1 of the total spring plowing contemplated, and the per cent of spring planting done on May 1, 1915, with comparisons.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

CONDITION AND PRICE APRIL 1, 1915.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

The average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 88.8 per cent of a normal, against 95.6 on April 1, 1914, 91.6 on April 1, 1913, and 87.6, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1. There was an increase in condition from December 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, of 0.5 point, as compared with an average decline in the

past 10 years of 2.7 points between these dates. The acreage planted, as estimated last December, was 11.1 per cent larger than the acreage planted in the preceding year.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 89.5 per cent of a normal, against 91.3 on April 1, 1914, 89.3 on April 1, 1913, and 90.1, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1.

Comparisons for winter wheat and rye States are shown in Table 10, page 21.

FORECAST OF WINTER-WHEAT PRODUCTION.

The par, or 100 per cent normal, condition of wheat on April 1 may be regarded as equivalent to approximately 16.9 bushels per acre planted; hence a condition of 88.8 would indicate 15 bushels, which, on the 41,263,000 acres planted, would give a total production of 619,000,000 bushels, as compared with a final estimate of 684,990,000 last year, 523,561,000 two years ago, 399,919,000 three years ago, and 430,656,000 four years ago.

In forecasting this quantity of 619,000,000 bushels, it should be considered as the amount of which the probability is about equal that the outturn will be above or below it; the crop will be larger or smaller than this amount according as the changes in condition from now to harvest are better or worse than *average* changes from April 1 to harvest.

WEATHER IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

In a general way, the wheat crop suffered more than the average in the Atlantic Coast States as a result of a cold, dry, windy March, without adequate snow covering; in the Central States east of the Mississippi River, the crop declined slightly during the winter, but not more than usual; reports of prevalence of Hessian fly are made from many places in this section, which gives some apprehension. Great improvement in the condition was made in the western part of the grain belt, namely, in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, which caused a general average condition on April 1 slightly higher than on December 1, although the average of the past 10 years on April 1 was 2.7 points lower than on December 1. In the Pacific Northwest large yields are anticipated.

UNITED STATES BEET-SUGAR CROP, 1914.

Details of the 1914-15 beet-sugar campaign and the three earlier ones are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Sugar-beet and beet-sugar production in the United States, 1911-1914.*

[Figures for 1914 are subject to slight revision.]

State, and year of beet harvest.	Facto-ries in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly refined).	Beets used for sugar.				Analysis of beets.		Average extraction of sugar.	
				Area.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average price per ton.	Per-cent- age of su- crose. ¹	Pu- rity coefficient. ²	Per-cent- age of beets.	Per short ton of beets.
California:	<i>No.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Tons.³</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.³</i>	<i>Tons.³</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1914.....	10	97	169,004	104,000	10.4	1,082,000	5.68	18.46	82.70	15.62	312
1913.....	12	99	171,208	127,610	8.92	1,138,003	6.10	18.04	86.26	15.05	301
1912.....	11	90	158,904	111,416	9.01	1,004,328	6.46	18.79	83.99	15.82	316
1911.....	10	98	161,300	99,545	10.42	1,037,283	5.54	18.95	82.04	15.55	311
Colorado:											
1914.....	13	96	220,799	135,400	12.6	1,706,300	5.68	15.35	84.22	12.94	259
1913.....	14	96	229,274	168,410	10.93	1,840,653	5.67	14.92	84.01	12.46	249
1912.....	17	91	216,010	144,999	11.32	1,641,861	5.96	16.19	84.81	13.16	263
1911.....	14	63	124,800	86,437	11.07	957,142	5.55	15.44	81.22	13.04	261
Idaho:											
1914.....	4	78	39,613	25,300	10.5	264,400	4.96	17.78	87.74	14.98	300
1913.....	4	77	29,620	22,497	9.90	222,612	4.99	16.24	86.35	13.31	266
1912.....	4	64	24,761	19,952	8.55	170,619	5.18	17.37	88.01	14.51	290
1911.....	3	91	26,730	17,052	12.11	206,367	5.02	16.65	88.26	12.95	259
Michigan:											
1914.....	15	68	110,630	101,300	8.5	857,100	5.23	15.78	82.85	12.91	258
1913.....	15	82	122,424	107,965	8.85	955,242	5.93	15.82	82.61	12.82	256
1912.....	16	74	95,049	124,241	6.75	838,784	5.69	14.72	83.75	11.33	227
1911.....	17	122	125,500	145,837	9.90	1,443,856	5.74	14.59	80.00	8.69	174
Ohio:											
1914.....	3	56	21,425	17,800	10.4	184,700	5.04	14.50	83.82	11.60	232
1913.....	5	80	28,687	30,661	7.84	240,435	5.34	14.46	82.95	11.93	239
1912.....	5	91	28,503	27,062	9.72	263,005	5.31	13.95	81.36	10.84	217
Utah:											
1914.....	7	100	78,619	41,300	13.7	564,600	4.79	17.03	85.60	13.92	278
1913.....	7	90	57,231	39,472	12.21	481,863	4.81	15.07	83.86	12.08	242
1912.....	6	97	59,571	37,000	12.03	445,130	4.90	16.37	86.29	13.38	168
1911.....	6	96	57,280	33,950	13.03	442,310	4.81	15.98	86.10	12.95	259
Wisconsin:											
1914.....	4	57	12,553	11,800	9.66	114,000	5.80	14.10	.....	11.01	220
1913.....	4	91	23,260	20,172	10.27	207,085	5.84	15.10	84.31	11.23	225
1912.....	4	106	23,640	23,241	11.02	256,124	5.51	14.23	81.00	9.23	185
Other States:⁶											
1914.....	8	76	81,964	58,300	10.8	629,500	5.67	15.80	83.35	13.02	260
1913.....	10	68	82,404	71,591	9.31	666,654	5.66	14.99	81.89	12.36	247
1912.....	10	78	86,498	70,458	9.28	653,565	5.82	16.37	83.89	13.23	265
1911.....	12	83	80,250	67,815	10.61	719,251	5.48	15.16	84.51	11.16	223
United States:											
1914.....	60	85	722,054	483,400	10.9	5,288,500	5.45	16.38	83.89	13.65	273
1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.69	15.77	83.22	12.96	259
1912.....	73	86	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26	265
1911.....	66	94	599,500	473,877	10.68	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	82.21	11.84	237

¹ Based upon weight of beets.

² Percentage of sucrose (pure sugar) in the total soluble solids of the beets.

³ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

⁴ Included with "Other States," as only 1 factory operated.

⁵ The 8 factories in "Other States" in 1914 were located as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; and Montana, 1.

⁶ Including Ohio in 1911.

A rich sugar content of beets and a high percentage of extraction helped to make a good crop of beet sugar in the United States in the campaign beginning in 1914. The production amounted to 722,054 short tons, or about 11,000 tons less than in 1913. The area har-

vested in 1914 amounted to 483,400 acres, or nearly 100,000 acres less than the year before. A favorable growing season, however, resulted in an average yield per acre of nearly 11 tons, the largest since 1906 and the second largest during the 14 years covered by this department's beet-sugar reports. The average price, in spite of the lower basis for payment, reached \$5.45 per ton, which was 24 cents less than the average for the preceding year.

Another noteworthy feature in the campaign beginning in 1914 was the smaller difference between the actual sugar in the beets and the actual amount extracted than in former years. In 1914 the beets averaged in content 16.38 per cent sugar, while the actual sugar made was equal to 13.65 per cent of the beets, thus leaving 2.73 per cent of the beets as representing the sugar left in pulp and in other by-products. In 1913 this nonextracted sugar was equal to 2.82 per cent of the beets and in every other preceding year the figure exceeded 3 per cent.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP OF 1914.

TABLE 2.—*Cane-sugar production of Louisiana, 1911-1914.*

Parish where sugar was made, and year.	Factories operating.	Sugar made.		Cane used for sugar.	Parish where sugar was made, and year.	Factories operating.	Sugar made.		Cane used for sugar.
		Quantity.	Average per short ton of cane.				Quantity.	Average per short ton of cane.	
	Number.	Short tons.	Lbs.	Short tons.		Number.	Short tons.	Lbs.	Short tons.
Ascension:					St. Martin:				
1914.....	3	5,800	138	84,000	1914.....	3	5,000	179	56,000
1913.....	4	10,808	133	163,000	1913.....	3	8,114	157	103,000
1912.....	7	8,342	134	124,934	1912.....	3	5,382	173	62,165
1911.....	7	14,496	124	234,719	1911.....	4	13,719	139	197,614
Assumption:					St. Mary:				
1914.....	17	22,500	136	331,000	1914.....	20	38,000	176	431,000
1913.....	17	28,664	124	462,000	1913.....	22	54,689	165	663,000
1912.....	16	14,457	119	243,864	1912.....	15	25,597	176	291,387
1911.....	23	35,950	107	673,263	1911.....	26	57,602	133	866,744
Iberia:					Terrebonne:				
1914.....	7	8,000	165	97,000	1914.....	13	23,900	162	295,000
1913.....	10	15,925	156	204,000	1913.....	13	24,631	140	352,000
1912.....	9	10,999	156	140,932	1912.....	14	14,463	150	191,984
1911.....	13	29,949	129	464,491	1911.....	14	27,462	124	442,218
Iberville:					West Baton Rouge:				
1914.....	15	18,900	134	283,000	1914.....	11	16,300	152	214,000
1913.....	14	19,187	122	315,000	1913.....	10	15,305	136	225,000
1912.....	11	7,942	112	141,531	1912.....	10	9,328	147	127,196
1911.....	18	23,759	99	481,545	1911.....	10	17,235	110	314,472
Lafourche:					Lafayette and Vermilion:				
1914.....	13	34,300	153	447,000	1914.....	6	14,900	183	163,000
1913.....	13	35,021	131	535,000	1913.....	6	23,104	168	276,000
1912.....	9	11,728	122	191,714	1912.....	6	14,547	177	164,580
1911.....	16	42,001	119	707,764	1911.....	5	23,480	140	336,427
St. James:					Other parishes: ¹				
1914.....	16	16,900	131	258,000	1914.....	17	24,300	146	333,000
1913.....	17	19,970	122	327,000	1913.....	16	23,684	134	353,000
1912.....	10	9,368	97	192,537	1912.....	11	10,131	158	127,910
1911.....	20	20,760	115	361,537	1911.....	24	31,626	119	530,962
St. John:					Total Louisiana:				
1914.....	8	13,900	134	207,000	1914.....	149	242,700	152	3,199,000
1913.....	8	13,596	115	236,000	1913.....	153	292,698	139	4,214,000
1912.....	5	11,289	140	161,790	1912.....	126	153,573	142	2,162,574
1911.....	8	14,935	108	275,536	1911.....	188	352,874	120	5,887,292

¹ Avoyelles, Rapides, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Charles.

NOTE.—The average yield per acre of cane used for sugar in Louisiana was 15 short tons in 1914; 17 in 1913; 11 in 1912; and 19 tons in 1911. One short ton equals 2,000 pounds.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season just closed amounted to 242,700 short tons, or practically 50,000 less than in 1913. The yield per acre of the cane used for this sugar was 15 tons in 1914, or 2 tons less than in 1913. More sugar, however, was obtained per ton of cane in 1914 than in the preceding year, and in fact more than in any other of the four years for which this department has made report. The 1914 season was one of a light tonnage of cane per acre and comparatively large sugar content.

About one-half of the 1914 output of Louisiana sugar consisted of grades above 96° polarization and ready for immediate sale to the trade. In 1912 and 1913 only one-third of the total output consisted of grades above 96°.

Details of the campaigns of 1914 and three preceding years are shown in Table 2, which is based upon reports for all operating factories. (See p. 4.)

THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief of Division of Crop Records.*

PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Favorable crop conditions resulted in a total production in the United States (excluding Texas) of practically 965,000 short tons of sugar in 1914. The production in 1913 on a much larger acreage amounted to 1,025,000 short tons. Four years ago, in the campaign beginning in 1910, the production amounted to 853,000 tons; in 1905 it was 689,000, and in 1901, 545,000 tons. Texas produced in 1909, according to the census, nearly 8,000 tons, and the production in 1914 was probably much less.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

From three-fourths to four-fifths of the sugar used in the United States is brought from foreign countries and the insular possessions. The net receipts from these sources during the calendar year 1914 amounted to 3,419,000 short tons; in the preceding year, 3,253,000; in 1912, 3,030,000; and in 1911, 2,934,000 short tons. Shipments out of the United States are generally small, rarely above 50,000 tons a year. In the calendar year 1914, however, over 208,000 tons were shipped to foreign countries and about 8,000 to Hawaii and Porto Rico. Imports of foreign sugar were large in 1914, amounting to 2,535,000 tons as against 2,337,000 in 1913, 2,017,000 in 1912, and 1,866,000 in 1911.

Receipts from Hawaii in the calendar year 1914 were 605,000 tons, an increase of practically 67,000 over the preceding year; receipts from Porto Rico amounted to 321,000, or 54,000 less than in 1913; while imports from the Philippine Islands reached 174,000 tons, which was 130,000 over the abnormally low figure of 1913 and 33,000 above 1912. The Hawaiian crop, all but a small fraction of which comes to this country, reached 612,000 short tons during the year

ending September 30, 1914. This was an increase of more than 65,000 tons over the preceding year, and was the largest on record. Details concerning this crop are given in Farmers' Bulletin 665, pages 5 and 6.

All but a relatively small part of the foreign sugar brought to this country comes from Cuba. The present campaign in Cuba, which is about half over (April 1), promises a somewhat lower yield than a year ago, according to unofficial reports.

SUGAR PRICES.

Prices March 25, 1915, showed granulated sugar at New York 5.8 cents per pound, as compared with 3.8 a year ago, 4.2 about the same date 1913, and 5.3 about the end of March, 1912. The price of raw sugar of 96 degrees polarization had reached 4.95 cents per pound by March 25, 1915, which was exactly 2 cents above the quotation of one year ago, and 0.59 of 1 cent over the price March 28, 1912.

EUROPEAN BEET-SUGAR IN 1914.

The International Institute of Agriculture, reporting for the 1914 beet-sugar campaign up to the end of December, gives the following figures for the production of 1914 expressed as percentages of the 1913 crop: Austria 100.5, Hungary 86.0, Netherlands 128.0, Roumania 111.3, Sweden 107.3, and Switzerland 116.5. The large producing countries—Germany, France, and Russia—it will be noted, as well as Denmark, Belgium, and Italy, are not included in this report. Austria and Hungary together, however, produce normally about 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 short tons, about four-fifths of which is made in Austria.

APPROXIMATE COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP, 1914.

TABLE 3.—*Apple crops of 1913 and 1914: Percentage shipped out of counties where grown.*

[Figures for 1913 were based upon reports from the State aids; for 1914 from reports of the field agents and township correspondents. Bulk shipments, as well as barrel and box shipments, are included.]

Geographic division.	From crop of—	
	1913	1914
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England.....	47	44
Middle Atlantic.....	53	42
South Atlantic.....	32	33
North Central east of Mississippi River.....	36	21
North Central west of Mississippi River.....	20	21
South Central east of Mississippi River.....	8	16
South Central west of Mississippi River.....	34	39
Rocky Mountain.....	61	45
Pacific.....	55	52
United States.....	41	38

Shipments out of counties are estimated to equal about 59,600,000 bushels from the 1913 crop and 98,400,000 bushels from the 1914 crop.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROPS.

The condition on April 1, with comparisons, of the principal crops in Florida and California, on the basis of 100 representing a normal, is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Florida and California crop reports.*

Item.	Florida.				California.			
	Apr. 1—			Mar. 1, 1915.	Apr. 1—			Mar. 1, 1915.
	1915	1914	1913		1915	1914	1913	
Orange trees.....	90	102	95	92	98	98	.....	98
Lemon trees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	94	.....	97
Lime trees.....	90	100	100	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees.....	92	101	97	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapples.....	90	80	92	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches.....	83	85	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears.....	85	82	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strawberries.....	84	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasture.....	75	87	95	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....	90	82	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....	74	80	87	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
White potatoes.....	79	92	95	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	196	192	91
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	94	94	94

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.2 per cent during March; in the past seven years the price level has increased during March 1.6 per cent.

On April 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 7.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 27 per cent higher than two years ago, and 10.5 per cent higher than the average of the past seven years on April 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals on March 15 was the same as on February 15. This compares with an average increase from February 15 to March 15 in the past five years of 3.7 per cent.

On March 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.46 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.37 a year ago, \$7.08 two years ago, \$5.69 three years ago, \$6.09 four years ago, and \$7.39 five years ago on March 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 11 to 13.

THE WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE IN 1915.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

MOVEMENT TO INCREASE WINTER-WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Rapidly advancing prices, excited markets, and enormous transactions in wheat during the past seven months in most countries, vague apprehensions of the eventual exhaustion of supplies in others,

and a subconscious realization of the calamitous consequences that might result from any material shortage in the world crop in 1915 have, with other causes, given great impetus to an almost universal movement to expand the acreage seeded for the approaching harvest. The effects of that impetus are now to some extent apparent.

Sowings of winter wheat in the Northern Hemisphere have, in so far as known, been pretty generally on an extensive scale, excepting in some of the European countries involved in war. In the United States, British India, and Canada the area sown last autumn was increased by about 8,500,000 acres over that of the year before; there was also some expansion in the neutral countries of southwestern Europe; but to what extent these increases may have been counteracted, or annulled, by the contraction of autumn seedings in northern and eastern Europe, due to the scarcity of rural labor and animal power and to the occupation of farm land by military forces, is not yet determinable.

REDUCTION IN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

The aggregate acreage ordinarily sown to winter wheat in the contending countries of Europe is about 55,000,000 acres. A reduction in that acreage of over 15 per cent would be necessary to offset the 8,500,000 acres increase in the aggregate sowings of the three exporting countries mentioned above. That there has been a reduction is generally admitted. Doubt arises only as to its extent. The area under wheat in the British Isles is officially estimated as larger than in 1914; the Russian acreage is a little less extensive than last year. Belgium is not an important wheat producer and Germany's acreage, usually only about 5,000,000 acres, is, it is claimed, a large one.

It is therefore apparent that whatever contraction there may have been in the winter-wheat acreage of the countries at war has occurred for the most part in France, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia. Their aggregate winter-wheat area in time of peace is normally about 29,000,000 acres.

SPRING-WHEAT ACREAGE.

In view of these and other facts, it seems logical that, weather and labor conditions favoring, there would be a heavy extension this season in the sowing of spring wheat. Of the approximately 240,000,000 acres of wheat in the world, between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 are of this variety. Practically the entire crop is the product of three countries—Russia (including Asiatic), the United States, and Canada. Russia in the best years sows about 60,000,000 acres, the United States 20,000,000 acres (last year 17,533,000), and Canada 10,000,000 acres (9,320,000 in 1914). Though the next most important producing countries are France and Germany, their combined acreage in average years is less than a million acres. In other European countries than those mentioned spring-wheat culture is ordinarily

on such a small scale as to be almost negligible. The cultivation of this variety is not popular either in the States of central or western Europe. Even in France and Germany increases above the normal area are usually due to the failure of winter wheat in localities.

LARGE INCREASE OF SPRING-WHEAT ACREAGE IN 1915 NOT INDICATED.

Though no definite figures upon the extent sown in the different countries this spring have yet been published, present indications do not point to the heavy increase in the world's acreage that was at one time anticipated. Owing to the prolonged closing of the Dardanelles and most other routes of export, the surplus wheat still remaining in Russia from the last harvest is believed to be very heavy. The depressing effect of this unexported surplus upon the Russian markets, together with the strained labor situation and other abnormal economic conditions incident to the war, seem to be having a restraining influence upon seeding operations; late commercial reports suggest a probable reduction in the Russian spring-wheat area of 10 to 15 per cent. Should this expectation be realized, it will go far toward neutralizing the heavy increase in sowings expected in all other spring-wheat countries combined, and leave the world's acreage little, if any, larger than that of last year.

AVERAGE SOWINGS PER ACRE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

EUROPEAN SOWINGS ARE LARGER.

In most, and probably in all, European countries it is quite the general custom to sow, on an average, a larger quantity of wheat and other cereals per acre than is sown either in the United States or in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. What amount to sow per unit of surface in order to produce the best results is in all countries a mooted question. Variations in an agricultural usage of this kind can not, of course, be rigidly outlined by State boundaries. They arise, rather, from differences in climate and character of soil, from extensive or intensive systems of farming, from diverse economic causes, and even from precedent, local tradition, etc. Political boundaries alone rarely differentiate the agricultural methods and customs of neighboring peoples.

In the quantity of seed sown per acre, however, there is an appreciable difference between the customs of western, central, and eastern Europe—a more striking one still between those of the Continent of Europe, as a whole, and of the countries of America.

In Great Britain, though the quantity of wheat seeded per acre varies in different localities with the quality of the soil, weather con-

ditions at seed time, tillering habits of varieties grown, methods of sowing, and features of cultivation, farmers drill on an average about 2 bushels per acre of winter wheat and 3 of spring. Years ago, when broadcasting was more common, the general average for winter wheat was as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Seedings in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are, for the most part, on a like liberal scale, the winter variety being sown at the average rate of 2 bushels per acre and over, and the spring somewhat more heavily. The tendency in the warmer latitudes of Italy and Spain is to plant less thickly, the general average in the former being 1.9 bushels and 2 bushels in the latter.

Wheat farming in the principal producing countries of central and eastern Europe, though yields per acre are in general smaller than in the northwestern part of that Continent, is also characterized by generous seedings. In Austria, Roumania, and Bulgaria the average rate per acre is probably greater than in any other European country, and amounts, for winter wheat—practically the only variety raised—to upward of 2.5 bushels; the average in Hungary is 2.2 bushels per acre.

Great local variations in the quantity sown naturally occur in a country where conditions of climate and soil are so diversified as in European Russia. The average per acre for the entire country, however, is officially given as a trifle less than 2 bushels for winter wheat and 1.6 bushels for spring. An unusual feature of Russian seeding is that a smaller quantity of spring wheat is sown per unit of surface than of the winter variety; in most countries of Europe the opposite is true.

IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

From various and not always obvious reasons farmers in the Western Hemisphere seed less abundantly. In the United States, according to an estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the bulk of the wheat sowings in 1912 ranged, by States, between 1.25 and 1.75 bushels per acre, the general average of the entire Republic being only 1.38 bushels. The average per acre in Canada, doubtless due partly to the fact that the bulk of the crop is spring wheat, is heavier, and, taking one year with another, amounts to about 1.6 bushels. In the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay very moderate seeding is the practice, the average in each country being, respectively, about 1.2 and 1 bushel per acre. The standard in Chile presents a rather remarkable exception to that of the neighboring Republics, grain being sown at a rate per acre similar to that adopted in European countries.

BUSHELS SOWN PER ACRE IN MANY COUNTRIES.

The following statement, from official sources, shows the average quantity of wheat, rye, barley, and oats sown per acre in various

nations. The figures do not represent the average sowings for a uniform series of years in each country, but are designed to represent the situation, in so far as figures are available.

TABLE 5.—Average quantity of wheat, rye, barley, and oats sown per acre in under-mentioned countries.

[Bushels: Wheat, 60; rye, 56; barley, 48; and oats, 32 pounds.]

Countries.	Wheat sown.	Rye sown.	Barley sown.	Oats sown.
EUROPE.				
	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>
Great Britian.....	2.00	3.00	2.60	4.07
Ireland.....	2.33	3.00	2.92	5.25
France.....	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.34
Italy.....	1.86	2.23	1.86	3.35
Spain.....	2.00	1.91	2.60	2.37
Belgium.....	{ 1 2.29	2.28	2.71	4.26
	{ 2 2.45			
Netherlands.....	2.26	2.82	1.75	2.87
Switzerland.....	2.97	2.71	1.70	4.74
Austria.....	{ 1 2.53	2.71	2.79	4.46
	{ 2 2.74			
Hungary.....	2.20	2.15	2.56	3.32
Roumania.....	2.53	2.63	2.79	3.35
Bulgaria.....	{ 1 3.21	13.06	13.44	4.10
	{ 2 2.38			
Russia in Europe.....	{ 1 1.97	12.17	2.34	4.50
	{ 2 1.57			
AMERICA.				
United States.....	1.38	1.44	1.84	2.37
Canada.....	1.62	1.50	2.00	2.69
Argentina.....	1.19	.....	.74	3 1.11
Chile.....	2.50	.....	3.16	4 4.23
Uruguay.....	.97	.....	.....	1.87
OTHER.				
Australia.....	.97	.87	1.30	2.03
New Zealand.....	2.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Japan.....	.88	.....	1.18	1.05
Egypt.....	2.76	.....	2.59	.....

1 Winter.

2 Spring.

3 Average, 1908-1912.

4 Average, 1908-9 to 1912-13.

WAGON HAULS FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief of Division of Crop Records.*

AVERAGE DISTANCE AND TRIPS PER DAY.

An inquiry just completed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates shows an average distance from market of 6.5 miles for the farms of the United States, while those farthest away from market (excluding of course the rarer instances) average 8.7 miles. The number of round trips per day averages for all farms 2.1, and for the more remote farms 1.6 trips; in other words, it requires about one-half a day for the average farmer to make a round trip with wagon from farm to market and back, and averages nearly two-thirds of a day for the farmers who are farthest from market.

The averages and the details shown in Table 6 are based upon reports from township and county correspondents and traveling field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

COMPARISON OF CORN, WHEAT, AND COTTON.

In comparing the figures for individual States it will be noted that the longer hauls are generally in the cotton States and in the Rocky Mountain region. It will be noted also that the smaller loads are in the cotton States. The average size of a wagonload of cotton in the United States is 3 bales, or about 1,500 pounds, while the average wagonload of wheat is 53.5 bushels, or 3,200 pounds. In the cotton country loads of corn and wheat are much smaller than in other parts of the United States, possibly due to the fact that the principal product hauled influences greatly the size of load for other products in the same region. It is interesting to note that while the size of the cotton load is much smaller than that of the corn load, the value of the former is very much greater; the average value of a load of cotton, based on farm prices December 1, 1913, was \$183; for wheat, \$43; and for corn, \$28. The higher the price of a given product the smaller is the load which the farmer can afford to haul. Also the more valuable the product the longer is the haul which can be profitably made.

WAGON HAULS SHORTER THAN NINE YEARS AGO.

In 1906 the Bureau of Crop Estimates (then the Bureau of Statistics) of the Department of Agriculture made an inquiry through county correspondents as to wagon hauls for farm products (see Bulletin 49, Bureau of Statistics). The figures for 1906 are not strictly comparable with those for 1915, but it is evident that wagon hauls are shorter than they were nine years ago. In 1906 the average haul from farm to shipping point was, for wheat, 9.4 miles; corn, 7.4; oats, 7.3; potatoes, 8.2; and cotton, 11.8 miles; each of these staple crops was hauled a longer distance in 1906 than the general average haul in 1915 (6.5 miles). It is noted also that the average number of round trips per day for all farm-to-market hauls was 2.1 in 1915. In 1906 the average number of round trips per day for hauling wheat was 1.2; for corn, 1.7; and for cotton, 1.0.

Railroad building during the past nine years has brought some farms nearer to shipping points and markets, and has helped to shorten the average distance hauled and to increase the average number of trips per day. During the seven years following 1906 more than 32,000 miles of new railroad were built, and several thousand more miles have been added since 1913, so that there are at least 15 per cent more miles of steam railroads in the United States now than in 1906. In addition to this new mileage of steam railroads, the hauls of some farmers have no doubt been shortened by new freight-carrying electric railroads.

TIME REQUIRED.

The number of days required to haul from farms the marketed portion of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops is estimated in Table 6. It would require about 6,358,000 days for one wagon, or about 6,358,000 wagons for one day, to haul from farms the marketed portion of an average corn crop; the corresponding figure for wheat is about 6,857,000, and for cotton 2,532,000.

COST OF WAGON HAULING.

The time required is an element in the cost of producing and marketing crops. From the farmer's point of view it is an element of cost of production. The cost of hauling was not estimated for 1915. A simple schedule of inquiry was desired in order to obtain a large number of returns for the most important items related to hauling, and extra questions weaken an investigation by reducing the number of replies. However, in 1906 the estimated cost of hauling per day for each wagon averaged: For wheat, \$3.60; corn, \$3; and cotton, \$2.80. Wages of farm labor are higher in 1915 than in 1909. No figures for wages are available for 1906. Prices of feed in the winter of 1914-15 were much higher than in 1906-7. Farm prices, on December 1, for hay averaged for the United States \$10.37 per ton in 1906 and \$11.12 in 1914; corn, 39.9 cents per bushel in 1906 and 63.7 in 1914; and oats, 31.7 and 43.8 cents per bushel for the respective dates. The farm value of horses on January 1 averaged \$93.51 per head in 1907 and \$103.33 in 1915. These increases indicate a considerable rise in the average cost per day to the farmer of hauling his products.

This higher cost per day is offset partly or wholly by the larger quantities hauled per day in 1915 compared with 1906. For instance, in 1906 an average day's haul of wheat was 1.2 loads of 55 bushels each, or a total of 56.1 bushels per day; in 1915 a day's haul averages 2.1 loads of 53.5 bushels each, or a total of 112.4 bushels per day. Similar increases occurred in regard to corn and cotton. An average day's haul of cotton moved about 1,700 pounds in 1906 and about 3,000 pounds in 1915. Figures for average loads of corn in 1915 are not comparable with those for 1906. The improvement of wagon roads during the past nine years has probably helped to increase the average quantity of farm products moved by a day's wagon haul.

TABLE 6.—*Hauling crops from farms: Distance, time, and size of load.*

[These figures refer to wagon hauls from farms to all points at which products are delivered by farmers.]

State.	Average for all farms, 1915.	Average for the more remote farms, 1915.		Average size of wagon load, 1915.			Estimated time spent in hauling from farms in an average year. ¹		
	Distance to market one way.	Distance to market one way.	Round trips per day.	Corn (unshelled).	Wheat.	Cotton (ginned).	Corn.	Wheat.	Cotton.
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bales.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Maine.....	5.5	8.0	1.6	54	53	.....	600	600	.....
New Hampshire.....	5.0	7.5	1.2	54	50	.....	400	.....	.....
Vermont.....	5.8	8.0	1.2	54	48	.....	200	300	.....
Massachusetts.....	6.0	9.0	1.4	51	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	6.0	8.1	1.3	47	35	.....	500	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4.7	6.6	1.4	52	47	.....	1,400	.....	.....
New York.....	5.0	7.0	1.7	55	48	.....	3,400	53,400	.....
New Jersey.....	5.5	7.5	1.8	50	48	.....	13,600	11,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5.5	7.5	1.7	55	48	.....	78,000	184,900	.....
Delaware.....	4.5	5.2	2.0	40	45	.....	26,800	18,700	.....
Maryland.....	6.0	7.5	1.8	55	50	.....	51,500	89,700	.....
Virginia.....	7.8	10.4	1.5	34	36	2.5	81,100	122,700	4,600
West Virginia.....	7.0	9.0	1.3	37	34	.....	29,400	54,700	.....
North Carolina.....	7.5	10.0	1.5	26	26	3.0	99,600	107,900	132,200
South Carolina.....	6.0	9.0	1.5	22	24	3.3	51,700	13,400	185,700
Georgia.....	6.9	8.6	1.7	21	25	3.3	113,200	24,300	331,200
Florida.....	7.0	8.0	1.9	17	.....	2.3	30,300	.....	11,800
Ohio.....	4.0	6.3	1.8	45	53	.....	257,800	130,500	.....
Indiana.....	4.3	7.0	1.5	41	54	.....	456,500	174,000	.....
Illinois.....	4.1	5.5	2.3	40	48	.....	1,020,400	163,100	.....
Michigan.....	5.3	7.5	1.6	58	49	.....	43,200	95,200	.....
Wisconsin.....	5.3	7.5	1.5	45	46	.....	43,900	32,800	.....
Minnesota.....	5.5	7.0	1.6	40	49	.....	100,600	488,300	.....
Iowa.....	4.5	5.5	1.8	45	48	.....	983,200	119,400	.....
Missouri.....	6.5	9.0	1.4	30	39	3.0	435,700	397,400	11,500
North Dakota.....	7.0	9.4	1.3	58	66	.....	1,400	897,000	.....
South Dakota.....	8.0	10.0	1.5	41	56	.....	202,900	353,100	.....
Nebraska.....	7.0	9.0	1.6	38	53	.....	534,200	521,000	.....
Kansas.....	5.8	7.5	1.8	38	53	.....	171,200	1,002,700	.....
Kentucky.....	7.5	10.0	1.2	28	38	.....	346,300	142,800	.....
Tennessee.....	7.0	9.0	1.6	26	33	3.0	285,700	120,900	61,400
Alabama.....	7.5	10.5	1.3	21	25	2.8	58,000	7,000	293,300
Mississippi.....	8.0	10.0	1.3	20	25	2.7	125,500	.....	298,800
Louisiana.....	6.0	8.0	1.8	25	32	3.0	64,300	.....	61,700
Texas.....	7.5	11.0	1.2	27	42	3.0	262,700	150,800	747,400
Oklahoma.....	7.6	10.0	1.3	30	50	2.8	263,100	360,500	175,400
Arkansas.....	7.5	10.0	1.5	22	30	2.5	85,900	19,000	214,600
Montana.....	10.6	13.5	1.2	43	63	.....	.....	181,200	.....
Wyoming.....	12.5	15.5	1.0	42	56	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Colorado.....	10.0	12.0	1.2	40	55	.....	12,900	131,800	.....
New Mexico.....	14.0	16.5	1.2	33	43	.....	13,800	23,800	.....
Arizona.....	8.0	11.5	1.7	43	55	.....	1,800	5,600	.....
Utah.....	11.0	14.0	1.0	60	62	.....	200	78,800	.....
Nevada.....	18.0	25.0	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	17,500	.....
Idaho.....	6.8	10.5	1.5	50	66	.....	400	89,200	.....
Washington.....	7.5	9.1	1.5	60	80	.....	200	304,100	.....
Oregon.....	7.5	16.5	1.2	45	65	.....	300	102,400	.....
California.....	8.0	12.5	1.5	70	70	8.0	4,900	35,900	1,200
United States.....	6.5	8.7	1.6	40.5	53.5	3.0	6,358,200	6,857,400	(2) 2,532,300

¹ Based upon corn and cotton crops of 1913, and average of the wheat crops of 1912 and 1914. Quantity hauled: For corn = the crop \times percentage marketed; for wheat = the crop, less seed; for cotton = the crop.

² Including 1,500 days for States of very small production.

CONCENTRATING AND STORAGE-IN-TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS IN TRANSPORTING FARM PRODUCTS.

By T. F. POWELL, *Investigator in Transportation of Farm Products, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

The lack of proper assembling methods is one of the chief difficulties encountered in a successful solution of the marketing problem. In localities where suitable common or cold storage facilities are available, the growers of farm products would find the concentration and storage-in-transit privileges two of the most desirable means for bringing about the widest distribution. Shippers, as a rule, are not familiar with these arrangements; if they were utilized more frequently it would enable shippers to move their freight to market in carload lots, thus securing the benefit of the lowest rates and the quickest service.

Concentration is defined as the shipment in less than carloads of certain commodities to certain points, after which the shipments are reforwarded in carload lots.

Storage in transit is defined as the shipment in carloads to storage points of freight which has already been combined into carload lots under or independent of the concentrating arrangement.

The concentrating privilege at the present time is confined largely to butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry and permits of grading, mixing, repacking, and storing. Under this arrangement live poultry in carloads is frequently shipped to a concentrating point and dressed poultry in carload lots is forwarded from such concentrating point. In some cases special any-quantity rates are provided to concentrating points. In other cases the carload rate in effect from original point of shipment to final destination is applied plus an additional charge of 5 or 10 cents or more.

The storage privilege is allowed on all of the above commodities, and concentrated carload shipments of such commodities forwarded from a concentrating point in some sections may be stopped once in transit for storage. *Storage in transit* independent of the concentrating privilege is allowed also on green apples in packages, onions, potatoes, celery, hay, grapes, and other produce in carload lots for periods varying from six months to a year.

The privilege is granted free of charge in rare instances. Usually an additional charge of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per 100 pounds is made. Ordinarily the shipments pay full tariff rate to the storage point and when reshipped the charges are adjusted on the basis of the through rate in effect at date of original shipment from point of origin to final destination plus the storage charge. Where both the concentrating and storage privileges are used, a separate charge for each privilege is made.

The *concentrating privilege* can be utilized most successfully in cases where several small points of production of a particular commodity in certain districts are somewhat widely separated. It would be of advantage in such cases to concentrate small shipments and combine them into carload shipments at certain points and move them from these concentration points to distant markets, or, by also utilizing the *storage-in-transit privilege* to put the freight into storage at some convenient point and afterwards move it to final destination at the carload rate. Arrangements of this kind would enable small producing points to reach markets which otherwise would be out of reach, and would benefit the railroads by giving them a long haul on the traffic.

Concentrating rates are also of advantage to the railroads by increasing the size and regularity of shipments. They benefit the shippers by enabling them to secure the carload rates, to avoid handling in transit, to secure quicker service and to permit them to supply the markets at times when their products are most in demand.

Both of the privileges are susceptible of much greater development in all sections and should be encouraged by the railroads. It would be well worth while for the railroads, as well as associations of shippers in various sections, to make a closer study of the suitability of such arrangements in particular localities. Such a study should be of especial interest to the shippers in the South, where many new problems connected with the distribution of new products must constantly arise for solution as crop diversification progresses.

If any shippers feel that either of these transit privileges would be of benefit and are prepared to supply suitable warehouse facilities, they should then arrange to confer with officials of the interested railroads. In this way a friendly discussion would develop as to how the arrangements could be made to fit any particular local conditions.

Shippers should always keep in mind, however, that service is the only thing the railroads have to sell and they should be willing to pay the railroads a fair additional charge for this or any other benefit which involves any extra cost on the part of the railroads, and which renders the service more valuable to the shippers.

LIVE STOCK LOSSES AND CONDITION.

The losses from disease of live stock in the United States amount to about \$150,000,000 a year. This figure is based upon the average rate of loss during the past 30 years applied to numbers and values of live stock January 1 last. The losses from exposure, estimated in the same way, amount to about \$44,000,000 a year. In the past few years loss from disease is somewhat greater than the figure given above, largely on account of the hog cholera epidemic; but losses from exposure have been diminishing in recent years by reason of better shelter and care.

TABLE 7.—Condition of farm animals and number of breeding sows, April 1, 1915, with comparisons.

State.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.			Breeding sows. ¹
	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	
	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>
Maine.....	99	98	98	99	98	98	99	98	98	95	97	98	102
New Hampshire.....	99	99	98	98	97	98	99	99	98	99	93	97	110
Vermont.....	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	99	98	98	97	99	105
Massachusetts.....	99	97	98	97	98	97	98	99	97	97	97	97	100
Rhode Island.....	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	99	98	99	96	98	100
Connecticut.....	99	97	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	97	96	98	103
New York.....	98	98	98	97	97	97	98	97	97	98	96	98	102
New Jersey.....	98	98	97	97	97	95	98	96	95	97	96	97	105
Pennsylvania.....	98	97	97	96	97	96	96	95	95	96	95	96	102
Delaware.....	98	97	96	97	97	95	96	97	94	94	90	95	105
Maryland.....	97	95	95	96	94	95	96	95	94	95	93	94	104
Virginia.....	96	97	95	95	95	94	94	93	93	95	94	94	104
West Virginia.....	97	96	95	95	95	94	95	91	92	96	96	95	102
North Carolina.....	97	96	96	96	95	93	96	94	92	97	93	94	107
South Carolina.....	96	95	94	94	92	91	94	92	92	93	91	93	112
Georgia.....	96	96	96	95	96	92	93	93	91	95	95	94	112
Florida.....	97	97	95	90	94	90	94	97	92	91	93	92	108
Ohio.....	97	97	96	97	97	95	96	95	94	95	91	94	102
Indiana.....	97	95	96	97	97	95	96	94	94	93	91	93	102
Illinois.....	96	96	98	95	97	97	97	95	96	93	92	94	102
Michigan.....	98	97	96	98	97	96	97	96	95	96	93	95	102
Wisconsin.....	98	97	97	98	98	96	98	97	96	97	97	97	100
Minnesota.....	98	98	97	98	98	97	98	97	97	94	88	96	115
Iowa.....	97	98	98	96	98	97	96	97	97	93	89	96	105
Missouri.....	93	95	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	89	89	91	101
North Dakota.....	99	97	97	98	98	96	98	98	97	96	94	98	120
South Dakota.....	97	97	97	96	98	96	95	98	96	94	90	96	115
Nebraska.....	98	97	97	97	97	95	98	96	96	93	89	95	110
Kansas.....	97	95	95	96	94	94	97	94	95	93	91	93	110
Kentucky.....	96	94	94	96	94	93	95	93	91	93	90	92	105
Tennessee.....	95	95	95	94	94	93	95	94	92	92	89	93	107
Alabama.....	95	96	95	93	94	91	93	93	92	94	92	94	107
Mississippi.....	95	95	94	92	95	90	92	95	89	94	95	93	105
Louisiana.....	95	94	94	89	94	90	90	93	92	89	88	91	105
Texas.....	95	95	94	96	97	92	95	96	94	95	94	95	108
Oklahoma.....	96	96	94	96	96	93	98	97	93	88	91	91	103
Arkansas.....	92	95	92	91	91	90	93	92	91	87	89	89	101
Montana.....	98	99	97	98	98	94	98	99	96	98	97	98	100
Wyoming.....	99	100	98	99	100	96	99	100	95	98	101	99	112
Colorado.....	99	98	97	98	97	95	98	97	95	98	98	98	110
New Mexico.....	97	96	94	96	92	93	95	92	93	99	97	95	120
Arizona.....	96	96	94	95	96	93	97	97	95	98	96	97	130
Utah.....	99	97	97	99	98	96	99	98	97	99	97	98	110
Nevada.....	97	99	96	98	98	96	98	98	97	99	99	98	115
Idaho.....	98	99	97	99	99	97	99	98	97	98	95	98	93
Washington.....	99	99	97	98	98	97	99	100	98	98	99	98	97
Oregon.....	98	99	98	99	99	98	99	99	98	98	100	99	95
California.....	99	98	98	98	98	96	99	98	97	98	97	97	105
United States..	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.2	96.5	94.6	97.1	96.6	95.2	93.5	91.6	94.2	105.2

¹ Number compared with Apr. 1, 1914.

Table 8 shows the estimated losses during the year 1913 and what would be the losses last year if the average rate of loss for 30 years were applied to numbers and values January 1, 1915:

TABLE 8.—*Losses of live stock from disease and exposure.*

	1913			Theoretical average loss, average rate applied to numbers and values January 1.		
	Rate per 1,000.	Number loss.	Value.	Average rate per 1,000.	Number loss.	Value.
From disease:						
Horses.....	20.6	523,000	\$58,000,000	19.2	493,000	\$52,000,000
Cattle.....	19.8	1,123,000	44,000,000	19.5	1,137,000	47,000,000
Sheep.....	21.7	1,080,000	4,000,000	29.4	1,057,000	5,000,000
Swine.....	118.9	7,005,000	73,000,000	77.5	5,008,000	49,000,000
Total.....			179,000,000			153,000,000
From exposure:						
Cattle.....	10.9	614,000	24,000,000	16.3	951,000	39,000,000
Sheep.....	21.0	1,044,000	4,000,000	31.8	1,144,000	5,000,000
Total.....			28,000,000			44,000,000

The rates of losses here given were based upon replies from many thousand reporters to the following question: "About how many in every thousand (1,000) have died during the year ending March 31?" This year the form of the question was altered, reading "How many per hundred (100), etc.," instead of per thousand. The returns indicate clearly that many reporters assumed that the question was the same as had been asked for many years past and reported a figure ten times too high. Therefore the results obtained this year are not comparable with estimates previously obtained and in consequence are not published.

The written comments of agents and reporters indicate that during the past year the losses of hogs from cholera were still larger than in a normal year, but smaller than in the preceding year; the disease is being better controlled and losses are diminishing. The losses of swine from disease in the year ending March 31, 1914, were estimated at 119 per thousand, and it is probable that the losses last year were 100 per thousand, and possibly a little less. It may be remembered that a year ago Iowa lost 25 per cent of her hogs and Minnesota and South Dakota each more than 20 per cent. The losses in the past year have been but little more than half as much. However, in a section comprised by Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas losses the past year appear to be slightly heavier than in the preceding year. About 90 per cent of swine losses from disease is due to cholera.

The condition of live stock on April 1, 1915, with comparisons, is shown in Table 7, 100 representing a normal condition of healthfulness. It will be observed from this tabulation that on April 1 the

condition of horses was higher than a year ago and higher than the 10-year average; the condition of cattle was slightly lower than a year ago, but still above the 10-year average; the condition of sheep was higher than any previous date shown; and the condition of hogs, although still below the average, was higher than a year ago and two years ago, indicating the diminishing of cholera. The comparatively high condition of cattle, notwithstanding the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, indicates that drastic measures have resulted beneficially in keeping this dangerous disease in check. The actual losses of cattle during the year from foot-and-mouth disease, although severe in individual herds, does not bulk large in comparison with usual losses from disease; the average yearly loss of cattle from all diseases is nearly 2.0 per cent of the total supply; the losses from foot-and-mouth disease probably will not exceed 0.002 per cent of the total supply.

TABLE 9.—*Condition of live stock in the United States on dates indicated; 100=normal.*

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Apr. 1, 1915.....	96.6	96.2	97.1	93.5
Apr. 1, 1914.....	96.4	96.5	96.6	91.6
Apr. 1, 1913.....	96.7	96.0	96.0	91.4
Apr. 1, 1912.....	93.6	91.5	92.9	89.9
Apr. 1, 1911.....	96.7	95.9	96.2	95.9
Apr. 1, 1910.....	95.8	94.6	93.6	95.4
Average 1905-1914.....	96.1	94.6	95.2	94.2

Sheep wintered unusually well in the western sheep section; losses were smaller than usual and their condition above average.

In general, with the exception of hog cholera and foot-and-mouth disease, the past year was more favorable than usual for live stock; swine losses are becoming less and foot-and-mouth disease is believed to be nearly stamped out.

APPLES IN COLD STORAGE APRIL 1, 1915, AND PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT.

[Contribution from the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.]

Reports as of April 1, 1915, have been received from 270 cold storages having an approximate capacity of 6,286,482 barrels, showing the quantity of barreled and boxed apples held by them on that date and on the same date in 1913. Comparison with similar reports received on December 1, January 1, February 1, and March 1, give the following results:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage April 1, 1915.....	611,383	781,228	871,792

Of the 270 storages reporting on April 1, only 195, having an approximate capacity of 4,677,951 barrels, reported their holdings on April 1, 1913. Their holdings were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage April 1, 1915.....	414, 723	642, 673	628, 947
In storage April 1, 1913.....	479, 651	795, 547	744, 833

From the above, it appears that there were 15.6 per cent less apples in storage on April 1, 1915, than on April 1, 1913.

Of the 270 storages reporting for April 1, only 250, having an approximate capacity of 6,021,682 barrels, reported on March 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1, 187, 769	1, 350, 500	1, 637, 936
In storage Apr. 1, 1915.....	608, 404	757, 674	860, 962

The decrease during March, 1915, is 579,365 barrels and 592,826 boxes, which is equivalent to 776,974 barrels.

This is a decrease of 48.8 per cent in barreled apples and 43.9 per cent in boxed apples, or a total of 47.4 per cent of all apples in storage March 1, 1915.

Of the 270 storages reporting for April 1, only 216, having an approximate capacity of 5,381,402 barrels, reported on December 1, January 1, February 1, and March 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Dec. 1, 1914.....	2, 122, 978	2, 274, 235	2, 881, 056
In storage Jan. 1, 1915.....	1, 865, 815	2, 122, 206	2, 573, 217
In storage Feb. 1, 1915.....	1, 458, 761	1, 865, 420	2, 080, 568
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1, 011, 300	1, 312, 002	1, 448, 634
In storage Apr. 1, 1915.....	512, 965	728, 062	755, 652

These 216 firms show a decrease during December, 1914, of 12.1 per cent barreled apples and 6.7 per cent boxed apples, or a total decrease of 10.7 per cent.

During January, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 19.2 per cent, and boxed apples 11.3 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 17.1 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During February, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 21.1 per cent, and boxed apples 24.3 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 21.9 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During March, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 23.5 per cent, and boxed apples 25.7 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 24.1 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During the months of December, 1914, January, 1915, February, 1915, and March, 1915, taken together, the decrease was 75.9 per cent in barreled apples and 68 per cent in boxed apples, or a total decrease of 73.8 per cent since December 1, 1914.

During March an effort was made to secure complete storage holdings as of the first of each month, beginning December 1, for all firms reporting. This permits comparisons of the holdings of 216 cold storages for five months.

This office will endeavor to issue on May 10 a similar statement for the month of April.

CONDITION AND PRICE OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

TABLE 10.—*Winter wheat and rye: Acreage sown in fall of 1914; condition and price paid to producers Apr. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.								Rye.							
	Acreage sown.		Condition.				Price per bushel Apr. 1—		Condition.					Price per bushel Apr. 1—		
	Per cent of last year.	Area sown fall of 1914 (000 omitted).	Apr. 1—			Dec. 1, 1914.			Apr. 1—				Dec. 1, 1914.			
			1915	1914	10-year average.				1915	1914	10-year average.					
	P.ct.	Acres.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	Cts.	Cts.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	Cts.	Cts.		
Vermont.....									94	98	94	95	85	70		
Massachusetts.....									93	96	92	92	105	93		
Connecticut.....									91	94	96	94	104	80		
New York.....	105	382	86	95	90	96	138	97	86	94	91	92	113	72		
New Jersey.....	98	81	74	91	91	82	141	97	83	91	92	85	105	75		
Pennsylvania.....	102	1,366	78	93	90	85	138	95	82	94	91	87	95	76		
Delaware.....	110	128	83	91	92	88	140	97	85	90	92	89	75			
Maryland.....	106	658	81	93	91	89	147	95	80	91	91	90	85	74		
Virginia.....	160	1,270	85	95	91	93	146	101	86	95	91	93	96	84		
West Virginia.....	110	265	86	94	89	92	139	101	78	93	91	93	93	87		
North Carolina.....	175	1,097	85	92	92	95	144	112	84	92	91	96	101	98		
South Carolina.....	300	246	84	89	88	96	147	116	88	89	89	96	180	175		
Georgia.....	218	314	86	91	89	94	144	122	89	92	90	96	112	115		
Ohio.....	105	2,101	87	96	83	94	141	93	91	96	86	96	99	68		
Indiana.....	112	2,820	90	97	84	89	141	91	92	96	88	93	96	63		
Illinois.....	115	2,934	90	98	86	92	133	88	93	97	91	94	105	62		
Michigan.....	107	963	85	92	85	92	137	92	89	91	88	95	98	60		
Wisconsin.....	100	89	90	85	89	96	130	82	93	87	91	97	107	55		
Minnesota.....	105	59	89	83	90	94	133	83	90	88	89	96	100	51		
Iowa.....	103	536	94	95	90	96	126	79	95	93	94	97	98	62		
Missouri.....	110	2,844	86	98	87	87	134	86	91	96	90	92	101	74		
North Dakota.....							132	81	87	87	84	92	102	48		
South Dakota.....	110	95	97	87	90	93	123	79	96	88	90	94	96	51		
Nebraska.....	105	3,637	96	93	90	90	131	75	100	92	92	93	99	57		
Kansas.....	98	8,779	89	96	87	80	130	80	92	95	88	90	94	65		
Kentucky.....	115	883	79	96	88	89	140	98	82	94	88	92	105	84		
Tennessee.....	120	872	81	97	90	90	136	101	82	93	89	92	102	102		
Alabama.....	285	97	85	93	90	93	148	111	82	91	90	95	132	150		
Mississippi.....	225	2	84	95	88	93	130	95	90	81	80	92	114	104		
Texas.....	120	1,367	89	92	84	89	130	95	90	81	80	92	114	104		
Oklahoma.....	120	3,092	90	97	85	83	133	81	94	97	88	90	117	93		
Arkansas.....	144	184	89	95	88	90	131	88	89	93	88	88	90	65		
Montana.....	135	683	96	93	94	98	126	71	96	94	96	98	94	61		
Wyoming.....	115	54	96	94	96	90	126	86	95	97	96	90	81	64		
Colorado.....	105	276	92	94	94	92	115	78	93	92	92	93	94	56		
New Mexico.....	115	55	96	94	93	95	129	79	95	95	90	90	90	90		
Arizona.....	125	41	97	95	95	98	155	109	102	101	96	96	96	96		
Utah.....	110	253	92	99	96	89	124	73	95	96	97	90	71	55		
Nevada.....	120	23	95	95	99	88	160	90	100	99	99	99	99	99		
Idaho.....	114	394	93	98	97	95	105	68	89	97	98	94	65	90		
Washington.....	110	1,174	95	97	93	100	120	80	100	100	95	100	90	60		
Oregon.....	108	686	94	102	94	93	127	86	96	98	97	96	120	85		
California.....	110	463	95	95	88	98	129	97	98	100	92	100	110	110		
U. S.....	111.1	41,263	88.8	95.6	87.6	88.3	131.7	84.2	89.5	91.3	90.1	93.6	100.4	63.0		

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	April 1.															
	Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Hay, per ton.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Cotton, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.
Maine.....	Cts. 93	Cts. 76	Cts. 65	Cts. 56	Cts. 85	Cts. 83	Cts. 71	Cts. 25	Cts. 57	Cts. 14.00	Cts. 14.52	Cts. 15.00	Cts. 16.74	Cts. 17.88	Cts. 18.1	Cts. 13.4
New Hampshire.....	84	72	66	55	83	87	80	75	38	72	13.00	16.74	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Vermont.....	81	72	62	54	90	86	87	89	42	68	15.20	14.60	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Massachusetts.....	80	77	61	55				88	57	82	19.50	20.04	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Rhode Island.....		92							45	92	23.00	21.92	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Connecticut.....	87	73	67	50			100	91	52	87	20.40	21.04	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
New York.....	84	71	62	49	79	77	87	73	36	69	15.10	15.42	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
New Jersey.....	83	72	63	48			84	76	51	84	19.70	19.84	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Pennsylvania.....	85	69	60	49	80	69	82	69	50	74	14.80	16.68	130	160	15.00	16.74
Delaware.....	73	64		44					70	91	17.50	18.30	15.00	16.74	15.00	16.74
Maryland.....	78	68	61	49	65	63	95	73	56	74	16.70	16.78			8.1	13.4
Virginia.....	93	78	69	57	79	68	98	82	72	82	18.70	17.42			8.1	13.4
West Virginia.....	91	79	65	57			85	76	84	90	17.60	16.48			8.4	12.7
North Carolina.....	95	88	73	65			83	84	89	96	18.40	17.10			8.1	12.6
South Carolina.....	99	93	74	67					129	135	17.40	18.54			8.4	12.7
Georgia.....	93	90	73	67					109	120	17.70	17.88			8.2	12.7
Florida.....	94	88	74	71					119	142	17.60	17.42			11.0	15.7
Ohio.....	74	58	55	40	63	64	115	75	49	71	13.70	14.16				
Indiana.....	68	54	53	39	68	64	71	79	56	71	14.20	13.84				
Illinois.....	69	55	55	38	71	67		97	68	79	14.50	14.06				
Michigan.....	72	60	51	41	80	69	75	67	28	50	12.00	13.88				
Wisconsin.....	72	56	55	39	72	72	87	72	31	49	10.10	12.82	177	177		
Minnesota.....	62	48	50	35	61	65	82	64	37	53	6.80	7.90	168	173		
Iowa.....	64	50	51	35	66	66	98	95	63	78	12.90	10.82	130	160		
Missouri.....	75	60	58	44		68	105	96	84	92	14.70	11.88	140	157	7.0	11.2
North Dakota.....	66	57	48	35	57	57			46	62	5.60	6.54	172	174		
South Dakota.....	59	49	47	36	60	61			52	77	7.10	7.38	158	171		
Nebraska.....	64	51	48	37	55	57	100	73	61	85	8.30	9.06	139	158		
Kansas.....	73	59	51	45	60	60			87	103	8.00	9.72	158	143		
Kentucky.....	80	72	68	54	87	76			81	88	7.40	16.00				
Tennessee.....	83	73	63	56	90	82	78	77	104	99	18.20	15.80			7.9	12.3
Alabama.....	93	86	72	66	116				105	122	15.10	14.82			8.0	12.6
Mississippi.....	87	80	67	63					111	125	12.60	12.58			7.8	12.5
Louisiana.....	93	74	75	59					112	107	12.00	13.02			8.0	12.2
Texas.....	96	80	59	54	60	73			115	120	10.40	12.58			8.2	12.1
Oklahoma.....	80	63	55	49	64	60			100	112	8.40	9.56			7.8	11.7
Arkansas.....	93	77	64	58					106	110	13.20	13.52			7.9	12.2
Montana.....	96	93	50	41	78	63			66	72	8.80	10.44	170	169		
Wyoming.....	85	78	55	51	79	75			84	92	8.30	9.56	140			
Colorado.....	71	63	49	48	63	63			54	63	7.00	10.44				
New Mexico.....	125	94	80	51	95	73			155	109	10.50	13.06				
Arizona.....	125	105	74	74	85	78			139	129	10.00	13.44			16.0	
Utah.....	84	79	54	47	60	60			64	69	8.30	9.90				
Nevada.....			67	60	99	86			78	88	7.80	11.00				
Idaho.....	92	78	42	41	66	56			54	57	7.20	8.50				
Washington.....	80	81	48	44	59	58			60	60	11.50	12.74				
Oregon.....	85	83	50	45	80	66			62	64	9.80	10.94				
California.....	99	83	50	53	68	69			80	84	8.80	11.80			7.0	
United States.....	75.1	62.1	53.4	40.5	64.7	64.3	85.3	72.2	47.8	68.1	11.64	12.95	167.7	173.2	8.1	12.4

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	April 1.						March 15.											
	Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.		Hogs, per 100 pounds.		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds.		Veal calves, per 100 pounds.		Sheep, per 100 pounds.		Lambs, per 100 pounds.			
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.		
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$7.20	\$7.78	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$8.70	\$7.92	\$5.20	\$4.30	\$6.70	\$6.00		
Maine.....	31	30	19	21	14.2	14.4	7.20	7.80	6.40	6.02	8.60	7.74	5.40	5.12	7.00	7.02		
New Hampshire.....	33	31	20	22	15.0	14.3	7.20	7.80	6.40	6.02	8.60	7.74	5.40	5.12	7.00	7.02		
Vermont.....	32	31	19	21	13.4	13.6	6.50	7.52	5.40	5.12	7.40	6.70	4.20	3.94	6.00	5.92		
Massachusetts.....	33	34	25	26	17.2	16.4	7.20	8.38	5.90	5.92	8.40	8.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	36	33	20	24	18.0	17.9	7.50	8.46	6.30	6.20	9.00	7.96	5.30	.....	7.60	6.67	
Connecticut.....	35	34	21	24	18.6	16.2	8.00	8.35	6.50	6.98	9.50	8.90	6.00	5.82	7.80	7.85		
New York.....	31	30	20	21	15.6	14.8	6.90	7.76	5.70	5.20	9.30	8.34	4.70	4.28	7.20	6.46		
New Jersey.....	34	33	22	23	17.4	16.9	8.30	8.86	6.30	6.78	10.00	8.98	6.50	4.30	9.00	.....	
Pennsylvania.....	29	30	18	20	14.5	13.7	7.30	8.08	6.70	6.20	8.70	8.04	5.60	4.98	7.30	6.56		
Delaware.....	30	29	20	18	13.5	14.0	6.80	7.77	5.90	5.75	9.80	9.35	5.00	5.12	6.00	7.28		
Maryland.....	29	28	17	18	14.5	14.8	7.50	7.80	7.00	5.78	8.70	8.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	26	25	16	17	13.6	13.5	6.90	7.58	5.90	5.14	7.80	7.38	4.60	4.20	7.00	6.42		
West Virginia.....	27	26	18	18	13.0	11.9	6.80	7.84	6.40	5.52	7.60	7.16	4.90	4.50	6.80	5.82		
North Carolina.....	24	24	15	15	11.2	11.1	7.50	7.38	5.00	4.22	6.00	5.34	4.80	4.10	5.80	4.86		
South Carolina.....	26	26	17	19	12.2	12.2	7.50	7.40	4.40	4.00	5.00	4.54	5.10	4.64	6.00	5.82		
Georgia.....	25	25	16	18	12.7	12.6	6.90	7.50	4.20	3.78	5.20	4.70	5.10	4.55	5.50	5.48		
Florida.....	34	32	21	22	15.6	14.4	6.30	6.78	5.20	5.04	6.50	5.88	6.00	5.30	7.00	.....	
Ohio.....	26	25	17	17	12.6	12.1	6.50	7.86	6.50	6.00	8.00	8.06	5.10	4.58	7.40	6.50		
Indiana.....	24	23	16	16	11.9	11.5	6.50	7.84	6.40	5.68	7.60	7.36	4.60	4.32	7.10	6.26		
Illinois.....	25	25	16	16	11.7	11.5	6.50	7.64	6.40	5.82	8.10	7.32	5.50	4.64	7.20	6.16		
Michigan.....	26	26	18	19	12.1	11.9	6.20	7.66	6.10	5.36	8.30	7.52	5.00	4.68	7.70	6.64		
Wisconsin.....	28	28	17	17	11.9	11.3	6.20	7.56	5.20	4.94	7.70	7.22	5.30	4.50	7.00	6.08		
Minnesota.....	26	26	16	16	10.0	10.0	6.10	7.44	5.50	4.86	7.10	6.50	4.90	4.38	6.50	5.80		
Iowa.....	26	25	16	16	10.4	10.1	6.20	7.64	6.50	6.18	7.50	6.84	5.40	4.74	7.00	6.12		
Missouri.....	23	22	16	15	11.4	11.0	6.10	7.32	6.30	5.76	7.00	6.62	5.30	4.62	7.00	5.84		
North Dakota.....	23	22	16	16	10.3	9.8	5.60	6.94	5.30	4.58	6.80	6.12	5.20	4.50	6.70	5.62		
South Dakota.....	23	22	16	15	9.2	8.7	5.90	7.26	6.00	5.40	7.10	6.18	5.40	4.62	7.00	5.90		
Nebraska.....	22	22	15	16	10.0	9.7	6.00	7.36	6.50	5.98	7.80	6.94	6.40	5.38	7.70	6.60		
Kansas.....	22	22	15	15	10.0	9.6	6.20	7.40	6.50	5.96	7.80	6.98	6.10	5.14	7.70	6.20		
Kentucky.....	21	21	15	15	11.3	11.1	6.20	7.32	5.90	5.12	7.20	6.52	4.10	3.76	6.30	5.48		
Tennessee.....	21	20	14	15	11.5	10.9	6.20	7.02	5.50	4.46	6.50	5.66	4.10	3.68	5.90	5.34		
Alabama.....	21	21	14	15	12.2	11.4	6.50	7.06	4.00	3.44	4.90	4.32	4.20	4.45	4.80	5.85		
Mississippi.....	22	23	15	16	11.3	11.5	5.70	6.52	4.20	3.68	5.30	5.00	4.30	3.82	5.80	5.00		
Louisiana.....	27	27	16	18	13.4	12.7	6.10	6.12	4.90	4.00	5.70	4.78	4.60	3.62	5.30	4.88		
Texas.....	22	22	14	14	9.9	9.1	6.20	6.86	5.50	4.36	6.20	5.60	5.00	4.30	6.00	5.18		
Oklahoma.....	22	21	14	15	10.0	9.4	5.90	7.16	5.60	5.02	6.90	6.26	5.30	5.08	6.00	6.04		
Arkansas.....	23	22	15	15	9.7	9.8	5.40	6.12	4.50	4.04	5.70	5.52	4.00	3.74	4.70	4.70		
Montana.....	32	33	21	25	13.2	14.4	6.10	7.70	6.50	6.08	8.00	8.16	5.80	5.38	7.50	6.50		
Wyoming.....	30	31	23	24	14.0	13.5	6.40	7.72	6.40	5.64	9.70	7.54	6.00	5.12	7.20	6.46		
Colorado.....	27	29	19	21	13.2	13.1	6.50	7.46	6.60	5.60	8.90	7.38	5.90	4.54	7.60	5.80		
New Mexico.....	32	34	21	26	14.2	13.2	6.60	7.60	6.40	5.48	8.70	7.44	5.10	4.66	6.70	6.20		
Arizona.....	30	36	21	27	16.0	17.8	6.70	7.48	6.20	5.48	7.50	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	30	29	18	17	13.4	12.2	6.50	6.92	6.10	5.20	8.60	7.92	5.80	4.60	7.20	6.48		
Nevada.....	35	38	29	31	22.0	19.9	7.30	8.25	6.30	6.18	7.20	7.12	5.30	5.10	6.80	6.50		
Idaho.....	26	30	17	22	10.2	12.0	6.10	7.26	5.70	5.48	7.30	7.68	5.00	5.12	6.10	6.08		
Washington.....	31	32	19	21	13.1	14.1	6.50	8.00	6.20	5.64	8.40	8.06	6.00	5.22	7.20	6.45		
Oregon.....	30	33	20	21	12.6	13.2	6.60	7.90	6.20	5.88	7.50	7.52	5.70	4.86	6.60	5.72		
California.....	27	31	20	19	15.5	14.6	6.80	7.44	6.30	6.24	7.70	6.80	5.90	5.22	7.00	6.12		
United States.....	25.8	25.4	16.6	17.1	11.9	11.5	6.33	7.41	5.92	5.29	7.50	6.92	5.36	4.79	6.06	6.22		

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	March 15.															
	Milch cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Wool, per pound.		Timothy hay, per ton.	Clover hay, per ton.	Alfalfa hay, per ton.	Prairie hay, per ton.	Cotton seed, per ton.		Apples, per bushel.		Peanuts, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	1914	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	55.70	51.34	202	186	24	20	14.10	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	110	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	60.00	52.54	187	174	22	17	17.40	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	150	.....	.....
Vermont.....	55.50	47.32	168	161	25	18	13.90	14.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	150	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	72.20	55.65	193	199	.....	.....	20.50	18.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	140	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	77.50	65.50	200	.....	23	17	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	160	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	71.70	60.62	200	214	23	22	20.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	125	.....	.....
New York.....	65.00	55.94	180	176	25	18	15.50	13.00	15.80	9.80	.....	.....	53	110	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	68.20	60.78	176	184	25	20	19.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	160	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	60.10	51.44	164	175	23	20	14.90	13.20	15.20	.....	.....	.....	60	115	.....	.....
Delaware.....	51.40	48.00	120	142	.....	.....	18.60	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	150	.....	.....
Maryland.....	55.00	41.52	112	141	.....	.....	15.70	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	135	.....	.....
Virginia.....	47.60	39.12	134	142	24	20	19.50	18.00	20.20	.....	30.70	34.50	54	118	3.3	4.5
West Virginia.....	53.20	43.18	144	142	25	20	19.30	17.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	57	160	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	59.00	34.30	149	150	20	19	22.30	20.10	23.00	.....	24.50	27.40	80	100	3.9	4.0
South Carolina.....	38.30	36.10	148	170	17	16	24.80	24.20	26.00	17.40	25.20	28.00	100	160	5.0	5.0
Georgia.....	37.00	32.42	143	158	20	20	21.40	19.70	22.20	15.00	25.90	26.20	110	180	5.1	5.5
Florida.....	43.20	40.04	135	150	19	18	24.00	22.50	.....	.....	22.00	25.50	.....	.....	4.5	5.0
Ohio.....	58.40	52.82	159	170	26	19	14.40	13.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	73	150	.....	.....
Indiana.....	54.10	49.20	136	153	23	19	15.70	13.90	16.10	8.80	.....	.....	97	125	.....	.....
Illinois.....	63.80	54.66	143	154	21	17	15.90	14.50	16.00	12.00	.....	.....	105	130	.....	.....
Michigan.....	59.60	48.62	170	174	26	19	12.10	10.40	13.90	.....	.....	.....	69	100	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	61.40	53.12	164	168	23	18	10.80	9.50	13.00	6.70	.....	.....	107	160	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	58.10	47.30	148	164	19	15	9.60	9.00	10.00	6.60	.....	.....	125	183	.....	.....
Iowa.....	60.30	53.20	148	164	22	17	13.80	13.00	16.10	11.70	.....	.....	125	150	.....	.....
Missouri.....	56.40	49.14	110	127	20	18	15.40	14.20	15.80	12.00	26.70	.....	100	140	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	62.20	48.84	134	154	15	15	9.00	11.00	11.00	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	61.70	49.96	120	143	20	15	10.50	12.00	11.00	7.10	.....	.....	150	230	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	66.60	53.58	123	134	24	15	10.40	10.60	9.50	8.40	.....	.....	120	160	.....	.....
Kansas.....	66.10	52.20	123	130	.....	.....	11.80	10.10	10.20	8.40	.....	.....	120	190	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	48.00	41.02	110	131	24	19	18.60	17.20	19.50	.....	.....	.....	95	130	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	43.90	38.34	124	146	20	18	19.70	18.70	19.80	14.70	24.60	24.40	95	150	4.4	4.0
Alabama.....	36.30	32.04	119	137	16	15	.....	.....	23.50	13.70	24.50	26.70	105	150	4.7	5.0
Mississippi.....	38.30	32.32	112	122	16	16	.....	.....	21.20	10.50	23.80	24.30	.....	.....	4.0	4.8
Louisiana.....	38.10	31.34	90	102	15	14	.....	.....	16.00	9.20	20.60	18.20	.....	.....	2.5	3.5
Texas.....	55.30	43.80	89	96	15	14	.....	.....	16.00	10.20	19.00	20.30	125	150	4.5	5.0
Oklahoma.....	56.80	47.12	101	112	20	15	.....	.....	11.90	8.60	18.80	21.10	130	170	4.9	5.5
Arkansas.....	41.60	33.18	91	112	17	16	18.90	17.50	17.20	11.40	20.00	19.50	105	160	4.6	4.5
Montana.....	80.00	62.46	128	136	26	18	11.40	9.50	9.50	10.00	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	83.60	60.42	110	106	24	15	10.40	8.20	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	75.40	55.84	118	120	25	17	11.50	11.50	8.30	8.50	.....	.....	80	120	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	68.20	53.36	78	92	19	13	15.00	.....	10.30	10.30	.....	.....	105	175	.....	.....
Arizona.....	100.00	77.25	90	116	26	17	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	226	240	.....	.....
Utah.....	66.50	48.66	118	109	25	15	9.50	10.00	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	80	110	.....	.....
Nevada.....	83.30	61.55	130	168	24	14	20.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	.....
Idaho.....	76.00	57.66	116	130	24	16	9.80	8.50	7.30	6.70	.....	.....	85	115	.....	.....
Washington.....	70.30	63.50	119	151	18	15	12.50	11.20	10.50	.....	.....	.....	66	115	.....	.....
Oregon.....	69.30	54.36	100	120	23	15	11.00	9.00	8.30	7.20	.....	.....	90	100	.....	.....
California.....	74.80	55.90	117	135	18	12	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	75	150	.....	.....
United States.....	58.00	48.90	131.60	143.94	22.8	16.4	14.28	13.41	9.79	8.03	22.32	23.60	73.4	128.9	4.2	4.7

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	March 15.																			
	Honey, comb, per pound.		Honey, extract, per pound.		Maple sugar, per pound.		Maple sirup, per gallon.		Hops, per pound.		Beans, per bushel.		Cabbages, per 100 pounds.		Onions, per bushel.		Sweet pota- toes, per bushel.		Broom corn, per ton.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Me....	19	20	18	20	19.0	20.0	123	125			3.59	2.85	1.15	1.82	95	108				
N. H....	20	20	22	21	16.0	15.0	111	110			3.50	2.74	1.40	2.25	78	150				
Vt....	19	18	20	16	10.5	11.5	106	100			3.40	2.40	1.50	2.62	80	167				
Mass....	18	20			17.5	19.0	109	110			3.05	3.38	1.10	2.00	71	165				
R. I....			15	15							3.25		1.10	1.55	70	170				
Conn....	18	18	15								3.50	2.45	1.65	1.50	67	144				
N. Y....	14	15	14	12	13.0	12.0	102	105	8	30	3.10	2.35	1.00	1.15	68	150				
N. J....	16	20	15	17							3.27	2.75	1.00	1.80	65	140	118	75		
Pa....	17	15	12	11	14.4	13.4	105	105			3.10	2.36	1.50	2.50	85	130	125	140		
Del....	15	14	16								3.25	2.60	1.75	1.90	93	130	108	50		
Md....	19										3.30	2.25	1.10	1.88	75	100				
Va....	14	14	14	13	14.0	14.0	105	100			3.03	2.65	1.80	2.50	105	105	91	82		
W. Va....	18	16	14	14	15.5	16.0	112	120			3.08	2.83	2.00	2.50	120	140	125	130		
N. C....	14	14	14	15	18.0	16.0	94	100			2.74	2.39	1.50	2.50	98	91	85	75		
S. C....	13	14	15	14							2.62	2.70	2.30	2.42	140	160	88	86		
Ga....	11	12	11	12							2.95	2.85	2.10	2.50	135	190	80	85		
Fla....	12	11	8								3.00	2.65	2.10	2.30	160	185	74	85		
Ohio....	16	17	11	14	12.8	13.5	109	110			3.14	2.40	1.50	2.40	75	150	115	130		
Ind....	17	17	16	16	17.0	15.0	127	125			3.14	2.50	1.75	2.25	90	140	110	125		
Ill....	15	15	14	12	20.0	24.0	140	133			3.15	2.50	1.80	2.45	100	170	120	115	85	120
Mich....	15	15	10	10	15.0	14.0	126	120			2.75	1.68	1.25	2.00	59	110				
Wis....	14	14	10	10	15.5	14.0	140	125			2.88	2.05	1.50	2.20	96	150				
Minn....	15	15	11	15	19.0	15.0	150	125			2.88	2.10	1.85	2.80	100	145				
Iowa....	16	15	13	12			140	110			3.50	2.50	2.60	3.60	115	150	150	128		
Mo....	16	15	13	12	20.0	19.0	114	110			3.33	2.70	2.50	3.10	130	165	115	135		
N. Dak....	20										3.10	2.90	3.10	4.00	165	190				
S. Dak....	14	17	15	14							3.08	2.78	3.50	3.70	140	188				
Nebr....	17	15	13	12							3.11	2.50	2.30	3.05	135	160	155			
Kans....	16	17	11	16							3.42	2.80	2.40	2.70	125	200	120	150	73	76
Ky....	15	15	14	15	18.7	20.0	131	128			2.92	2.40	1.90	2.65	110	130	105	110		
Tenn....	14	13	15	14	20.0	19.0	102	105			2.88	2.60	2.00	2.50	100	110	100	100		
Ala....	11	11	12	12							2.70	2.35	1.90	2.00	160	165	88	85		
Miss....	11	12	12	11									1.80	3.20	130	170	80	75		
La....	12	12	10	11									2.60	2.25	100	142	69	75		
Tex....	11	12	10	12							3.12	3.00	2.20	2.40	160	200	110	115	60	
Okla....	15	15	11	12							3.07	2.85	2.50	3.60	160	165	120	120	65	89
Ark....	12	13	12	13							3.25	2.65	2.90	3.00	125	170	100	105		
Mont....	12	12	10								3.24	3.30	1.80	2.50	100	150				
Wyo....	15	12	11	10							3.16	3.00	2.25	4.00	200	230				
Colo....	12	11	8	7							2.66	2.10	1.30	2.00	60	175				
N. Mex....	12	12	11	10							2.78	2.70	2.25	2.95	180	210	165	190		
Ariz....	13	12	8	8							3.15	2.55	2.40	3.15			110	200		
Utah....	12	10	8	8							3.37	3.45	1.90	2.90	125	200				
Nev....	12	12	8	8									2.50	3.30	130	164				
Idaho....	12	12	9	9							2.90	2.70	2.00	2.55	110	215				
Wash....	12	13	10	10					10		4.00	3.05	2.00	2.50	85	180				
Oreg....	12	12	11	11					14	17	3.00	3.00	2.10	2.20	110	160				
Cal....	11	13	6	8					13	16	3.00	2.40	1.60	2.00	85	155	115	175		
U. S....	13.5	13.7	10.8	11.1	12.5	12.4	109.8	109.9	12.0	20.5	2.89	2.05	1.38	2.03	95.3	155.2	90.8	87.3	68.42	91.36

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Concluded.

State.	Prices paid to producers, March 15.						Prices paid by producers, March 15.									
	Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Bran, per ton.		Cotton- seed meal, per ton.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>	<i>Dolls</i>
Maine.....							12.20	9.75	4.30	3.50			31.10	29.60	33.90	35.20
New Hampshire.....							11.50	11.50	3.90	3.50			30.10	30.50	34.60	35.10
Vermont.....							11.15	11.00	4.15	3.60	11.35	10.00	29.30	29.40	34.10	34.90
Massachusetts.....							12.65		4.00	3.12	15.00		29.50	30.50	34.90	35.50
Rhode Island.....													29.80	29.60	34.00	36.00
Connecticut.....							10.00	12.00	3.50	3.80			29.40	29.00	33.80	34.00
New York.....	10.80	10.80	3.90	3.00	10.50	9.80	11.40	10.50	4.10	3.20	11.10	9.00	30.00	28.80	34.20	34.30
New Jersey.....							10.50	10.70	3.65	3.20	11.50	9.40	30.00	29.90	33.90	35.50
Pennsylvania.....	9.30	8.75	3.45	2.60	8.50	7.40	10.20	10.00	3.70	3.05	10.70	9.40	29.10	29.40	34.10	35.20
Delaware.....	9.00	8.75	3.20	2.82			10.00	10.38	3.75	3.25	8.00		32.30	30.00		
Maryland.....							8.75	9.90	3.50	3.00			29.30	30.20	33.30	35.00
Virginia.....	10.40	9.55	3.45	3.00			10.50	10.35	3.60	3.10	10.30	9.20	30.20	29.30	31.80	33.00
West Virginia.....	10.40	10.00	3.25	3.05			10.90	10.45	3.80	3.25	10.90	9.25	31.30	30.80	33.90	35.00
North Carolina.....	9.40	9.75					11.20	9.60	3.90	3.40			31.60	31.80	30.80	33.20
South Carolina.....							10.00				11.25		32.00	31.60	29.30	30.40
Georgia.....											10.80		33.10	31.60	29.50	30.20
Florida.....													33.10	30.70	31.60	32.70
Ohio.....	8.25	8.10	2.90	2.25	9.00	8.10	9.45	9.20	3.55	2.80	10.30	9.30	29.60	28.60	33.50	34.60
Indiana.....	8.40	7.80	3.10	2.50	9.45	8.10	9.65	8.80	3.65	2.95	10.60	8.95	28.30	27.80	32.40	34.10
Illinois.....	9.15	8.55	3.00	2.45	9.70	8.30	10.10	9.95	3.55	2.85	10.50	9.80	26.90	26.50	31.70	32.40
Michigan.....	8.15	7.80	3.10	2.40	9.25	7.65	9.80	9.60	3.75	3.10	10.90	8.90	29.30	28.80	33.40	34.20
Wisconsin.....	7.70	7.80	2.70	2.35	9.10	9.75	9.00	8.65	3.40	2.75	10.90	10.00	25.40	26.10	34.30	34.40
Minnesota.....	8.50	8.70	2.80	2.50	8.80		10.00	11.60	3.40	3.10	12.25	11.70	25.30	24.40	36.00	32.70
Iowa.....	9.50	8.70	2.80	2.10	9.80	8.40	10.10	9.40	3.00	2.30	11.40	8.70	26.90	25.90	30.90	31.70
Missouri.....	9.90	9.10	3.20	2.80	9.70	7.70	10.70	9.75	3.80	3.40	10.70	9.00	26.00	25.50	30.20	30.70
North Dakota.....			2.40		10.50		9.00	10.60	2.85	2.60	11.00	14.00	24.80	21.40	40.00	26.00
South Dakota.....	8.00	10.50	2.30	2.00	9.00	8.70	9.30	11.30	3.00	2.10	10.20	11.00	25.30	22.90	33.80	31.00
Nebraska.....	10.00	9.20	3.30	2.45	8.30	6.50	11.00	10.50	3.50	3.40	9.70	7.30	24.80	24.20	32.50	35.40
Kansas.....	8.80	8.60	2.90	2.75	7.20	5.80	10.50	10.00	3.60	3.00	8.20	6.40	23.40	24.10	30.80	32.10
Kentucky.....	9.60	9.45	3.50	2.90	9.95	10.00	10.35	10.00	3.75	3.00	10.30	9.00	28.40	29.40	29.90	32.50
Tennessee.....	10.40	9.20	3.45	2.82	10.30	9.40	11.40	10.10	3.75	3.00	10.90	9.10	29.40	29.30	30.80	31.00
Alabama.....							12.00	12.50				12.00	32.50	31.90	30.40	30.60
Mississippi.....											11.90		30.70	31.30	29.50	30.70
Louisiana.....													28.60	29.60	30.50	30.40
Texas.....					7.20						10.70	7.90	30.30	30.40	29.70	31.70
Oklahoma.....					7.00	6.50					8.50	7.15	27.90	27.00	28.90	31.30
Arkansas.....	10.70	10.38					11.00	11.30	3.80	3.40	11.10	10.90	28.00	27.50	28.40	29.80
Montana.....					9.00	8.20	11.00	12.50	3.50	3.00	11.00	10.00	27.60	22.60	27.60	
Wyoming.....			2.80	2.50	7.45	7.40	10.00		3.20	3.15	9.00	9.50	27.50	24.40		
Colorado.....			2.25		9.60	7.00					9.85	7.90	27.70	26.60	32.20	35.40
New Mexico.....					7.20	8.00					8.00	12.50	31.80	31.10	34.70	38.00
Arizona.....													46.00	32.00		
Utah.....			4.00	5.00	7.50	6.25	10.00	11.00	5.00	3.60	8.30	7.00	27.00	24.20		
Nevada.....					7.30	8.00							35.00	33.50		
Idaho.....	7.90	6.90	2.25	1.75	8.00	6.50	10.00	9.40	3.60	2.75	10.40	8.70	27.90	23.00		
Washington.....							12.50	11.00	4.05	4.20	13.00	12.00	30.30	24.50	38.00	39.20
Oregon.....	8.00	7.40			9.60	7.00			3.30	2.70	11.00	8.20	28.00	23.80		
California.....					8.10	7.30	13.80	12.00	4.50	4.05	10.50	8.30	31.90	29.10	30.00	
United States..	8.55	8.17	2.78	2.30	7.92	6.60	10.33	9.45	3.60	2.97	9.58	8.01	28.23	27.58	31.32	32.65

TABLE 12.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	March 15.					April 15.		February 15.		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$6.33	\$7.80	\$7.62	\$5.94	\$6.74	\$7.80	\$7.94	\$6.34	\$7.75	\$7.17
Beef cattle.....do.....	5.92	6.28	5.88	4.75	4.66	6.29	6.00	5.93	6.16	5.55
Veal calves.....do.....	7.50	7.92	7.49	6.11	6.48	7.68	7.38	7.62	7.90	7.23
Sheep.....do.....	5.36	4.77	4.97	4.12	4.45	4.96	5.16	5.14	4.67	4.63
Lambs.....do.....	6.06	6.31	6.56	5.38	5.49	6.47	6.59	6.67	6.18	6.34
Milch cows.....per head..	58.00	59.23	54.02	44.09	45.42	59.60	55.34	57.99	59.09	51.42
Horses.....do.....	132.00	138.00	146.00	140.00	145.00	138.00	148.00	132.00	139.00	146.00
Chickens.....per pound..	.117	.124	.115	.....	.....	.130	.121	.113	.120	.112
Eggs.....per dozen.....	.165	.222	.170	.....	.....	.164	.159	.237	.253	.213
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.135	.137	.139	.139	.135	.137	.141	.137	.137	.139
Honey, extracted.....do.....	.108	.111	.119	.127	.121	.110	.125	.110	.114	.123
Maple sugar.....do.....	.125	.124	.126	.111	.....	.125	.130	.116	.....	.122
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.05	.....	1.10	1.10	1.06	.....	1.06
Wool, unwashed.....per pound..	.228	.164	.184	.169	.168	.168	.177	.202	.157	.187
Peanuts.....do.....	.042	.047	.047	.050	.048	.049	.048	.044	.047	.045
Apples.....per bushel.....	.73	1.29	.82	1.04	1.25	1.37	.85	.73	1.23	.78
Beans.....do.....	2.89	2.05	2.10	2.42	2.17	2.11	2.11	3.02	2.09	2.19
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.91	.87	.91	1.02	.87	.92	.94	.85	.86	.87
Onions.....do.....	.95	1.55	.77	1.67	1.05	1.60	.79	.98	1.41	.78
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	1.38	2.03	1.03	2.88	1.26	2.24	1.15	1.41	2.07	1.17
Timothy hay.....per ton.....	14.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.28	.....	.....
Clover hay.....do.....	13.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.36	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay.....do.....	9.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.32	.....	.....
Prairie hay.....do.....	8.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.86	.....	.....
Clover seed.....per bushel.....	8.55	8.17	10.42	12.89	8.56	8.06	11.00	8.60	8.07	10.28
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.78	2.30	1.72	7.33	4.93	2.28	1.74	2.66	2.12	1.78
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	7.92	6.60	8.19	.....	.....	6.77	8.36	7.86	6.48	8.15
Broom corn.....per ton.....	68.00	91.00	57.00	99.00	78.00	89.00	58.00	78.00	95.00	56.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	22.32	23.60	21.55	18.21	25.49	24.17	21.89	23.33	23.37	22.01
Hops.....per pound.....	.120	.205	.....	.401	.192	.206	.150	.111	.191	.169
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel.....	10.33	9.45	12.30	.....	.....	9.84	12.90	10.32	9.77	11.62
Timothy seed.....do.....	3.60	2.97	2.33	.....	.....	2.95	2.43	3.56	2.94	2.47
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	9.58	8.01	9.78	.....	.....	8.17	9.99	9.29	7.98	9.60
Bran.....per ton.....	28.23	27.58	24.96	29.16	24.94	28.50	24.69	28.96	26.91	25.32
Cottonseed meal.....do.....	31.32	32.65	31.08	31.22	31.32	32.75	30.89	30.88	32.59	31.16

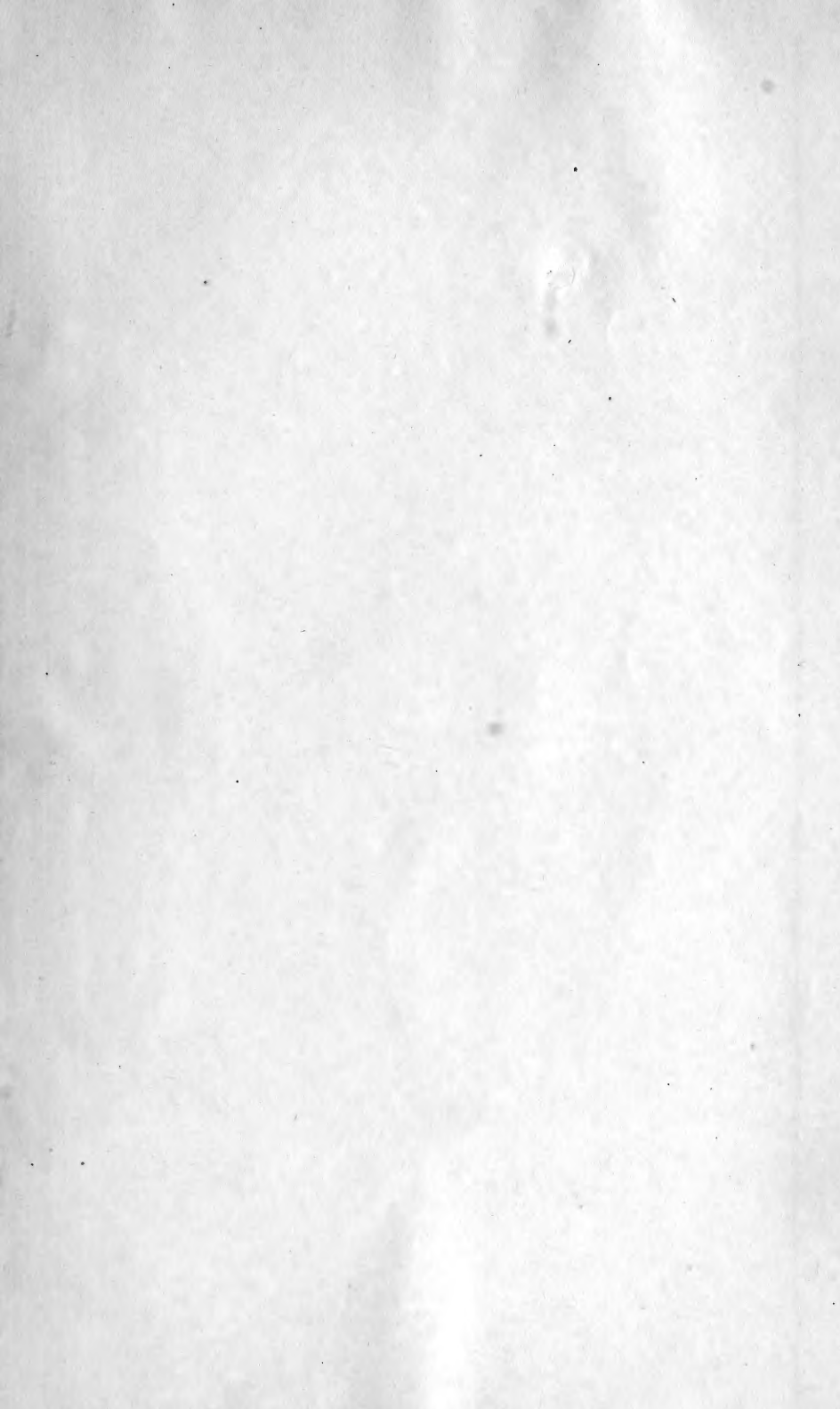
Product.	April 1.					May 1.		March 1.		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Wheat.....cents per bushel..	131.7	84.2	79.1	92.5	83.8	83.9	80.9	133.6	83.1	80.6
Corn.....do.....	75.1	70.7	53.7	71.1	49.7	72.1	56.8	75.1	69.1	52.2
Oats.....do.....	53.4	39.5	33.1	52.0	32.3	39.5	34.2	52.1	38.9	33.1
Barley.....do.....	64.7	51.7	48.5	92.3	69.1	49.3	48.3	67.7	51.1	49.0
Rye.....do.....	100.4	63.0	62.9	85.1	75.4	62.9	62.4	105.4	61.9	63.2
Buckwheat.....do.....	85.3	76.9	68.3	76.9	65.3	77.3	71.4	85.5	75.1	67.0
Potatoes.....do.....	47.8	70.0	50.3	117.1	55.5	71.4	48.2	50.4	70.7	52.0
Flaxseed.....do.....	167.7	132.8	113.6	191.3	234.6	134.7	114.3	157.9	132.5	119.0
Hay.....dollars per ton.....	11.64	12.20	11.15	16.79	11.89	12.32	11.13	11.71	12.37	11.34
Butter.....cents per pound..	25.8	24.9	27.6	26.1	22.6	23.8	27.0	26.8	26.0	27.5
Eggs.....cents per dozen.....	16.6	17.6	16.4	17.8	14.9	16.8	16.1	21.3	24.2	19.4
Chickens.....cents per pound..	11.9	12.3	11.6	10.8	10.8	12.5	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.1
Cotton.....cents per pound.....	8.1	11.9	11.8	10.1	13.9	12.2	11.6	7.4	12.6	11.8

TABLE 13.—*Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers: Statement for April, 1915.*

Product and market.	April 1, 1915.	March, 1915.	February, 1915.	March, 1914.	March, 1913.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis...	\$1.49 - \$1.49	\$1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.45 - \$1.64	\$0.92 - \$0.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago....	1.51 - 1.52	1.36 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1.62 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.68	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .96 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.01 - 1.08
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹ ...	1.63 - 1.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.49 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1.74	1.58 - 1.80	1.05 - 1.06	1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.12
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.74 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .74 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70 - .75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .78	.65 - .72	.49 - .54 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2, Chicago.....	.72 - .73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70 - .75	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .78	.63 - .70	.50 - .53 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹....	.79 - .80	.76 $\frac{1}{4}$ - .82	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .88 $\frac{1}{2}$	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .72 $\frac{1}{4}$	.55 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.55 - .60	.55 - .60	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .43	.32 - .34
No. 2, Chicago.....	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .56 $\frac{1}{2}$	.53 $\frac{3}{8}$ - .60 $\frac{1}{8}$	.53 - .60	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31 $\frac{3}{8}$ - .33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	1.16 - 1.17	1.12 - 1.21	1.15 - 1.31	.59 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .63	.58 - .62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	14.50 - 15.50	14.50 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	14.50 - 16.00	13.00 - 16.50
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....				.42 - .45	.21 - .27
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.28 - .29	.28 - .29	.24 - .29	.22 - .22	.23 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.40 - .40	.40 - .40	.30 - .35	.28 - .29	.33 - .35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	6.75 - 6.85	6.50 - 6.95	6.35 - 7.00	8.20 - 9.00	8.75 - 9.50
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York..	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .32	.24 - .30	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .32	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .42
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .29	.29 - .32	.25 - .30	.34 - .35
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .20 $\frac{3}{4}$	.18 $\frac{1}{4}$ - .20 $\frac{3}{4}$	.33 - .40	.21 - .36	.20 - .31
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 - .18 $\frac{1}{4}$	.20 - .28	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .27	.16 - .19
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ - .17	.16 - .17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 - .17 $\frac{1}{4}$

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.







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